

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XI.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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Commission

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS
AND
SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RECEIVED



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1862

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ALGER

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

P R E F A C E.

THIS volume relates to the South-Eastern Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in Kent are by C. I. Elton, Esq.; those on schools in Surrey (except Kingston) and Sussex by H. A. Giffard, Esq.; those on schools in Hampshire by C. H. Stanton, Esq.; and those on schools in Berkshire, and that on Kingston school, by D. R. Fearon, Esq.

The General Report of H. A. Giffard, Esq., and part of the General Report of D. R. Fearon, Esq., (published in Vol. vii.) also relate to part of this District; viz., the counties of Surrey and Sussex.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioners' reports and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The Assistant Commissioners visited the schools in 1865 and 1866, and their reports in the main relate to the state of the schools at the time of such visit. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests and appended tables, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools, has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

November, 1868.

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EXHIBITION OF 1861

Report of the Committee on the Exhibition of 1861, and on the
 (Continued from page 1)

II. PROGRESS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The progress of the exhibition has been most successful. The number of visitors has been very large, and the amount of business done has been very great. The exhibition has been a great success, and has done much to promote the interests of the country.

The income of the exhibition has been very large, and has been used for the benefit of the country. The exhibition has been a great success, and has done much to promote the interests of the country.

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:

County	Income	Expenditure
Kent (extra-metropolitan)	7,396	1,407
Surrey	1,066	72
Sussex	2,560	—
Hampshire (besides Winchester Coll.)	1,854	—
Wicks	648	1,077

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE South-Eastern Division contains the extra-metropolitan portions of the two counties of Kent and Surrey, and the three counties Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire. The Division includes 1,813,611 inhabitants, of whom 781,674 live in 72 towns.

Of the 72 towns, 35 containing a population of more than 343,000 have no grammar school endowments. 36 towns, and 22 places not reckoned as towns, making 58 places in all, have school endowments for secondary education. This does not include Winchester College, which was reported on by the Nine Schools Commissioners, and is included in the "Public Schools Act, 1868."

The gross income of these 58 foundations, some of which embrace other objects than the support of the schools, has been computed in Vol. I. at 25,370*l*.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all charges on account of repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the property and school-buildings, has been estimated at 13,524*l*., besides 2,554*l*. for exhibitions not defrayed from the general revenue of the schools.

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:—

	Net income.	Exhibition.
Kent (extra-metropolitan) - -	7,396	1,405
Surrey do. - -	1,066	72
Sussex - -	2,560	—
Hampshire (besides Winchester Coll.) -	1,854	—
Berks - -	648	1,077

Six of these schools are of recent foundation, and are intended for boarders only, who are received in a common hostel. The endowment in each case consists of little besides good site and buildings. These are Wellington College, of which no account is given here, as it furnished information to the Nine Schools Commissioners; a list of the valuable exhibitions attached to it is, however, here included. The other five are three founded by Rev. N. Woodard as branches of St. Nicolas College, viz., Lancing, Hurstpierpoint, and Shoreham (the last soon to be transferred to Ardingly); Bradfield, founded by Rev. Thomas Stevens; and the Surrey County School at Cranleigh. The Clergy Orphan School at Canterbury is also of a special nature, and intended for boarders only.

Besides these seven schools and Winchester College there are 18 classical schools with 1,073 scholars, 9-semi-classical with 418 scholars, 14 non-classical with 799 scholars, and three elementary. The total number of scholars in all the schools, excluding the elementary, is 3,643. The income of five is paid over to national schools, and eight are closed or in abeyance. Of the 18 classical schools only eight (six of which are in Kent) are, as regards the age of their scholars, in the first grade.

The net annual income of Winchester College is about 15,000*l.* a year, besides about 2,000*l.* a year on special trusts for exhibitioners and other purposes, and besides 30 scholarships of 100*l.* a year each at New College, Oxford.

There are no endowed schools in this Division founded or endowed for the secondary instruction of girls.

Of endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor, excluding schools founded since the reports of the Commissioners of Charities (1819–1836), there are 181 with gross incomes amounting to 20,545*l.* of which 7,011*l.* is expended directly in education. The richest of these foundations are: in Kent,—Jesus Hospital, Canterbury, (643*l.*); Poor Priests' Hospital, Canterbury, (730*l.*); in Surrey,—Chertsey, (527*l.*); Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon, (3,471*l.*); Egham (708*l.*):

in Hampshire,—Romsey, (840*l.*): in Berkshire,—Blewbury (745);
Reading, Blue Coat, (909*l.*)

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in
this Division may therefore be put at about 43,000*l.* a year, of
which 20,000*l.* belongs to Winchester College.

in the year 1840, it is estimated, that the population of the County was about 10,000.

The total net income of the County for educational purposes is estimated to be about \$10,000 a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

For Secondary Instruction of Boys.

TABLES I and II.

Giving a comparison of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in this Division, grouped—

- (1) According to their Subjects of Instruction.
- (2) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

Published by the State of New York, 1841.

POPULATION - 1,413,611.

The following is a list of the Endowed Grammar Schools in this Division, grouped according to their Subjects of Instruction, and also according to the Age of their Scholars. The names of the Counties are given in the margin, and the names of the Schools in the body of the Table.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in this Division, grouped—

- (1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.
- (2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF KENT (*Extra-Metropolitan*),
SURREY (*Extra-Metropolitan*), SUSSEX, SOUTHAMPTON,
AND BERKS.

POPULATION - - 1,813,611.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

COUNTY OF **KENT** (*Extra-Metropolitan*).—TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regularBy *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning				
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Ex- hibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			tin.	Mathematics.		Modern Languages	Natural Science.			
Maidstone -	23,058	£ 61	£ 90	54	17	54	39	23	54			£	£						
Canterbury -	21,324																		
(1) King's School.	—	645*	415	107	89	102	63	102	26										
(2) Clergy Orphans.	—	1350	120	85	80	85	40	65	—										
Rochester -	16,862	290†	232	58	54	56	38	38	—	Rochester (Math. Sch.)	16,862	548	—	66	36	20	19	—	
Tonbridge -	5,919	2834	213	174	149	174	149	166	12										
Faversham -	5,858	225	120	14	3	14	5	14	—	Faversham (Commercial)	5,858	165	—	96	30	26	30	26	
Ashford -	5 522	30	—	41	6	30	14	12	14										
Sevenoaks -	4,695	260	—	57	6	32	18	28	18										
Cranbrook -	4,128	156	—	62	30	62	20	43	—										
Sutton Valence	1,056	39	20‡	45	33	44	22	41	—										

Remaining Towns:—

Chatham -	36,177
Dover -	25,325
Gravesend -	18,782
Tonbridge Wells -	13,807
Sheerness -	12,015
Ramsgate -	11,865
Margate -	8,874
Folkestone -	8,507
Deal -	7,531
Dartford -	5,314
Whitstable -	4,183
Hythe -	3,001
Sandwich -	2,944
Goudhurst -	2,778
Milton -	2,731

* Besides 100*l.* paid to King's Scholars. &c.† Besides 433*l.* paid to King's Scholars.‡ Besides cost of repairs, and 786*l.* a year in exhibitions, &c. contributed by Clothworkers Company.Endowment of 6*l.* 15*s.* a year. School reopening.Endowment of 40*l.* a year. School in abeyance.Endowment of 35*l.* a year. School in abeyance.There is also an endowment at Wye of 16*l.* a year and house. School in abeyance.TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage notThe remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Canterbury (King's Sch.)	Classical	A.B.	52	39	Ashford -	Classical	A.B.	13	28
Cranbrook	Classical	A.B.	43	19	Canterbury (Clergy Orphan.)	Classical	A.	85	—
Maidstone	Classical	A.B.	8	46	Faversham	Classical	B.	—	14
Rochester	Classical	A.B.	24	25	East Malling	Non-classical	C.	—	70
Sutton	Classical	A.B.	34	11	Sevenoaks	Classical	A.B.	0	57
Valence.									
Tonbridge	Classical	A.B.	96	76					

Population, 540,460.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Schol- ars learning		
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£					
Tenterden -	3,762	79	Income paid to Church School.				
East Malling -	1,974	94	—	70	—	—	—
Biddenden -	1,412	20	Income paid to National School.				
Leybourne -	289	94	—	70	—	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The Extra-Metropolitan part of Kent also contains :—

a.—Endowed Schools for Secondary Education of Girls.

None.

b.—Fifty-five Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Benenden -	£ 132	£ 100	40	—
Canterbury—				
(1.) Eastbridge Hospital.	?	37	30	—
(2.) Jesus Hospital -	643	Warden teaches.	20	—
(3.) Poor Priests' Hospital.	730	180	16	—
Hawkhurst -	223	55	40	—
New Romney -	115	Gov. requir'd. to teach.	2	—
Sevenoaks -	448	174	92	59
Southborough -	111	111	60	10

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Biddenden -	Non-classical	Income applied to Nat. Sch.		
Faversham -	Semi-classical	B.	—	96
(Commercial)				
Leybourne -	Non-classical	C.	—	70
Rochester -	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	66
(Math. Sch.)				
Tenterden -	Non-classical	Income applied to Ch. Sch.		

And forty-seven others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

COUNTY OF SURREY (*Extra-Metropolitan*).—TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regularBy *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning				
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Ex- hibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			Latin.	Mathematics.		Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			
		£	£																
Reigate - -	9,975	200	30	36	20	36	15	10	—										
Kingston-on- Thames.	9,790	90	—	48	4	47	10	16	1										
Guildford - -	8,020	73	42	114	103	114	92	110	—										
										Farnham - -	3,926	22	—	50	21	8	23	34	
										Cranleigh - -	1,393	—	—	180	126	54	157	—	

Remaining Towns:—

Croydon - -	20,325	Middle School of Whitgift's Hospital not yet established. Income will be above 500 <i>l.</i> per ann.																	
Richmond - -	7,423																		
Epsom - -	4,890																		
Dorking - -	4,061																		
Chertsey - -	2,910																		
Godalming - -	2,321																		

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per centage not being less than 4.In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage notThe remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Guildford	Classical	A.B.	78	33	Cranleigh -	Semi-classical	A.B.	177	3
					Kingston-on-Thames.	Classical -	A.B.	6	42
					Reigate - -	Classical -	A.B.	8	23

Population, 251,345.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Guildford (Abbot's School.)	8,020	190	—	79	6	—	—
Blechingley -	1,691	21	—	67	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Blechingley -	Non-classical -	B.C.	29	38
Farnham -	Semi-classical	A.B.	15	35
Guildford (Abbot's).	Non-classical	B.C.	—	79

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The Extra-Metropolitan part of Surrey also
contains :—

**a.—Endowed Schools for Secondary
Instruction of Girls.**

None.

**b.—Nineteen Endowed Schools for Pri-
mary Instruction of Boys or Girls,
viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Chertsey - -	£ 527	£ 226	75	90
Croydon (Tenison's School).	161	161	81	64
Croydon (Whitgift's Hospital).	3,471	380	—	—
Egham - - -	708	182	70	—
Richmond - -	161	64	200	100

And fourteen others, the gross income of each
of which from endowment is less than 100l. a
year.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.—

TABLE I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the
 N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular course.
 By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
 By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regular course.
 The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning				
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Ex- hibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endow- ment.	Separate Ex- hibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	
		£	£									£	£						
Lewes - -	9,716	100	—	23	?	?	—	—	—										
Cbichester (Pre- bendal School).	8,059	75 and fine	—	13	?	13	9	—	—										
Hurstpierpoint	2,556	—	—	331	72	311	174	310	26	Shoreham -	3,633	—	—	279	170	15	26	—	
Lancing -	950	—	—	126	99	125	101	125	—	Steyning -	1,620	77	—	47	44	0	15	—	

Remaining Towns:—

Brighton -	87,317
Midhurst -	6,405
Worthing -	5,805
Eastbourne -	5,795
Bognor -	2,523
Arundel -	2,498
Littlehampton -	2,350
Petworth -	2,326

An endowment of 33*l.* a year. School in abeyance.

TABLE II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the
 N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
 In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
 The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
 The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Hurstpierpoint.	Classical	A.B.	324	7	Chichester (Preb. Sch.)	Classical -	A.	—	13
Lancing -	Classical	A.	126	—	Lewes - -	Classical -	?	10	13
					Shoreham -	Semi-classical	B.C.	274	5
					Steyning -	Semi-classical	A.B.	18	29

Population, 363,735.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning		
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
Hastings -	22,910	£	£				
(1) Parker's	—	206	—	60	—	20	—
(2) Saunder's	—	91	—	72	—	—	—
Chichester (Whitby's School.)	8,059	1,450	—	46	20	—	22
Horsham -	6,747	540	—	80	—	—	—
Rye -	4,288	gross 100	—	65	—	—	—
East Grinstead	4,266	41	—	40	—	—	—
Cuckfield -	3,539	28	—	—	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Chichester (Whitby's.)	Non-classical	C.	46	—
Cuckfield	Non-classical	Under Government inspection.		
East Grinstead	Non-classical	C.	—	40
Hastings				
(1) Parker's	Non-classical	B. C.	—	60
(2) Saunder's	Non-classical	B. C.	—	72
Horsham	Non-classical	B. C.	—	80
Rye	Non-classical	B. C.	—	65

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—Endowed Schools for Secondary
Instruction of Girls.

None.

b.—Twenty-seven Endowed Schools for
Primary Instruction of Boys or
Girls, viz. :—

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Angmering - -	£ 102	£ 80	60	55
Brighton (Downes's) -	286	132	—	50
Guestling - -	?	82	30	36
Petworth (Taylor's) -	152	41	10	10
Rotherfield - -	304	154	40	—
Uckfield - -	232	96	31	—

And twenty-one others, the gross annual income
of each of which from endowment is less than
100*l.* a year.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regularBy *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning				
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	
Portsmouth -	94,799	£ 280	£ —	20	6	19	10	—	—	Newport (Isle of Wight).	7,934	£ 116	£ —	43	23	4	—	26	
Southampton -	46,960	178	—	99	52	93	75	53	—										
[Winchester* College.	14,776	15,000	2,000	258]	—	—	—	—	—										
Basingstoke -	4,654	100	—	26	12	25	8	14	—	Andover -	5,221	20	—	25	18	9	8	—	
										Alton -	3,286	69	—	36	32	17	25	?	
* Included in Nine Schools Commission.																			
Remaining Towns:—																			
Christchurch -	9,368																		
Ryde (Isle of Wight).	9,269																		
Gosport -	7,789																		
West Cowes (Isle of Wight).	5,482																		
Fareham -	4,011																		
Ventnor (Isle of Wight).	3,208																		
Romsey -	2,116																		

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage notThe remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Winchester College.	Classical	A.	258	—	Alresford -	Semi-classical	A.B.	22	32
					Alton -	Semi-classical	B.	12	24
					Basingstoke -	Classical	A.B.	13	13
					Southampton	Classical	A.B.	16	83

Population, 481,815.

the kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning		
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Petersfield -	5,655	778	—	28	4	3	—
Ringwood -	3,751	33	—	—	—	—	—
Lymington -	2,621	17	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop's Walt- ham.	2,267	50	—	12	—	3	—
New Alresford	1,546	75	—	54	2	3	?
Godshill (Isle of Wight).	1,215	36	—	—	—	—	—
Holybourn -	643	145	—	—	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society..

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table II.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Andover -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	16
Bishop's Walt- ham.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	12
Godshill -	Non-classical	Under Government inspection.		
Holybourn -	Non-classical	C.	—	56
Lymington -	Non-classical	Income paid to National School.		
Newport -	Semi-classical	B.	3	26
Petersfield -	Non-classical	B.	16	7
Portsmouth -	Classical	A.B.C.	—	20
Ringwood -	Non-classical	Income paid to National School.		

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

**a.—Endowed Schools for Secondary
Instruction of Girls.**

None.

**b.—Forty-three Endowed Schools for
Primary Instruction Of Boys or
Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Basingstoke (Blue Coat).	£ 210	£ 23	10	—
Fareham -	461	95	30	—
Hinton Ampner -	143	80	42	29
Newport (I. of W.) -	145	30	—	12?
Odiham -	103	62	23	—
Romsey -	840	124	40	—
Southampton -	167	65	67	—
East Tytherley -	326	108	64	48

And *thirty-five* others, the gross annual income
of each of which from endowment is less than
100*l.* a year.

COUNTY OF BERKS.—

TABLE I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to
 N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
 By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
 exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
 By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
 The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning				
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	
		£	£									£	£						
Abingdon -	5,680	270	250	68	118	742	20	24	-	Newbury -	6,161	£ 164	£ -	35	22	6	8	-	
Wantage -	3,064	-	-	23	12	28	12	28	-										
Bradfield -	1,167	-	20	109	109	109	109	90	-	Hungerford -	2,031	20	-	46	5	-	-	-	
Wellington College.	-	-	774	270	Included in Nine Schools Commission.														
<i>Remaining Towns:—</i>																			
Reading -	25,045	Exhibitions 230 <i>l.</i> a year. For other endowments see Digest. School closed.																	
Windsor -	9,520																		
Maidenhead -	3,895																		
Faringdon -	2,943																		
Wallingford -	2,869	An endowment of 26 <i>l.</i> a year. School in abeyance.																	
Wokingham -	2,404																		

TABLE II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the
 N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole
 number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
 In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st grade,
 scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
 The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
 The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Abingdon	Classical	A.B.C.	18	50	Hungerford	Semi-classical	B.	31	15
Bradfield	Classical	A.	109	—	Newbury	Semi-classical	A.B.	8	27
Wellington College.	Classical	A.	270	—	Wantage	Classical	A.B.	9	12

Population, 176,256.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek either altogether or in all but
regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning		
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Pangbourne -	753	25	—	69	—	—	—
Childrey -	504	13	—	22	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the
have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.
upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.					
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	
Childrey -	Non- classical.	C.	—	22	
Pangbourne -	Non- classical.	Mixed	Elemen- tary.	69	

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—
a.—Endowed Schools for Secondary
Instruction of Girls.

None.

b.—Thirty-seven Endowed Schools for
Primary Instruction of Boys or
Girls, viz.:—

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Appleford -	£ 125	£ 81	30	—
Blewbury -	745	151	72	68
Chaddeworth -	106	50	12	5
Reading (Blue Coat) -	909	90	—	—
Do. (Green Girls)	259	?	—	21
Thatcham -	230	75	40	—
Wargrave -	245	88	20	20
New Windsor (Free School).	207	74	27	25
Old Windsor -	112	112	25	25
Winkfield -	390	?	—	—

And twenty-seven others, the gross annual
income of each of which from endowment is less
than 100l. a year.

COUNTY OF KENT (EXTRA-METROPOLITAN).

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ASHFORD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This is at present a small school, the smaller tradesmen of the town being content with the education to be gained at the National schools. There are no scholarships or exhibitions to stimulate a demand for classical instruction. Such boys, however, as come from the town are taught Latin and Greek free, paying 6*l.* 6*s.* for an English education, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for French.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

There is little demand for Greek, but great attention is paid to French, according to the common wish of the parents. The head master has frequently French private pupils in the house, who associate with the foundation boys. German has not hitherto been much required, but has in one case been taught gratuitously. The head master being an eminent mathematician, arithmetic and mathematics are carefully taught throughout the school. Some of the boys had made great progress in these subjects.

Botany, chemistry, and natural science in general receive more than usual attention. The head master does not take boarders, except as private pupils.

The day boys were examined; their pronunciation of French and knowledge of the grammar was decidedly above the average. In Latin they construed easy passages very well, and did fairly in Greek parsing and construing short sentences.

The trustees do not appear to bestow much attention on the school, with the exception of one gentleman living in the neighbourhood. They have so far altered the old rules as to allow a clergyman to be the head master, and to increase the fees paid by the foundation boys for instruction in modern subjects.

There is now no fund for repairs of the school house, upon which the present master has laid out a large sum. His dwelling house is not part of the original endowment, but has been acquired partly by the lapse of certain interests in it. Rent was formerly paid for five-eighths of the house, but this payment has ceased. The yard or playground adjoins the school. Its usefulness is diminished by a right of way across it from certain cottages to the high road.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

A proposal has been made to build a new dwelling house at the further end of this yard, if leave can be obtained. Part of the money could be raised by dividing the old house into shops, for which a good rent could be obtained. It is also thought that the cottages to which the right of way belongs might be bought and their site thrown into the playground. If both these suggestions should be followed, the school would undoubtedly be benefited. It is not, however, likely in any case to be a large grammar school while the present rate of fees is maintained.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor Rep. i. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir Norton Knatchbull. By deed, 22 February 1638, founder's nephew conveyed to trustees school buildings and site, and a rent of 30*l.* charged upon lands in the parish of Newchurch; and by another deed, 28 February 1682, covenanted that the trustees might make up any deficiency from lands in Bilsington and Ruckinge. Last-named lands have been sold, and deficiency, to the amount of 4*l.*, is now to be made up out of lands in parish of Ivy Church.

School property.—Patron pays annually to head master a salary of 30*l.*

Buildings and site good. Head master's house healthy, but might be improved.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school. Schoolmaster to teach children of inhabitants of town and parish freely (foundation deed and schedule thereto).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The grammar allowed and approved by the King's Majesty, or other good Latin and Greek authors (schedule to foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—Owner of Mersham Hatch House, commissary, having ordinary jurisdiction within parish of Ashford, vicar of Ashford, and rectors of Adlington, Mersham, and Chart Magna, or any two of them, ex officio visitors.

Master appointed by owner of Mersham Hatch House; who, after three admonitions by visitors, may remove him.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master, from endowment, 30*l.*, besides house, fees and profits of boarders; has also a curacy. Assistants appointed, and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-eight, 12 between 10 and 14 years old; pay for general work, 6 guineas, Latin and Greek free. Dancing, French, German and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Music 5*l.* 5*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Thirteen, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 30 to 50 guineas. Cubical contents of bedrooms 675 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction two days in the week. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by examination.

Examination once a year by a graduate appointed by head master and sanctioned by visitors. Twenty prizes given.

Punishments: tasks and impositions; corporal punishment rare and inflicted publicly, by head master only.

Very large playground, besides hired field for cricket. Master always present at games. Boys not allowed to leave school premises without permission. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

Six private pupils have within the last five years gone to university.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 28½ hours per week; half of lessons prepared out of school. Two half holidays per week.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

30 boys instructed in religious knowledge, Latin, arithmetic, history, geography, English literature and composition.

14 in mathematics.

14 in chemistry.

12 in French.

6 in Greek.

6 in drawing

5 in mensuration.

3 in music.

[Tables A. and C. not filled up correctly.]

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

There are no Trustees, but four Visitors:—

1. The Vicar of Ashford (Rev. J. P. Alcock).

2. The Rector of Chart (Dean of Norwich).

3. The Rector of Adington, (Dr. Knatchbull).

4. The Rector of Mersham (Rev. G. Norwood).

[The master has since died.]

BIDDENDEN SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was endowed by the founder with three rentcharges on farms in Biddenden, Bethersden, and Tenterden, amounting in the whole to 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which are still regularly received by the feoffees, and with a schoolhouse and 1½ acres of land adjoining.

He directed that the management of the school should be vested in 20 feoffees, the number to be filled up every seven years.

The village is small, and the inhabitants not of a class to require a high education for their sons; it was, indeed, directed in certain ancient orders that the Latin grammar should be taught, but no parents wish that these orders should be now followed.

Between lack of scholars and poverty of endowment, the school became little more than a name. A memorandum in the parish books shows that one master was absent at sea for seven years together. The schoolhouse became dilapidated beyond hope of repair, and the land adjoining was diminished by gradual encroachments. In this state of things the present incumbent, with the full consent of the parishioners, pulled down the old house, and built some very good National schools for 80 boys and 80 girls, with a residence for the master and mistress. These have been regularly visited by H. M. inspector and the Diocesan inspector, whose reports have been very favourable. The evening school, to which the Rev. E. Lucey (curate of Biddenden) has devoted much time and labour, is said to be the best in this part of the county, and is much valued by the parishioners. The school buildings are well suited to their purpose, and what remains of the school land makes a good playground. This has lately been much improved by the enclosure of certain waste land by the high road, which belonged to the school.

The endowment of 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is applied to the use of the National schools, but the old foundation is still maintained to some extent. The master of the grammar school was formerly required to instruct 10 boys gratis in elementary subjects; and there are now seven poor children taught gratuitously in the National schools.

There are two points on which dissatisfaction is felt by the school authorities; viz:—

(1.) The government by 20 feoffees, according to the directions in the founder's will; and

(2.) The loss of so much of the school lands through neglected encroachments.

On the first point I would remark that in the present state of the parish it is almost impossible to find so great a number of persons who are fit to take part in the management of the school; that if such persons, by good fortune, could be found, the number of governors would still be too great for the good of the school; and that the legal expense attending

the filling up their number to 20 every seventh year is at present an unnecessary tax upon the endowment.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

On the second point there is some difficulty. By inspection of the title deeds, it appears that the school property formerly included $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land adjoining the house. In the year 1819 it consisted of one acre and three perches, partly waste. The trustees are now in possession of 3R. 24P., including the half-roads, and the site of a workshop, for which the nominal rent of 1s. per annum is paid. Two shops, which are apparently built upon the school land, occupy 29P. and 3P. respectively, making the total measurement of the piece of land surrounding the schoolhouse 1A. 0R. 16P. One of the encroachments took place more than 100 years ago. There is a good deal of evidence and of local tradition respecting the matter. The trustees regret the loss of the land for several reasons; *inter alia*, the entrance to the school green is rendered inconvenient, the playground is diminished, and it is not impossible that a Dissenting chapel may be built, as has already been proposed, between the schools and the church.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor. Rep. I. 86. A.D. 1819. End. Gr. Ret. 78.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Mayne, 16 April 1566, who gave three rentcharges issuing out of lands in the parishes of Biddenden, Bethersden, and Tenterden respectively, amounting to 20*l.* per annum; 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for master and rest for usher.

School Property.—Income from endowment has for several years past been applied to National school.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster and usher to teach in Biddenden for ever; (Founder's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—School managed by a committee of subscribers. (End. Gr. Ret.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

A National School under Government inspection.

About 20 years ago the old buildings were pulled down, and national schools for 80 boys and 80 girls, with a residence for master and mistress, were erected; the Committee of Council contributing 162*l.*; the Diocesan Board 100*l.*; the National Society 25*l.* These grants with subscriptions amounting in all to 625*l.*, effected the establishment of excellent national schools. (Letter from Rev. E. Lucey, 9 June 1865.)

CANTERBURY.—KING'S SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

It is said that there was a free school, under the government of the Archbishops or Priors of Canterbury, from the end of the seventh century until the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII. remodelled it, incorporating it with the newly constituted cathedral establishment, and placing it under the control of the dean and chapter.

The most important of the provisions made by the founder are doubtless those which relate to the "poor scholars," who were to be educated and maintained without any expense.

For this purpose the dean and chapter were required to pay to the poor scholars an allowance, at that time sufficient for their maintenance, and arrangements were made for a common table, at which they should be fed. If the common table were ever used, it soon became obsolete; and in the amended statutes the stipends of the scholars are reduced to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, or about one half the annual expense of living for a boy at that period, but the free maintenance and education was still enjoined.

We may attribute to the abolition of the common table, without making compensatory allowances to the scholars, the fact that since the reign of Elizabeth the school has changed its character to a remarkable extent.

In the eleventh year of that Queen's reign it was still called the free or common school of Canterbury, but in later times the free or poor scholars have ceased to attend, and, in the words of a historian of Kent, "they have generally been of the best families of that part of the county."

When the King's scholars ceased to receive anything more than a trifling stipend, which might pay half their bill for books, it was inevitable that a class of rich boys would be attracted to fill the school, founded chiefly for the poor. Then it followed that it was of the less importance to carry out the founder's intentions as to maintenance and free education, for the simple reason that the King's scholars were not in general of the class designed by him to be so benefited. Again, when a good school has once been occupied by the higher classes exclusively, a natural repugnance grows up to allow the poor to be again received. Again, when under these circumstances a very good upper-class school has been formed, it is urged on all sides that it would be mere mischief to destroy it, especially when it must be doubtful whether very poor men would now wish to have their sons prepared for the university by a classical education.

The King's School at Canterbury is a very good example for a discussion on the merits of the present system of conducting cathedral schools.

It was, as stated above, founded chiefly for the purpose of educating gratuitously, religiously, and liberally, fifty poor scholars, capable of passing a good preliminary examination and

of continued industry and good behaviour. It was doubtless anticipated by the founder that these scholars would, as a rule, pass through the universities into the Church.

On the other hand, we find that from a very early period the school changed its character, the statutory maintenance not being provided when the common meals were discontinued. Several helps have been provided from time to time for deserving scholars in need of assistance at the university; for instance, four exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum are derived from the funds of the School Feast Society, founded early in the last century. The dean and chapter have done a great deal for the school, and would not, I believe, oppose its development in any way really desired by the parents of the boys who now use it.

But these parents like the present system of classical education; there is little demand for "commercial" instruction; and finally, the plans for setting up a modern department, or for separately educating boys not designed for the university, failed after due trial.

I am informed that the gentry and richer tradespeople have expressed a decided objection to allowing the choristers to be educated with their sons, although that also was part of the founder's scheme.

The dean and chapter consider that the school has now attained its full development; they do not expect an increase of numbers, and, I believe, with the parents, are satisfied with its present flourishing condition.

It must, however, be remembered that the Cathedral Commissioners recommended that the intentions of the founder should be carried out, viz., that the boys on the foundation should be entitled to a liberal education free of expense, and that there should be a choristers' school connected with the cathedral, for admissions to which preference should be given to such boys as are likely to be fit to enter the grammar school, and that, if duly qualified, the choristers should have a right to be admitted to vacancies among the King's scholars.

The head master has proposed that a middle school should be established, affiliated to the King's School, and officered by its masters, under the control of himself and the supervision of the dean and chapter. He is of opinion that such a school would be self-supporting, if once started by the dean and chapter.

There is, however, one objection to this plan, viz., that the question is still unsettled whether the cathedral schools are to be left as they are, or thrown open to the lower middle class. If they are so useful under the present system that it would be mischievous to alter them, there is no reason for the establishment of lower schools by the chapters. If the founder's scheme is to be carried out at all, there will be no need of a lower school, unless, indeed, an excellent suggestion should be adopted, which was laid before the Cathedral Commissioners, viz., in each cathedral, where a grammar school forms part of the original foundation, to establish lower, middle, and upper schools,

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connected together and provided with valuable exhibitions from the lower to the higher, and from the highest to the universities or other superior places of education.

Regarded apart from any question of the founder's intentions, this appears to be a good school in all respects.

The discipline is admirable and the standard of education high. The dean and chapter have done much for it of late years, and, in particular, have made the King's scholarships quite as valuable as they need to be while the present class of scholars are upon the foundation.

More space, however, is required for teaching purposes, the school being now very much crowded. Complaints are especially made that the mathematical master has not sufficient room for the forms taught by him, and an increasing neglect of mathematics by the boys has been attributed to this cause. Two forms are obliged to work together in the head master's room; altogether, there is no doubt that more buildings are required, including several class rooms, and a detached house for the reception of invalids. In other respects the arrangements for boarders are very good.

I have said that mathematics are somewhat neglected by the scholars; this is not due to a want of encouragement by the authorities, the prizes being of sufficient value, and the mathematical work helping to determine the place of each scholar in his form.

Great attention is paid to modern languages, the learning of French being compulsory in all cases, and German being also necessary in competing for any modern language prize.

The classical work is good. The progress of all the forms is frequently tested by examinations, and the last examiner from Oxford was very well satisfied. In a *viva voce* examination, I found that the sixth form was up to the standard of the great schools. With one or two exceptions, the scholars translated and explained passages of Tacitus, Thucydides, and other authors with spirit and accuracy. The middle forms translated the easier classical authors very creditably, and the youngest boys did well in Delectus. Care has been taken to ground the boys carefully in their grammar. On the whole, I cannot give a better impression of the school than by saying that the Dean of Canterbury and the head master, the Rev. Dr. Mitchinson, are satisfied with the progress of the scholars.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Appendix to Cath. Com. Rep. p. 4 (A.D. 1854); and as regards Exhibitions, Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 220, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By charter of King Henry VIII., 8 April 1541. Deeds in custody of the Dean and Chapter, not accessible to public. (Extracts from the Cathedral Statutes will be found on p. 31.)

School property.—None, besides exhibitions, separate from that of Cathedral. On average of five years ending Christmas 1864 Dean and Chapter have.

applied out of their revenues 622*l.* annually to school; during which period sums so applied have annually increased.* In 1867 apparently 645*l.*, besides 100*l.* paid to King's scholars.

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Exhibitions tenable at University.—Fifteen, viz.:—

Four exhibitions of 50*l.* each for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. A fifth has since then been founded by the late Mrs. Bunce of 30*l.*, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, augmented by old Cantuars' subscriptions to 50*l.*; electors, the Dean and Chapter.

Two (founded by Archbishop Parker in 1569) of 30*l.* each, and rooms for four years at C. C. C. Cambridge; electors, Dean and Chapter (a second preference is given to Westminster School).

Two (founded by William Hayman in 1624), now 25*l.* each for seven years at school or college; strict preference to descendants of Peter Hayman, grandfather of founder), and secondly to natives of Sellinge; electors Hayman's trustees.

Four (founded by Robert Rose in 1618) of 6*l.* each (now 12*l.*) for seven years tenable at either university.

Two (founded by Archbishop Parker in 1569) at C. C. C. Cambridge of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, payable out of the revenues of Eastbridge Hospital; electors, master of Eastbridge Hospital, and Archbishop of Canterbury.

(The exhibitions founded by John Parker at Corp. Chr. Coll., Henry Robinson at St. John's Coll., and by Dr. Thorpe and Mr. Brown at Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge, are now, by statutes passed under the provisions of the Cambridge University Act, no longer confined to this school.)

Exhibitions tenable at School.—There are 50 King's Scholarships forming the foundation. These are divided into three ranks: 10 senior scholars; 15 junior scholars; 25 probationers. The seniors receive in *stipends and exemptions* 30*l.* per annum; the juniors receive a free education equal to 15*l.* 15*s.* per annum; the probationers receive 10*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The senior and junior scholarships are together tenable for five years from admission as a junior; the probationership is tenable for two years; the condition of tenure is good conduct and diligence. By order of Chapter Midsummer 1860.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house recently rebuilt by Dean and Chapter at a cost of 6,000*l.* Dean and Chapter have prepared a house for the under master, and have added two class rooms to the school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—For the institution of youth in good literature (charter). For the education of fifty poor friendless boys in grammar. Not to be admitted before they are able to read and write and have some acquaintance with the elements of grammar. Preference to the children of the Chapel Royal; others not to be admitted before nine or after fifteen. (Statutes of King Charles I.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Charter). Speaking and writing Latin (Statutes).

Government and Masters.—Statutes given by King Charles I.

Dean and Chapter elect and expel foundationers, appoint and after three admonitions dismiss head and under master. Two canons examine school annually in November, and appoint a university examiner in mathematics and

* Expenditure for King's School, Canterbury.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Head Master: Stipend less In- come Tax.	193 15 0	192 1 8	198 9 2	203 4 8	204 9 8
Second do. do. do. -	96 17 6	96 0 10	99 4 7	101 12 4	102 4 10
Third do. - - -	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
King's Scholars - - -	61 5 5	55 12 1	64 16 8	59 0 5	54 10 10
Gowns - - -	20 8 4	17 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Class Exhibitions - - -	9 3 9	58 13 9	131 12 6	188 0 6	216 15 0
Examination Expenses - - -	- - -	16 13 0	15 6 6	17 2 0	18 19 6
Coals - - -	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Gifts to Scholars - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0
	493 10 0	548 11 4	621 9 5	680 19 11	728 19 10
Add fixtures purchased of late Second Master.	37 12 8				
	531 2 8				

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classics severally at Easter and Midsummer, on whose recommendation the exhibitions are awarded. Archbishop, visitor.

Head master must be M.A., under master B.A. at least. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year in 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master receives boarders subject to such limit as may be assigned by the Dean and Chapter. Total income from endowment 200*l.*, from fees 600*l.*, fluctuating profits from boarders, average 500*l.* besides house; of under master, from endowment 100*l.*, from fees (300*l.*), besides profits of boarders and house; of first mathematical master, from Dean and Chapter 100*l.*, from head master and school fees 100*l.*; two assistant masters' salary 150*l.* with board and rooms in head master's house; French master 70*l.*; writing and assistant master 70*l.* Of these salaries head master pays 50*l.* to mathematical master, and to each assistant master; the rest of the salaries are paid out of fees before they are shared by head and under master. Drawing, German, singing, &c. masters paid by special fees from pupils. All assistants appointed and dismissed by head master.

Day Scholars.—52, seventeen on foundation, from distances up to two miles; pay for general work; foundationers, probationers 5*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, senior and junior King's scholars free: non-foundationers, 15 guineas. German 3*l.* 3*s.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Singing 1*l.* 1*s.* Stationery and library 5*s.* each. Drilling 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday for school, but foundationers attend Cathedral services twice.

Boarders.—55, 30 on foundation, in houses of head and second master, a minor canon, and three ladies. Four meals a day, meat once. Terms for board in head master's house, 50 guineas for non-foundationers and probationers, for junior King scholars (in certain cases) 40*l.*, for senior King scholars 38*l.* 5*s.* Fees for instruction &c., same as day scholars. Use of study, 2*l.*; seamstress, 5*s.*; school bills, highest (a commoner's), 83*l.*; average 68*l.*; lowest (a senior scholar's), 48*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 760 feet per boy. Separate 'cubicle' for each. Hours of rising 7½ a.m.; of going to bed 9¼ to 10¼ p.m. Dean and chapter's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write tolerably and have begun Latin grammar.

Classification by classics chiefly, but separate for mathematics and French. School course exceptionally modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Greek Testament, Scripture history and Church Catechism (according to boy's place in school) on Monday and Saints' days. School begins, and, on whole school days, ends with prayers and reading psalms. Boys attend Cathedral on holy days and eves.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and, as a rule, separate for each group of subjects.

Examination five times a year, one, statutable, after November audit, by two canons, at Christmas and Michaelmas by masters, at Easter in mathematics and Midsummer in classics by examiners selected by Dean and Chapter alternately from Oxford and Cambridge. Prizes given, amongst other things, for Latin scholarship, private study, and natural science.

Punishments: expulsion or dismissal, flogging, caning, impositions, and detention; the first three by head master only, corporal punishment generally in private.

Playground, 'the Green Court' part of precincts, surrounded by a public thoroughfare. Cricket on subscription ground, more than a mile from school. Drilling taught as part of system, swimming encouraged by prizes.

Nineteen boys gone to University during last five years. [The average has much increased since this was written; 10 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is at least an hour per day for boarders. Play time 25 hours per week.

Auditor to Dean and Chapter, Honourable Daniel Finch, Precincts,
Canterbury (since dead).

Head Master,—Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Colonel (retired).	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
" 2	Minor Canon in the Cathedral.	" 2	Captain (retired).
" 3	Without profession.	" 3	Officer's Widow.
" 4	Rector of St. Margaret's.	" 4	Minor Canon.
" 5	Do.	" 5	Without profession.
" 6	Brewer.	" 6	Organist of Cathedral
" 7	Medical Practitioner	" 7	Miller.
" 8	Lay Clerk in Cathl.	" 8	Do.
" 9	Clergyman.	" 9	Bookseller (retired).
" 10	Colonel (retired).	" 10	Clergyman's Widow.

With the exception of one boy from Harbledown, which is between one and two miles from the school, all of these boys reside within a mile of the school.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Without profession -	Sandgate, near Folkestone.	The Head Master.
" 2	Clergyman -	Sholden, near Deal -	Do.
" 3	Do. -	Nottingham -	Rev. F. A. Smith, Precincts.
" 4	Lieutenant -	York -	The Head Master.
" 5	Coal Merchant -	London -	Do.
" 6	Printer -	Oxford -	Do.
" 7	Without profession -	Do. -	Do.
" 8	Clergyman -	Margate -	Mrs. Love, St. George's.
" 9	Medical Practitioner	Durham -	The Head Master.
" 10	Physician -	London -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Linendraper -	Rugby -	The Head Master.
" 2	Physician's Widow -	Liverpool -	Rev. F. A. Smith.
" 3	Major -	Bath -	The Second Master.
" 4	Clergyman -	Wandsworth -	The Head Master.
" 5	Do. -	Canterbury -	Do.
" 6	Instructor of Musketry	Fleetwood -	Rev. F. A. Smith.
" 7	Medical Practitioner	Tottenham -	The Head Master.
" 8	Clergyman -	Godmersham, Kent -	Miss Henniker, St. Sepulchre's.
" 9	Solicitor -	Sandgate, near Folkestone.	The Second Master.
" 10	Do. -	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	The Head Master.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.															
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.								
Religious Knowledge.	102	4	-	24	Y. 16	1*	H. 2	-	H. 2†	Acts of the Apostles, capp. XX. to end.	29	Y. 14½	1	H. 2	-	H. -	St. Mark, 1-5; Acts, 1; part of Kings and Chronicles.	26	Y. 13	3	H. ½	-	H. 1½	†	Sunday Gospels (by heart); Judges, 1-12; Catec him.
Greek -	89	6	-	14	Y. 16½	5	1	1	5	Aristophanes, Nubes, I. 1-23, Thucydides III. 86-end; Homer Odyssey, 1 & 2; Æsch. Prom. (repetition) 300 lines.	10	Y. 15	5	1	1	-	Herodotus VII., 44-105; Æsch. Prom., 1-608; Homer Odyssey, 1 & 2.	20	Y. 13	5	1	1	5	Greek Grammar (Wordsworth) from beginning to end of regular verbs; Easy Greek Delectus (Wilkins).	
Latin -	102	7	-	14	Y. 16½	3	1	2	3	Horace Epistles, Bk. I.; Virgil Æn. XII., 1-500 (repetition).	10	Y. 15	3	1	2	-	Horace Epistles, Bk. I.; Virg. Æn. 12, 1-500 (repetition); a few chapters of Cicero.	14	Y. 12	6	½	2	6	Latin Grammar (K. Edw. VI.); The Accidence, and the Elementary Syntax Rules; 25 exercises from Henry's 1st Latin Book; six pages of Adam's Latin Delectus.	

* Occurring also on Saints' days.

† Exclusive of preparation time and Saints' days.
‡ The work for *this* half-year has been given, as organic changes in arrangement of lower forms took place early in the year.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.				[Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	£ s.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.								
French -	102	6	-	-	24	16	2	1½	1	2½	Voltaire's Mérope, first four acts (a small portion, repetition).	29	14½	3	1	1	1	-	Voltaire's Charles XII., part of Bk. 2; part of <i>Le Misanthrope</i> (repetition).	13	11½	4	½	1	3	French (Coutanseau's First Steps) from beginning to conjugation of regular verbs, with exercises thereupon.
German -	13	2	3 3 per an.	-	7	16	2	½	1	-	Selections from Bernstein's G. Reading Bk.; Tiark's Exercises and Grammar.	6	14	2	½	-	-	-	Tiark's Grammar and easy sentences.							
Arithmetic -	96	6	-	-	11	16½	2	1½	-	3	Generally Colenso and Barnard Smith.	18	15	2	1½	-	-	-	Colenso and Barnard Smith; Compound Interest, Stocks, and Proportional Parts.	12	11	5	1½	-	6	<i>Arithmetic</i> , 1st four rules and reduction of money in Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	63	5	-	-	5	16½	4	1½	-	7	Algebra to the end of Binomial Theorem in Todhunter; Trigonometry (Todhunter) 4 chapters; Euclid, Bk. VI.	11	16	3	1½	-	5	Equations, Indices, Surds, A. G. & H. P. in Todhunter.								
Physics -	17	1	-	-	17	16	1	1	-	1	Not begun till this half year.															

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics.

(Continued on next page.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys Learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for Learning any of the Subjects.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.							
Geology } Natural Hist. }	26	1	-	26	15	1	1	1	1	Page's Text Book, to Silurian system.	29	14½	2	1	-	2	Roman, from B.C. 88-62, Liddell; Greek, Smith's History, capp. XIV. & XV.	26	13	1	1	1	1	From the Conquest to Henry III. (in Mrs. Markham).
History	102	4	-	24	16	3*	1	1	3	Greek, from Reforms of Cleisthenes to Persian war, in Smith and Thirlwall; English, Heptarchy to Norman Invasion in Student's Hume.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Geography of Ireland (Anderson).	26	13	1	1	-	2	Selections of English Poetry (by heart) from the Charterhouse "Specimens."
Geography	78	3	-	27	14½	1	1	1	1	Ancient Geography (Butler) of Countries between Gallia and the Euxine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reading, occasionally, with other Lessons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Grammar.	Intermixed with other work.																							
English Literature.	Rev. A. J. D'Orsey visits the school monthly, giving an hour's instruction to the VI. and V.																							
English Composition.	Occasional essays in prose and verse, and translations, are set throughout the VIth, Vth, and IVth Forms.																							
Reading	Rev. A. J. D'Orsey gives a catechetical lecture to the school monthly.																							
Writing	53	2	-	20	13½	4	½	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocal Music	30	2	£ s.	21	15	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing	18	-	per an.	-	14½	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.B.—Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

* One of these is for boys who do not study Natural Science.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

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The subjoined list is for the last six years; being the time that I have been Head Master. I can find no authentic records of honours gained during the four previous years.

Butler, F. B.—Scholar of Merton, 2nd Class (Classics) B.A., 1863.

Barber, H. W.—Exhibition, Queens', Oxford, 3rd Class (Classics) Moderations, 3rd Class (Classics) B.A. 1864.

Marriott, R. J. T.—Scholarship, Magdalen Hall (died 1863).

Pater, H. W.—Second Class (Classics) B.A., 1862, Fellow of Brasenose.

McQueen, J. R.—Second Class (Law and Modern History) B.A., 1862.

Kemp, J.—Scholarship, Lincoln College, 1st Class (Classics) Moderations, 1864.

Corbett, J. R.—Scholarship, Magdalen Hall.

Hales, C. T.—Scholarship, Christ's, Cambridge.

Love, R. T.—Scholarship, Oriel, Oxford.

Browne, F.—Scholarship, Corpus, Cambridge.

Butler, C. E.—The same.

Archer, F. H.—Junior Optime, 1865.

Chafy, W. K.—3rd Class (Classics) Moderations; 2nd Class (Law and Modern History) 1864.

DuBoulay, J.—Scholarship, Wadham College.

Stephenson, W.—Placed high in examination for direct commissions, 1859.

Lonsley, B. } Passed into the Royal Engineers.
Archer, G. }

Archer, F. L.—Passed (with a year's tuition) into Woolwich.

Gardner, A.—Passed with credit into Sandhurst.

Maitland, P.—Junior Scholarship and prizes, King's College, London.

EXTRACTS from STATUTES of CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

(Communicated by the Dean and Chapter.)

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church of Christ, Canterbury, was incorporated by Charter of 8th April, 32 Hen. VIII., and the object of such incorporation is expressed in the Preamble as follows.

* * * *

ut in posterum ibidem (viz. on the site of the late dissolved monastery) Sacrorum Eloquiorum Documenta et nostræ Salutiferæ Redemptionis Sacramenta purè Administrentur; bonorum morum Disciplina sincerè observetur; *Juventus in literis liberaliter instituatur*; Senectus viribus defecta (eorum præsertim qui circa Personam nostram vel alioquin circa Regni nostri negotia publica bene et fideliter servierint) rebus ad victum necessariis foveatur; ut denique Eleemosynarum in Pauperes Christi elargitiones, viarum Pontiumque reparationes, et cætera omnis generis pietatis officia illinc exuberanter in omnia vicina loca longè latèque dimanent ad Dei omnipotentis gloriam et subditorum nostrorum communem utilitatem felicitatemque.

* * * *

In the preamble to the Statutes granted by the same King (Henry VIII.), after referring to the suppression of monasteries, is added as follows:—

* * * *

Nos igitur et Divinæ voluntati conformes, et magis e re Xtiana esse ducentes, ut ubi ignorantia et superstitio regnabant ibi sincerus Dei cultus vigeat, et sanctum Xti Evangelium assiduè et purè annuncietur et præterea ut ad Xtianæ fidei ac pietatis incrementum, *Juventus Regni*

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nostri in bonis litteris instituatur et pauperes perpetuo sustententur in ipsorum Monasteriorum loco Ecclesias ereximus et constituimus, quorum alias cathedrales alias collegiatas vocari volumus.

Pro quarum quidem Ecclesiarum gubernatione et Regimine, Leges et Statuta quæ sequuntur prescribenda curavimus, quibus tam Decani et utriusque ordinis Canonici quam cæteri omnes Ministri, pueri et pauperes, qui in ipsis Ecclesiis commoraturi sint, pareant et obsequantur, eisque ut a nobis conditis et perfectis regantur et gubernentur &c.

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EXTRACTS from the Statutes of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Christ, Canterbury, as amended and confirmed by King Charles the First.

CAP. I.

De Ecclesiâ Cathedrali et Metropolitica Christi Cantuariæ et de numero integro eorum, qui in Eccl'iâ prædictâ sustentantur.

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Statuimus et ordinamus, ut sint perpetuo in dictâ Eccl'iâ unus Decanus, Duodecim Canonici, sex concionatores, sex substituti, unus organista (prout mos diu obtinuit in Eccl'iâ) Duodecim Clerici Laici, unus Magister Choristarum, Decem Choristæ, Duo Informatores puerorum in Grammaticâ, quorum unus sit Preceptor, alter Subpreceptor, Quinquaginta pueri in Grammaticâ erudiendi Duodecim pauperes de sumptibus dictæ Eccl'ie alendi Duo Sambucarii, &c.

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et (si mensa communis in Aulâ publicâ fuerit) unus Obsonator duo Pincernæ, &c.

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Qui quidem in eadem Eccl'iâ unusquisque in suo ordine juxta Fundationem et incorporationem ejusdem et juxta Statuta et Ordinationes nostras sedulo inserviant, et ante admissionem suam juramentum singuli præstabunt Decano, prout infra in Capp. 11^o et 23^o exprimitur.

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CAP. 4.

De Officio Decani.

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Curet autem ut Divina officia secundum statuta hæc nostra cum omni reverentiâ et decore celebrentur; ut Conciones præscriptis diebus habeantur, ut Pueri cum fructu instituantur, &c.

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CAP. 28.

“De Pueris Grammaticis et eorum Informatoribus.”

Ut pietas et bonæ literæ perpetuo in Eccl'iâ nrâ suppullulescant, crescant, floreat, et suo tempore in gloriam Dei, et Reipublicæ commodum et ornamentum fructificent; Statuimus et Ordinamus ut ad electionem et designationem Decani et Capituli aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Cap. sint perpetuo in Eccl'iâ nrâ Cantuariæ Quinquaginta pueri pauperes et amicorum ope destituti de bonis Eccl'ie nræ alendi, ingeniis (quoad fieri potest) ad discendum natis et aptis, quos tamen admitti nolumus in pauperes pueros Eccl'ie nræ antequam noverint legere, scribere et mediocriter calluerint prima Grammaticæ rudimenta; idque judicio Decani et Capituli aut eo absente Vice Decani et Capituli cum Archididascalo. Atque hos pueros volumus impensis Eccl'ie ali, donec mediocrem Latinæ linguæ notitiam adepti fuerint et Latine loqui et scribere didicerint; cui rei dabitur quatuor annorum spatium, aut (si ita Decano et Cap. aut eo absente Vice-Dec. et Capitulo cum Archididascalo visum fuerit) ad summum quinque et non amplius.

Volumus autem ut quoties Decanus Sacelli nostri Regii Decano et Capitulo Eccl'ie nræ Cantuar. significaverit se à Sacello nro Choristam (qui ibidem ad vocis usque defectionem ministravit) missurum ad Grammaticam in Eccl'iâ nrâ perdiscendam in locum qui proximè post

illam significationem vacare contigerit, Choristam illum à Decano Sacellæ ñræ sic nominatum et significatum, Decanus et Capitulum eligent et assument absque ullâ fraude aut dolo malo.

Volumus præterea, ut nullus (nisi Sacellæ ñræ Regiæ aut Eccl'ie ñræ Cantuariæ Chorista fuerit) in pauperem discipulum Eccl'ie ñræ eligatur, qui nonum ætatis suæ annum non compleverit, vel qui quintum decimum ætatis suæ annum excesserit. Quod si quis puerorum insigni tarditate aut hebetudine notabilis sit aut naturâ à literis abhorrenti, hunc post multam probationem Volumus per Dec. et Capit. aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Capit. expelli, et alio amandari, ne veluti fucus apum mella devoret atque hic conscientiam Informatorum oneramus, ut quantam maximam potuerint operam ac diligentiam adhibeant quo pueri omnes in literis progrediantur et proficiant et ne quem puerum tarditatis vitio insigniter notatum, inter cæteros diutius inutiliter hæere sinant; quin nomen illius statim Decano deferant, ut eo amoto ad illius locum aptior per Decanum et Capitulum aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Capit. eligatur.

Volumus insuper ut tempore generalis Computi quotannis, post electionem officiariorum, nominentur et eligantur Scholares; in quorum electione et nominatione hunc ordinem observari volumus. Primo Decanus, aut eo absente Vice Decanus, unâ cum omnibus Canonicis domi præsentibus, si interesse voluerint, in Scholâ Grammaticali conveniant, atque ibi legatur hoc Statutum cum statuto Regni de electionibus. Deinde Decanus ipse, aut eo absente Vice Decanus cum Canonicis prædictis et Archididascalo juramentum suscipiant se neminem gratiâ aut favore præmiove adductos in discipulum nominaturos, sed eos solum quos(conscienciâ teste) maxime idoneos judicaverint; et in eum finem protinus examinabunt eos, qui in discipulos cooptari cupiunt; ex his autem quos digniores et magis idoneos dicti examinatores, aut tres eorum (quorum Decanus, aut eo absente Vice Decanus, semper sit unus) judicabunt, tot suo judicio eligendos curabunt, quot per totum annum sequentem discedentium loca verisimiliter supplere possint, eoque ordine et loco eorum nomina et cognomina describent quo fuerant electi, et eo ipso ordine postea ab ipso Decano possint anno sequenti admitti in Discipulos quàm primum loca vacua fuerint.

Hæc omnia, in duabus Indenturis inter Decanum et Archididascalum faciendis describantur à clerico capituli, ad mandatum Decani, quæ post inceptam novam Electionem quotannis inducantur.

Statuimus etiam ut per Decanum et Capit. aut eo absente Vice-Dec. et Cap. unus eligatur, Latinè et Græcè doctus, bonæ famæ, et piæ vitæ, docendi facultate imbutus et Artium Magister ad minimum, qui tam quinquaginta illos Eccl'ie ñræ pueros, quam alios quoscunque Gammaticam discendi gratiâ ad Scholam ñram confluentes, pietate excolat et bonis literis exornet. Hic in Scholâ ñra primas obtineat, et Archididascalus, sive præcipuus esto Informator. Rursum per Decanum et Capit. aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Cap., Volumus virum alterum eligi, bonæ famæ et piæ vitæ, Latinè doctum, docendique facultate imbutum, qui sub Archididascalo pueros docebit, prima scil: Grammatices Rudimenta: et perindo Hypodidascalus sive Secundarius Informator appellabitur. Hic ad minimum sit Artium Baccaliureus. Hi verò Informatores puerorum Volumus ut regulis et docendi ordini quem Decanus et Capitulum, aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Cap. præscribendum duxerint, diligenter et fideliter obsecundent. Informatores etiam Monitores varios e gravioribus discipulis propterea constituent qui reliquorum mores ubique inspiciant, ac notent tam in Templo et Scholâ quam alibi; nequid uspiam indecori, aut sordidi perpetretur: Si quis Monitorum deliquerit, aut in officio negligenter sese gesserit asperè in aliorum exemplum vapulet.

Volumus etiam quod singulis annis post Computum generale examinatio diligens fiat, omnium puerorum in Scholâ per Decanum et Præbendarios residentes, et Archididascalum, ut si quos viderin imagis proficientes, ad superiores classes promoveant, et statim finitâ illâ examinatione, Archiepiscopum in Scriptis manu suâ signatis certiolem faciant de Statu Scholæ et diligentia vel desidia Informatorum.

Volumus etiam ut singulis trimestribus, Duo Canonici, ad id munus à Decano et Capitulo, aut ejus absentia Vice Dec. et Cap. XXV^o die Novembris specialiter deputati, omnes scholæ pueros diligenter examinent;

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Inquirent etiam de diligentia vel negligentia, sufficientia vel insufficientia Informatorum, et in quolibet solenni Capit. Decanum et Canonicos certiores facient, qua in re Informatorum vel Scholarium ullus deliquerit, ut pro meritis puniatur: qui si negligentes, aut minus ad docendum apti inveniantur, post trinam monitionem a Decano et Capitulo, aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Cap. amoveantur, et ab officio deponantur.

Omnia autem ad Functionem suam spectantia sese fideliter prestituros juramento promittent.

CAP. 31.

“De Communi Mensa Omnium Ministrorum.”

Ut qui una conveniunt, et una Deum laudant in choro, una etiam comedant, et una Deum laudent in Mensa, Statuimus et Volumus ut Minores Canonici omnes, et Clerici laici (quotquot uxores non habent) necnon Praeceptores et Discipuli, si id Decano et Capitulo commodè fieri posse videatur (quorum conscientias hac in parte in Domino oneramus) in communi aula simul comedant et epulentur, in qua quidem aula, Praeceptor, vel eo absente, Senior admissione Minor Canonici primus accumbat, proximus Archididascalus deinde ceteri Minores Canonici, et Hypodidascalus, postremo discipuli, sine Venditatione loci, et qui prius accumbit, ceteros immorigeratos arguat, et in ordinem reducat, ut omnia cum decoro* in Aula agantur. Quotannis vicesimo quinto die Novembris, eligatur unus per ceteros, qui pro integro anno Seneschallus erit, quique ad communem mensam ligna, carbones, salem, et id genus alia parabit, quo pro temporis ratione de hujusmodi rebus satis illis prospectum sit. Hic rationem Seneschalli menstrui (id est ejus qui pro uno mense Seneschallus erit) singulis hebdomadis coram Thesaurario, et in fine cujuslibet mensis examinabit. Et in fine anni, majori parti convivarum rationem impensarum omnium reddet; liberum tamen esse Volumus, et Concedimus Decano, aut eo absente Vice Decano, non solum quibuscunque aegrotis aut aliis causis idoneis, (per eos respectivè approbandis) impeditis licentiam dare alibi, victitandi et comedendi, sed etiam dictos convenientes, aut convenire debentes, onerare aut exonerare in praemissis, aut in aliquo eisdem pertinenti, prout pro temporis et personarum qualitatibus eis videbitur magis expedire. Omnes denique Ecclesiae Ministros (quocunque nomine censeantur) Ordinationibus formulis, et statutis hujusmodi, quae per Decanum et Capitulum, hisce de rebus, aut iisdem pertinentibus edentur, parere et obsequi Volumus.

CAP. 32.

“De vestibus Ministrorum, quas Liberatas vocant.”

Statuimus et volumus, ut Minores Canonici, Clerici et ceteri Ecclesiae nostrae Ministri, Choristae quoque et Pueri Grammatici, atque duodecim pauperes, utantur vestibus exterioribus ejusdem (quoad fieri potest) aut similis coloris. Recipient autem omnes (quos diximus) ad exteriora, indumenta conficienda per annum juxta eam formam quam hic praescribimus. Recipient singuli Minores Canonici, et superior Informator Grammaticae, quatuor Virgatas panni pro togis suis, pretium cujuslibet Virgatæ quinque solidi. * * * *

Recipient singuli Clerici, et Inferior Informator Grammaticae pro vestibus suis tres Virgatas panni pretium virgatæ ivs. vjd. * * *

Recipient singuli Choristae et pueri Grammatici, atque etiam Subcoquus pro vestibus suis, duas Virgatas et dimidium pret. Virg. ijs. jv.d. * * * *

Quem quidem pannum, sibi traditum, quisquis sibi decenter aptari, et componi, non curaverit, et per maximam partem anni usus non fuerit, is indignus judicabitur munere nostro, et proinde tantundem de stipendio suo cogatur rependere Ecclesiae nostrae.

Quem quidem pannum et vestes liberatas, singulis annis parare debent Ecclesiae nostrae Decanus et Receptor, aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Receptor, qui pro tempore fuerint tradentque singulis suas panni portiones, ante Natalem Domini, ut novis vestibus, et novis animis celebrent Natalem Domini nostri Jesu Christi. * * * *

* Cum silentio ordine et decoro. Statutes of Ely. Coll. (Cath. Com. Rep., App. p. 621.)

CAP. 33.

“De Stipendiis Ministrorum in Eccl'ia n'ra.”

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Statuimus et Volumus ut ex bonis communibus, Eccl'iae n'rae (præter communias et liberatas superius assignatas) solvantur stipendia omnibus ministris Eccl'iae n'rae, per manus Thesaurarii, singulis anni terminis, per æquales portiones, ad hunc qui sequitur modum.

	*	*	*	*	
					Per Annum.
Superiori Informatori Grammaticæ	-	-	-	15	02 00
Inferiori Informatori Grammaticæ	-	-	-	06	05 10
	*	*	*		
Cuilibet puero Grammaticæ	-	-	-	01	08 04
	*	*	*		

CAP. 34.

“De Celebratione Divinorum.”

Volumus præterea, ut uterque Informator Grammaticæ diebus Festis choro intersit, insignibus choro et gradui convenientibus indutus. Quorum alter supra Minores Canonicos, in dextrâ parte chori, alter suprâ Minores Canonicos, in sinistrâ parte, proximum in choro locum obtineat.

Ad hoc pueros Grammaticos qui sumptibus Eccl'iae aluntur Festis diebus necnon eorundem Vigiliis volumus in habitu competente choro interesse, et officium sibi mandatum à Præcentore sedulò facere, nisi alias per Archididascalum amandentur. Pueri vero absentes per præceptores suos castigentur; singulis præterea diebus profestis, horâ sextâ æstate, et horâ septimâ Hyeme, preces matutinæ in aliquo Eccl'iae sacello, aut alio loco ejusdem, per decanum assignato, ab uno Minorum Canonicorum suo ordine, sine cantu juxta morem Eccl'iae Anglicanæ, summarie tamen, et cum unicâ tantum lectione, si visum fuerit, recitentur.

CAP. 37.

“De Corrigendis excessibus.”

Si quis Minorum Canonicorum Clericorum aut aliorum Ministrorum, et famulorum, similiter et pauperum, in levi culpâ deliquerit, arbitrio Decani, aut eo absenti Vice Dec. aut utroque absente Residentis Senioris corrigatur: Si gravius fuerit delictum, per Decanum et Cap. expellatur, et ab Eccl'iae penitus amoveatur.

CAP. 40. “De Visitatione Ecclesie.”

Porro quoniam hæc n'ra Statuta perpetuo durare optamus, volumus ut si quæ ambiguitas contentio aut dissensio orta fuerit post hac inter Decanum et Canonicos, aut inter Canonicos ipsos, de vero et sincero intellectu Statutorum n'rorum (quæ omnia juxta planum et grammaticum sensum intelligi volumus) decernimus, ut Statutum illud, vel aliqua Statuti Clausula, de quâ orta est contentio, ad Archiep'um Cantuariensem referatur; cujus interpretationi et declarationi (modi Statutis n'ris non repugnet) eos qui dubitârunt, aut contenderunt, sine dilatione aut contradictione stare et obedire præcipimus.

Inhibemus tamen Vistatori, et Statutorum declaratori, aliisq' omnibus cujuscunq' dignitatis, aut authoritatis fuerint, ne ulla nova Statuta condant, aut cum aliquo dispensent. Inhibemus etiam Decano et Canonicis Eccl'iae n'rae ne hujusmodi Statuta recipiant sub poenâ perjurii et amotionis perpetuæ à nostrâ Ecclesiâ. Reservamus tamen nobis et successoribus n'ris plenam postestatem ac authoritatem, Statuta hæc mutandi, alterandi et, si videbitur, nova condendi.

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CANTERBURY.—CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription. A society formed in 1749 for founding boys' and girls' schools, and incorporated in 1809 by Act of Parliament. School first established at Thirsk in Yorkshire, moved in 1805 to premises purchased at Acton in Middlesex, and again in 1812 to St. John's Wood, and finally in 1855 to premises at Canterbury given by Dr. Warneford. Dr. Warneford also gave a sum of 6,000*l.* to found six scholarships, convertible from time to time at discretion of committee into exhibitions at college. There are now four scholarships and three exhibitions, the latter of 60*l.* each per annum, tenable for three years or shorter time at either university, or at any theological college from which bishops accept candidates for ordination. 500*l.* given in 1865 by J. W. Thrupp, Esqre., to found history prizes. A special fund established in 1826 to assist in obtaining suitable apprenticeships for boys on leaving. Another special fund for maintaining boys from beyond 15th year on probation for St. Augustine's Missionary College.

School Property.—About 30 acres of land with school buildings. Funds arise from interest of capital, donations, and subscriptions. The expenses of both schools, boys' and girls', defrayed from general funds according to requirements of each. Average annual income from rents and funded property about 3,770*l.*; all expended on schools.* A large further amount raised by subscriptions.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—For clothing, maintaining, and educating poor orphans of clergymen until of age to be put apprentice (Act, 1809). Boys must be not less than 8 nor more than 12 years of age when admitted, and certified to be healthy, and free from defect of intellect, sight, hearing, and speech; elected by vote of general court twice a year; remain to age of 15. Six or eight probationers remain till 16, from whom two Warneford scholars annually chosen to stay till 18. Not more than two of same family allowed in school at same time, unless family consist of more than eight, or mother be dead as well as father. An engagement to be given by a relative or friend to receive them back at expiration of term or if dismissed from school (byelaws).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Governors, subscribers of 20 guineas, or of one guinea per annum, incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1809, and empowered to hold real property. The general court consisting of president, vice-president,

* ABSTRACT of TREASURER'S STATEMENT for year ended 31st December 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To dividends on stocks and interest	3,342	14 8	Boys' school		
Rents - - - -	162	3 4	Teachers' salaries - - - -	737	0 0
Canal share and turnpike bond -	24	14 0	Instructional - - - -	48	10 3
Tax and insurance duty returned	137	1 0	Servants' wages - - - -	301	5 0
For pupil teachers and Warne-			Food - - - -	1,337	13 1
ford scholars - - - -	240	0 0	Clothing - - - -	476	5 6
Subscriptions, donations, &c. -	6,509	2 7	House expenses - - - -	411	18 8
			„ repairs - - - -	260	13 0
	£10,415	15 7	Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. -	75	17 9
			Medical - - - -	50	3 0
Deduct balance due				3,699	6 3
to treasurer on £ s. d.			Girls' school at St. John's Wood		
1st January 1864 414 9 5			—Similar items.	3,772	6 9
„ Farmer's gift - 500 0 0				7,471	13 0
„ deposit at bank 1,300 0 0			Secretary, clerk, and	£	s. d.
			rent of office -	359	0 3
			Probate office, &c. -	7	15 9
			Printing, station-		
			ery, &c. - -	177	1 3
			Election and meet-		
			ings - - -	7	13 0
			Incidental - -	3	13 2
			Expenses of special		
			appeal - -	117	5 5
			Balance in hand	57	4 4
	£2,214	9 5		£729	13 2
	£8,201	6 2		£8,201	6 2

secretary, or treasurer, and seven or more other members of the corporation, meet four times a year, and annually elect president and other officers, and a committee of 20 to manage affairs of the corporation, elects 22 auditors, not members of committee, five or more of whom are to pass accounts yearly, make byelaws, and elect boys to foundation. Treasurer to invest moneys. Committee appoint and suspend or remove master (Act, 1809), approve candidates as fit objects for admission, and superintend general management of school (byelaws).

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State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Headmaster M.A. and clergyman, and three assistant masters (one of whom is M.A. and clergyman), besides French, Drawing, &c.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—Eighty-five, sons of clergymen, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, clothed, maintained, and educated at expense of general funds. Three meals a day, four for the sixth form. Meat once. Largest dormitory contains 45 boys, smallest 10. Discipline maintained by a monitor in each, and by one in rotation for all the dormitories from 9 to 10 p.m. Hours, 7½ a.m., 7 in summer; 9 p.m., 10 for sixth form.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified by classics. All learn singing and drawing. Religious instruction to all. A short service in school chapel, morning and evening. Bible read daily.

Promotion partly by seniority and partly by half-year's marks and examination combined.

Examination by masters at Christmas, by the treasurer and other members of committee at Midsummer. Prizes awarded at Midsummer for general proficiency in divinity, classics, and mathematics, besides special prizes for history and commercial subjects.

Punishments: impositions, and confining in school on half-holidays; caning rare, by head master only, in public.

Playground, about 120 yards square, adjoining school, and a covered shed 90 feet by 20 feet. Masters sometimes join in games. Limited leave to walk granted for two hours on half holidays. Drilling taught to all for half an hour a week.

A library for sixth form, and one recently begun for junior boys.

[Eight boys at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 or 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 35 hours a week including 1½ daily for preparation. Playtime, 21 hours per week.

MANAGING COMMITTEE, 1865.

President, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Vice-President, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood.

Treasurer, Rev. G. Currey, D.D.

Secretary, Rev. J. Russell Stock, M.A.

Charles John Baker, Esq.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury.
Right Rev. Bishop Chapman.
P. S. Duval, Esq.
Rev. J. B. Dyne, D.D.
Hon. Daniel Finch.
William Gilpin, Esq.
Rev. J. D. Glennie, M.A.
Ven. Archdeacon Harrison.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, K.G.

Rev. J. Jennings, M.A.
Ven. Archdeacon Jones.
J. R. Kenyon, Esq., Q.C.
The Bishop of Lichfield.
The Bishop of London.
Rev. H. W. Maddock, M.A.
Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A.
E. Pepys, Esq.
J. W. Thrupp, Esq.
Rev. J. W. Vivian, D.D.

Head Master, Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

[illegible]

[illegible]

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.							
History	All	6			1	1	1	1	{ Roman Greek English } Private reading for special prizes and midsum. exams.			1	1	1	1								
Geography	All	6			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
English Grammar.	60	4			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
English Literature.	1	1			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
English Composition.					1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
Reading	25	2			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
Writing	60	4			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
Music (Vocal)	All	3			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
Drawing	All	3			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
Drilling	All				1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								
Dictation	1	1			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1								

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

1856. (a) 1st Class Moderations, Oxford.
1857.
1858. (a) 2nd Class (Classics) Degree, Oxford.
1859.
1860.
1861. (a) Bible Clerkship, All Souls, Oxford.
1862. (a) 3rd Class (Classics) Moderations, Oxford.
1863. (a) Bible Clerkship, Queen's, Oxford.
1864. (a) 2nd Class (Classics) Tripos, Cambridge; 3rd class (Classics) Degree,
Oxford; 3rd Class (Classics) Moderations, Oxford.
1865. (a) 28th Wrangler (Mathematics) Tripos, Cambridge.
1866. (a) 3rd Class (Classics) Degree, Oxford; open Scholarship, Exeter,
Oxford; (b) 1st in examination for Royal Marines.

CRANBROOK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

There has been for many years great difficulty in identifying the various lands given to and purchased by the governors of this school. The founder gave a house and garden called Blueberries, in Cranbrook, and a farm of 140 acres in Horsmonden. After a close examination of the title deeds, it appears that this was the ground on which the schoolhouse stands. The school farm in 1637 had diminished by 17 acres, but the governors have lately purchased out of surplus monies a small piece of adjoining land, which seems to be that which was lost before. The governors also purchased two small estates with the proceeds of the timber cut upon the school farm, viz., the Little Frythe and the Cruthole farm, in 1577 and 1773 respectively. The proceeds of the timber from time to time sold by the governors are applied to the repairs and for the purposes of the school.

The governors take a great interest in the school, and are anxious to benefit it in every way. They have recently built a new schoolroom, which was very much needed, at a cost of 300*l*. They appear to take very unusual pains in selecting the headmaster when a vacancy occurs, and have been repaid by a rapid improvement in the condition of the school under the Rev. J. J. Allan (since deceased).

This gentleman was very highly respected in the town, and the number of foundationers, which had sunk to one or two, increased during his mastership to a yearly average of 20. I examined a portion of the school, and found that the boys were well instructed. At the time of my visit the highest form was composed of younger boys than in ordinary years; they were, however, both accurate and spirited in their classical translations, particularly from the Georgics and passages from Cicero. The lower boys appear to be very well grounded in grammar. Particular attention is paid to French, with good results. I was furnished with the reports of examiners in 1864 and 1865, which are highly satisfactory. The illness of the headmaster rendered an examination of the whole school undesirable at the date of my visit.

There is good playground accommodation.

The inhabitants of Cranbrook, many of whom I had the pleasure of meeting, have for more than half a century had some difference of opinion with the governors of this school. It appears to me that their views may be thus summarily stated, viz. :—

a. The population of Cranbrook and the neighbourhood consists mainly of the farming class, whose interests it may be presumed that the founder intended to promote. But in the 16th century there was a rich and influential manufacturing class in Cranbrook.

b. If he so intended, it may be presumed that he would now prefer modern studies to classical; it would therefore be only fair to demand from the master free education in modern subjects.

c. That the fees for modern subjects are too heavy, viz., 4*l.* 4*s.* for general instruction; the same for mathematics; 2*l.* 2*s.* for French, &c. If the total expenses of the education of a foundationer appear rather high, it must be remembered, on the other hand, that they are not higher than those of other grammar schools in the neighbourhood, and the charges for books and stationery (15*s.* on an average) are remarkably moderate.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent* of Queen Elizabeth, 5 May 1574. Simon Lynch had previously, by deed, 20 Nov. 1564, given premises in parishes of Cranbrook and Horsmonden. Deeds in custody of vicar and wardens.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Headmaster's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a Free Grammar School (letters patent). For the instruction of the sons of the inhabitants of parish in the learned languages freely; no foundation boy to be admitted under the age of seven years, or to stay after he shall have completed his nineteenth year. Rules of Governors, A.D. 1851.)

Government and Masters.—Rules made by governors, 6 Jan. 1851.

Vicar, ex officio, and twelve other resident freeholders, make rules, elect exhibitioners, appoint, and for negligence, after two warnings, or without any for gross misconduct or immorality, dismiss headmaster. Governors elect to fill vacancies in their own number.

* Printed in App. Com. on Educ. Poor, I. p. 145.

† ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for year ending July 1, 1865.

1864-5.		£	s.	d.
Balance	- - -	80	14	3
Rents and dividends	- - -	203	0	10
Stock sold, less expenses	- - -	890	7	2
Lent by master	- - -	200	0	0
		1,374	2	3

1864-5.		£	s.	d.
Petty expenses, tradesmen's bills for repairs, &c.	- - -	23	4	2
Insurance	- - -	7	0	6
Master, stipend and prizes	- - -	103	0	0
Exhibition, half a year	- - -	15	0	0
Purchase of farm and ex- penses	- - -	1,164	17	10
Interest, Dence's school trustees	- - -	5	0	0
Balance	- - -	55	19	9
		1,374	2	3

Head Master must be above 25 and under 50 years old, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and of Church of England. May not have other occupation without written sanction of Governors.

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State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Headmaster allowed to take boarders without limitation. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, less income-tax, from fees 80*l.*, besides house and profits of 43 boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—19 [23 in 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to a mile and a half. Pay for German, dancing, and music 4*l.* 4*s.* each; drawing 6*l.* 6*s.*; drilling 5*s.* Library (entrance fee) 1*l.* Seventeen foundationers pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s.*; fires 5*s.*; French 2*l.* 2*s.* Non-foundationers, general work 10*l.* 10*s.*; French 4*l.* 4*s.*; Singing 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—43 [52 in 1867], all in headmaster's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and tuition, according to age, from 30 to 35 and 40 guineas. Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest 65*l.*; average 55*l.*; lowest 37*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 309 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ A.M., 8½ to 9¼ P.M. Head-master's permission required for a boarding-house. [Terms and arrangements for boarders have been slightly altered by the new headmaster.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for particular studies or are intended for certain lines of life. Religious instruction in Bible and Scripture history. Church Catechism not compulsory on nonconformists. School work begins and ends with prayers and reading lessons from Bible.

Promotions partly by marks, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by fellows of colleges selected by headmaster. Prizes given by Archbishop and others.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and caning; last publicly and by headmaster only.

Playground one-fifth of an acre besides two fields within a few minutes walk of school. Boys not allowed to leave school precincts without permission.

Only one boy gone to any University within the last five years.

[One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 36 hours in summer, and 27 in winter per week. Playtime at least 22 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Land Surveyor or Auctioneer.	Cranbrook - -	} Within a few minutes walk
" 2	Dissenting Minister -	Do. - - -	
" 3	Widow of Clergyman	Do. - - -	
" 4	Auctioneer, &c. -	Do. - - -	} About 1½ mile.
" 5	Clergyman - -	Sissinghurst -	
" 6	Linendraper - -	Cranbrook - -	} Within a few minutes walk.
" 7	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	
" 8	Artist - - -	Do. - - -	
" 9	Attorney - - -	Do. - - -	} About 1 mile. Now resides in Canterbury.
" 10	Widow of Draper -	Sissinghurst -	

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TABLE A.—continued.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Ironmonger - -	Cranbrook - -	Within a few minutes walk.
" 2	Farmer - -	Sissinghurst - -	Boards with Head Master.
" 3	Miller - - -	Cranbrook - -	Within a few minutes walk.
" 4	Artist - -	Do. - - -	Boards with Head Master.
" 5	Hotel Keeper - -	Do. - - -	Within a few minutes walk.
" 6	Artist - - -	Do. - - -	Barely $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.
" 7	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do.
" 8	Widow of Surgeon -	Do. - - -	Within a few minutes walk.
" 9	Linendraper - -	Do. - - -	Do.
" 10	Farmer - - -	Do. - - -	About a mile.
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon - - -	Hawkhurst - -	All in Head Master's house.
" 2	Widow of Ware- houseman.	London - - -	
" 3	Civil Engineer - -	Rochester - -	
" 4	Clergyman - - -	Rolvenden - -	
" 5	Widow of Tradesman	Headcorn - -	
" 6	Barrister - - -	London - - -	
" 7	Physician - - -	Do. - - -	
" 8	Barrister - - -	Do. - - -	
" 9	Yeoman - - -	Chart Sutton -	
" 10	Major in Indian Army	India - - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Colonel in Indian Army.	Madras - - -	All in Head Master's house.
" 2	Clergyman - - -	Rickmansworth -	
" 3	Civil Engineer - -	Rochester - -	
" 4	Attorney - - -	Sevenoaks - -	
" 5	Major in Army - -	India - - -	
" 6	Do. - - -	Dublin - - -	
" 7	Widow of Clergyman	Tunbridge - -	
" 8	Merchant Tailor -	London - - -	
" 9	Barrister - - -	Do. - - -	
" 10	Yeoman - - -	Cooling, near Rochester	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors* read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	61		The School is divided into six forms.															
Greek .	30				4	—	2	1½	—	4	3							
Latin .	All				4	—	2	1	1	4	4							
French .	43				4	—	2	1¼	2	5	5							
German.					4	—	2	1½	—	6								
Other Foreign Languages.				4	—	2	1½	—										
Arithmetic .	All			4	—	2	1½	—										
Book-keeping	6			2	—	—	1½											
Mensuration & Surveying.	1			4	—	2	1½											
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20			4	—	2	1½											

* Cannot give this, the Masters who taught the class having left.

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) 1 Third Class in Classical Tripos, 1860.
1 Wrangler in 1865.
(b) 1 gained clerkship in "Office of Works" by competition.
(c) 1 Second Class in Cambridge Middle Class examination; Several have passed the examinations required before entering the legal and medical professions.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

The Rev. Thomas Arnold Carr, Vicar,
Thomas Walton Roberts, Esq., Justice of the Peace
for Kent,
John Jobson, M.D.,
John Hague, Farmer,
Thomas Pile, Ditto,
John Elliot Wilson, Solicitor,
William Tanner Neve, Solicitor, }
William Barling Sharpe, } Wardens,
John Thomas Dennett, Bookseller,
Thomas Webster, Esq., R.A.,
Richard Gray, Commander, R.N.,
John Calcott Horsley, Esq., R.A., }

all of Cranbrook.

Head Master :

The Rev. Charles Crowden, M.A.

CRANBROOK. DENCE'S FREE SCHOOL.*

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

By a very informal will, dated 14th September 1573, one Alexander Dence, among other charitable gifts, gave and bequeathed unto the schoolhouse of his lands and tenements thereto belonging on certain conditions. These were not fulfilled, nor did the parish receive the lands. An award was made in 1605 between the parish and Dence's representatives, by which the parish received a sum of money for the poor in satisfaction of all demands. It appears that some of the money was allotted to this school. In 1678 the churchwardens' accounts mention the interest of 100*l.* "belonging to the English school," and in 1765 another entry refers to "the present endowment of 160*l.*" Of this sum 60*l.* were spent in repairs, the only endowment at present being the interest at 5 per cent. on 100*l.* The trustees are the vicar, churchwardens, and two other inhabitants, appointed by the vestry. The inhabitants are anxious to restore the school and repair the old house, and have drawn up a set of excellent rules for the master and future scholars. They have applied without success to the Charity Commission for leave to spend their endowment on repairs. The commissioners recommend them to sell the present schoolhouse, adding the sum received to their present capital.

The Poor Law Board has also declined to allow any part of the parish property to be applied to the repair of Dence's school.

Various other plans have been considered, with no result as yet.

1. The vicar has offered to the parishioners a site upon the glebe, in consideration of regaining the old site for the churchyard; but they are unwilling to destroy the original building.

2. It was wished to incorporate this foundation with the National schools: this could not be done, the children in the latter being instructed in the principles of the Church of England, while Dence's school was free to all.

3. The best course appears to be this: to sell the old house, and to increase the master's stipend, requiring a commercial education at a low charge for a few foundationers; and, if possible, to affiliate this middle school to the grammar school, thereby removing some of the inconveniences caused by the narrowness of the classical foundation, of which the inhabitants complain.

* This is not a grammar school.

DARTFORD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor. Rep. ii. 21. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William Vaughan, Edward Groyn, and William Death, A.D. 1576. Endowment augmented by John Beare and Rev. Henry Draper. A rent-charge issuing out of Blackdale Farm. Annual income 6*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Also 600*l.* in hand towards cost of erection of master's house.

A schoolroom capable of holding 100 boys, a class room, and porter's room, &c., built in 1865–6, with money obtained by sale of old premises, local subscriptions, and accumulations. Site of school 5 acres. (Cost of site and buildings 2,300*l.*)

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Stated in deed appointing new trustees, 11 January 1660, to be for maintaining one honest, sufficient, and learned man in grammar, for the teaching of children in the knowledge of grammar.

Government and Masters.—Twenty trustees, who elect to fill vacancies in their own number. One master.

School reopened in October 1866 after abeyance of 12 years.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Rev. George John Blomfield, M.A., Vicar of Dartford.

The Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being.

John Tasker, Brewer,

Charles Reginald Gibson, Solicitor,

James George Cann, Saddler,

Rokely Robinson Hards, Miller,

James Sharp, Builder,

Rowley Edward Potter, Wine Merchant,

James Allen, Farmer,

Edward Hall, Engineer,

William Cracroft Fooks, Barrister,

Emery Alexander Quait, Draper,

Jeremiah Solomon, Farmer,

Jonathan Hills, Miller,

George Edwards, Druggist,

John Hayward, Solicitor,

George Waller, Coal Merchant,

Richard Somham, Builder,

Frederick Stoneham, Yeoman, Crayford, Kent.

} all of Dartford in the County
of Kent.

Head Master :

Rev. S. F. Cresswell, M.A.

FAVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school, considering the amount of the endowment, is not doing the work which might fairly be expected from it. The inhabitants of the town take an unusual amount of interest in the cause of education, and are anxious that those difficulties of management should be removed, which at present impede the development of the grammar school, which in theory is connected with the National and the commercial schools. The most deserving National scholars are transferred to the middle school, where they receive gratuitously a good commercial education. It is intended that the most deserving of the commercial scholars shall be transferred in a like manner to the grammar school; there to be freely instructed in the classics, and to be sent to the university, where they will be helped by good exhibitions founded by the trustees of the municipal charities. In fact, however, no scholars have been thus promoted, nor are the exhibitions used at present by any one.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the emptiness of this school. It is said that the commercial school does not intercept its supply, but that boys requiring a high education are sent out of the town.

At a public meeting, called on the occasion of my visit, my attention was directed to the following points:—

1. The mayor and corporation wish to have a share in the power of nominating or removing the head master, and in framing or altering the rules. The former power is vested absolutely by the charter in All Souls College; the latter in the same college and the trustees of municipal charities jointly. The powers of the corporation were transferred to the last-named body by the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 76.

2. The mayor and corporation claim to be the visitors of this school, and to have control over the discipline; there are, however, great differences of opinion upon this point.

3. The responsibility of government being divided, and the corporation being uncertain as to the extent of their rights, there is now practically no government except by the head master.

It is proposed, therefore, by the municipal trustees and by the mayor and corporation, that the charity should be governed by a new scheme, if one can be obtained. Both bodies are willing that a board of management should be appointed, consisting of members appointed by each in equal numbers. It is thought that the grammar school might thus be made a very useful institution, the number of boys increased, and candidates be found for the neglected exhibitions. The school premises are large enough for more than the present number of scholars, the schoolroom is in substantial repair. There is no playground worthy of the name, the yard appropriated to the boys (which joins the church-

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yard) being used as a public highway. A good school house in a better situation would be a great benefit to the town. Objections are generally made by the inhabitants to the education given, on the ground that modern subjects do not receive sufficient attention. They also wish that "the income of the master should depend on the success of the scholars." A more practical objection was made on the grounds that there is now no second master, and that the boys are not publicly examined, and that no prizes are given. It should be noticed, on the other hand, that the number of boys is small, and that the municipal trustees can appoint examiners from time to time. I examined most of the boys, and found they were fairly advanced. The instruction is by no means confined to the classics. French is carefully taught, and the results are good. The eldest boy (aged 13) passed a satisfactory examination in Latin, Greek, and French. He is also forward in mathematics. The rest did tolerably well in classics and better in French, but were too young to pass an examination in anything but construing of easy sentences, and knowledge of grammar.

There can be no healthy competition where the numbers are so low. Something might be done by giving prizes to stimulate the work. Public examiners should be appointed.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the above-mentioned proposal for a board of management. Although the corporation does not possess the rights which have been claimed on its behalf, nothing can be done while the present jealous feeling remains undiminished, and the municipal trustees deserve great credit for their offer to abate somewhat of their rights for the sake of concord. The benefit to the town would be very great if the present almost perfect theory of a chain of promotion through the three schools to the university could be reduced to practice.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor. Rep. I. A.D., 1819, p. 104. Appendix p. 155.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent* of Queen Elizabeth, 14 July 1576, who gave lands and one-third of the manor of Ewell, in Faversham and Godwinston, and lands in Leysdown and the Isle of Sheppey, and in the parish of Hearon-hill for the support of a School. Charter in custody of town clerk; other deeds in that of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Part of the lands lost. Present average 99 acres 3 r. 33 p, Stock 407*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* consols. Annual income (1866) 372*l.* gross, 337*l.* net. No probable increase.

Two exhibitions of 60*l.* each, tenable for three years at either Oxford or Cambridge. Trustees of municipal charities have power to award five exhibitions of 10*l.* to boys distinguished at the commercial school. (Scheme for the management of Faversham charities sanctioned by Court of Chancery, 1856).

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education of youth inhabiting Faversham and in the neighbourhood. (Letters Patent.)

* Printed in Appendix Com. Educ. Poor I., p. 157.

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Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Faversham, appointed by Court of Chancery, manage property and elect exhibitioners.

No existing statutes in opinion of trustees bind them.

No restriction upon other employment of headmaster.

General character.—Classical. In ages of scholars, second grade.

Day Scholars.—14, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; pay 8l. 8s. for general work. Fires 5s. Stationery 5s. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No amount of knowledge necessary on admission.

Promotions by proficiency in Latin.

No public examinations or prizes.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by headmaster only and in school.

Playground, eight feet in length by 33 feet in breadth. Only 14 feet broad at one end. No gymnasium.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week, besides time for preparation, calculated to be five hours per week.

Town Council draw attention to state of school.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January 1, Balance in hand -	17	4	8½	Insurance, taxes, and rentcharge -	9	10	8
Rents and dividends -	372	0	2	Management, &c. -	19	0	8
Income tax returned -	9	5	0	Hop kiln erected on farm -	15	0	0
				Head master -	320	0	0
				Balance -	34	18	6½
	<u>398</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10½</u>		<u>398</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10½</u>

List of **DISTINCTIONS** gained within the last **TEN** years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) 1 Third Senior Optimè.
1 Third Junior Optimè.
2 Second Class at Oxford.
- (b) 1 First Class Oxford Middle Class Examination.
1 Second Class do.
2 Third Class do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	14	3	-	4	15	2	-	-	2	Religious Knowledge: Exposition of Catechism, No. 161 of S. P. C. K.; Sicher's do.; Porteus' Evidences of Christianity.	5	13	3	-	-	1	2½	Scripture History by S. P. C. K.; Rev. T. Wilson's Catechism; Explanation of Church Cat., 161, S. P. C. K.
Greek	3	2	-	2	15	3	-	1	4½	Greek: Matthie's Grammar abridged: Homer, 1st Bk.; Testament, Luke; Arnold's 1st Composition.	1	14	3	-	-	-		Greek: Matthie's Grammar; Valpy's Delectus.
Latin	14	3	-	4	15	6	-	2	12	Latin: Caesar, 1st Bk.; Virgil, 1st Æneid; Horace, 1 Bk. Odes.; Major's Grammar and Exercises; Arnold's 1st Composition; Bland's Elegiacs.	5	13	6	-	2	9	Latin: Major's Grammar and Exercises; Corn. Nepos.	
French	14	3	-	4	15	2	-	-	3	French: Levisac's Gram.; Leçons Françaises, pub. Relf and Fletcher.; French Conversation, by Sadler.	5	13	4	-	2	5	French: Levisac's Gram.; Ahn's 1st Reading Book; Perrin's Dialogues.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
Arithmetic	14	2	-	5	15	1	-	-	2	Arithmetic: Colenso and Barnard Smith.	5	13	4	-	-	4	Arithmetic: Colenso.	5	11	4	-	-	4	Arithmetic: Colenso.
Mensuration & Surveying.	5	1	-	5	15	1	-	-	1½															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	1	-	5	15	1	-	-	2	Mathematics: Euclid and Algebra, by Colenso and Todhunter. Mensuration, by Nesbit.														
History	14	1	-	4	15	2	-	-	2	History: English, Gleig and Cockram; Roman and Greek, Smith. Geography, Stewart.	5	13	5	-	-	3½	History: Gleig and Smith, English, Roman, and Grecian. Geography: Stewart.	5	11	6	-	-	4	History: Smith and Gleig, Outlines.
Geography	14	1	-	5	15	1	-	-	1½		5	13	1	-	-	1½		5	11	1	-	-	1½	Stewart's Geography. English Grammar: Lennie.
English Grammar.	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	English Grammar: Lennie.	1	-	-	-	-	-	
English Literature.	4	1	-	4	15	1	-	-	1½	English Composition, K. G. Parker.														
English Composition.	14	1	-	5	15	2	-	-	1½		5	13	4	-	-	3		5	11	4	-	-	3	
Reading	14	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	2		1	-	4	-	-	2		5	11	4	-	-	2	
Writing	14	not classed.		1	-	-	-	-	-									5	11	4	-	-	2	

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Corn Factor - - -	All at Faversham, within a mile of school.
„ 2	Collector of Customs	
„ 3	Manager of Savings Bank.	
„ 4	Grocer - - -	
„ 5	Messenger to the House of Commons.	
„ 6	Coal Merchant -	
„ 7	Bookseller - -	
„ 8	Shipbuilder - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Grocer - - -	Faversham, within a mile of school.
„ 2	Manager of Savings Bank.	
„ 3	Shipbuilder - -	
„ 4	Vicar of Teynham -	4 miles off.
„ 5	Coal Merchant -	Faversham, within a mile of school.
„ 6	Organist - - -	

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The municipal trustees of the charities of the Borough :

William Rigden, Banker, Faversham.
 John Bate, Gentleman, Faversham.
 Thomas Dunnett, Gentleman, Faversham.
 Walter Holmes, Grocer, Faversham.
 George Murton, Gentleman, Ospringe.
 William Nash Spong, Surgeon, Faversham.
 Charles Bryant, Draper, Faversham.
 Hafford Fielding, Clothier, Faversham.
 William Murton, Grocer, Faversham.
 John Andrew Anderson, Cement Factor, Faversham.
 Thomas Gillett, Miller, Faversham.
 The Rev. Charles Edward Donne, M.A., Vicar of Faversham.
 Sampson Dan, Farmer, Faversham.
 The Rev. William Henry Hill, Congregational Minister, Faversham.
 Henry Shepherd, Brewer, Faversham.
 Edwin Watson, Woolstapler, Faversham.

Clerk to Trustees :

Francis Frederick Giraud, Solicitor, South House, Faversham.

Head Master :

Rev. Sampson Kingsford, B.A.

FAVERSHAM COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

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MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

The system of education adopted by the trustees of public charities in Faversham is already very well known as an example of the great results which may be obtained by consolidating the educational endowments of a district for the purpose of training children of all classes in a set of schools connected together in a regular gradation from the infant class for the children of the poor to the grammar school in which scholars may be prepared for the universities and higher professions.

The children of Faversham and nine adjacent parishes are taught in a set of schools thus connected. From the infant schools they are advanced into the national schools for boys and girls, in connection with which is an evening class for boys and youths who have left the national schools; this class is in the winter attended by more than a hundred pupils. The higher or commercial school is under the same general superintendence as the lower schools. It is attended mainly by the children of the tradespeople of the surrounding district, the girls in a separate division being of a somewhat lower class. It is also attended by the sons of professional men, and by a system of competitive examination a certain number of the most promising boys in the national school are yearly drafted into it. The trustees are permitted by the scheme, under which all the municipal charities are administered, to select in each year eight boys from the lower school, each being over twelve years of age, and to place them in the higher school "as a reward for scholarship, and an encouragement to diligence and good conduct."

The capitation fees of these boys are paid out of the funds of the charity, together with an allowance for books and stationery.

The trustees are also allowed to assist in the same manner boys whose parents are too poor to keep them at school, if on account of their industry and proficiency it appears desirable that they should remain for another year at school. In such cases the capitation fees are paid by the trustees, and the scholars are further assisted by "prize premiums of 5*l.* each;" it being provided that the total amount of all such premiums shall not exceed 50*l.* in any one year.

It is satisfactory to find that no distinction of any kind is made between the poorer scholars thus promoted and assisted, and the children of richer parents in the same school. No social difficulties of any kind have arisen, nor would they arise in other places where the town school is open to rich and poor without encouragement of some kind by the masters. A feeling of dislike and contempt is sometimes found to exist in the richer boys of a grammar school against the children of the poorer townspeople, but wherever this is the case, it will in my opinion be found that some conspicuous privilege has been given to the former, as the exclusive use of a playground and the like, or that some inju-

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dicious master has taught them to maintain "an aristocratic tone in the school." Where these evils exist it is a common result that the poorer children are withdrawn almost entirely from the town school, and are sent to the private schools, where they receive a pretentious and imperfect education, at a considerable waste of time and money. The consolidated schools of Faversham have entirely supplanted these private day schools, which were formerly very numerous in that district; and it is estimated that in the commercial school a thoroughly sound and useful education is given for one-third of the sum for which it can be obtained in the private schools, and in a shorter space of time. The usual period of education is seven years for instruction in the infant and national schools; "a pupil of average ability will complete the course of instruction in the commercial school in six years, at a total expense, including all books, of 19*l*."

I need not here say much of the results obtained in the national schools. It should be mentioned, however, that the buildings are remarkably well adapted to their purpose, as is the case with the whole set of schools and buildings connected with them. The reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors on the instruction and discipline are highly satisfactory, and the trustees upon each occasion of my visiting Faversham have expressed to me a high opinion of the energetic superintendence of Mr. George Robinson, the principal of the united schools.

The work of such classes in the commercial school as I selected for examination appeared to me to be very well done. Several boys showed an accurate knowledge of Euclid, and the arithmetical work of each class was above the average. I can also commend the drawing, mapping, and writing throughout the school. Great attention is paid to the first-named subject. Some prize drawings lately exhibited in the town library were especially deserving of notice. Some recitations of English poetry and passages from Virgil were given by some of the higher boys with success. The instruction in Latin and French is rudimentary, the boys being able to translate passages of easy authors, but paying most attention to the grammatical construction of the languages; the principal finding that the best knowledge of English is obtained by grounding the boys well in the Latin grammar.

Altogether I can give a very favourable report of the instruction and discipline of the commercial school.

A library and reading room have recently been opened in the town, which the scholars are allowed to use. This is likely to be of the greatest advantage in keeping up cultivated tastes among those persons who have attended the evening classes in connexion with the national schools.

The grammar school is not under the same superintendence as the schools above mentioned, although it has to a great extent been connected with them by the scheme governing the public charities.

It is provided that if after the annual examination it shall be represented to the trustees that certain of the scholars in the

commercial school have especially distinguished themselves, “the trustees may give exhibitions as premiums, or otherwise, in aiding the promotion to the free grammar school of such scholars, having distinguished themselves by their aptitude for learning, diligence, and good conduct.”

There is no disinclination to receive such boys on the part of the head master of the grammar school; but there are considerable difficulties in reducing the provisions of the scheme into practice. I am inclined to believe that the gradation of public education can never be efficiently completed until the grammar school shall be placed under the same trust as the lower schools.

It is not to be expected that the head of a commercial school of great excellence would wish his best pupils to be periodically selected for promotion into another school in no way connected with him. To ensure the carrying out of the scheme with complete success the whole set of schools ought to be under the supervision of the same trustees and the management of the same principal. In a great many places, however, where this principle of gradation of schools might be introduced, a great difficulty would be encountered in finding persons capable and willing to superintend at the same time the high education in the classical school and the details of elementary instruction in the lower schools.

I found considerable differences of opinion on the question, whether the population of Faversham would supply enough scholars for a grammar school of any importance, who would require a higher education than that given at present in the commercial school. At the present time most of these boys are sent to schools at a distance from home, and it would not be very easy to induce their parents to forego the convenience of this arrangement.

I do not think that the grammar school will ever be filled until it is placed under the same general supervision and management as the lower schools, and well provided with exhibitions to take boys on the universities or other superior places of education. If it should at some future period be thus connected with the other schools, the scheme of education would be quite complete. The children of average ability attending the infant class, national schools, and commercial school, respectively, would receive a good education at a small expense, while those of more than average industry and ability would be gradually promoted, and assisted at each step by prizes and exhibitions, until they received in the highest forms of the grammar school an education to fit them for the learned professions.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 206. A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By scheme for regulating charities known as Henry Wreight's, Thomas Mendfield's, Thomas Napleton's, and John Foade's, approved by order of Court of Chancery, 5 April 1856, whereby municipal

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charity trustees were authorized to expend out of principal monies belonging to Wreight's charity any sum not exceeding 3,200*l.* in purchasing site and erection, and fitting up of premises; and also to pay salaries to head and under master. Sum applied to school from Wreight's charity for support of school not to exceed 200*l.* in one year.

School Property.—The annual grant from Wreight's charity is at present 165*l.* (15*l.* being paid as capitation fees for certain scholars.)

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of a limited number of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—All boys of age of eight years and upwards resident in borough of Faversham, able to read and write, having some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, and of good moral character, qualified for admission. Trustees may admit boys resident in that part of parish not within borough, and also, if there be room, boys resident in any other parish. No scholar entitled to remain after 16. The trustees may expend 50*l.* in giving not less than five exhibitions for promoting boys to Grammar Schools, may promote not more than eight boys from national schools to Commercial School, and pay their capitation fees and 1*l.* each for books; may, on recommendation of examiner and head master, maintain distinguished scholars for one year at the school, by paying their capitation fees, and giving prize premiums of 5*l.* each, the amount whereof not to exceed 50*l.* per annum. (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Holy Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, general English literature, geography, navigation, land surveying, book-keeping, French, and such other subjects as to trustees seem fit. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Municipal trustees of charities of borough of Faversham, appointed by Court of Chancery; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and dismiss head and all other masters at pleasure; place and displace boys.

Head and under master may not hold other employment.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 65*l.*, from quarter fees 73*l.* besides house; of under master from endowment 50*l.*, from quarter fees 73*l.*; assistant master's salary 70*l.*

Day Scholars.—96 (sons of middle-class tradesmen), more than five-sixths between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to six miles. Fee 3*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and have some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by arithmetic chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Bible read daily, and church Catechism taught to all whose next friends do not object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by marks and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by graduate of an English University chosen by trustees. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions generally, and caning; the latter publicly; severe corporal punishment by head master only.

Playground one-third of an acre; cricket on public recreation ground.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 31½ hours per week, besides time for preparation of lessons committed to memory.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

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Trustees :

William Rigden, Banker, Faversham.
John Bate, Gentleman, Sittingbourne.
Thomas Dennett, Gentleman Faversham.
Walter Holmes, Grocer, Faversham.
George Murton, Gentleman, Ospringe.
William Nash Spong, Surgeon, Faversham.
Charles Bryant, Draper, Faversham.
Hafford Fielding, Clothier, Faversham.
William Murton, Grocer, Faversham.
John Andrew Anderson, Cement Factor, Faversham.
Thomas Gillett, Miller, Faversham.
The Rev. Charles Edward Donne, M.A., Vicar of Faversham.
Sampson Dan, Farmer, Faversham.
The Rev. William Henry Hill, Congregational Minister, Faversham.
Henry Shepherd, Brewer, Faversham.
Edwin Watson, Woolstapler, Faversham.

Clerk to Trustees :

Frances Frederick Giraud, Solicitor, Faversham.

Head Master :

George Robinson.

Other Foundation Masters :

William Henry Drake, Under Master.
Alfred Paul, Assistant Master.

TABLE B.--SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1866).

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.													
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.									
Religious Knowledge.	96	4	—	26	13	5	H 0 45 M 0 45	—	H 3 3 1/2	St. Luke; II. Samuel; Church Catechism.	27	11 1/2	5	H 0 45 M 0 45	—	H 3 3 1/2	St. Luke; II. Samuel; Church Catechism.	13	9	5	H 0 45 M 0 45	—	H 3 3 1/2	St. Luke; The Patriarchs.	5	Davis's Arith. Examples, Elem. Rules.
Greek.																										
Latin	30	—	—	—	—	3	0 30	—	1 1/2	Virgil's Æneid, Bk. I.	—	—	3	0 45	—	2 1/2	Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.									
French	30	—	—	—	—	3	1 0	—	3	Télémaque	—	—	2	0 30	—	1	Ahn's 1st French Reader and Dialogues.									
German.																										
Other Foreign Languages.																										
Arithmetic	96	—	—	—	—	5	1 0	—	5	B. Smith's School Arith.	—	—	5	1 0	—	5	B. Smith									
Book-keeping	4	—	—	—	—	3	1 0	—	5	Chambers.	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Mensuration and Surveying.	25	—	—	—	—	3	1 0	—	5	Nesbit.	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	26	—	—	—	—	2	0 30	—	1	Colenso's Algebra to Quadratics.	—	—	1	0 30	—	1 1/2	Colenso's Alg. Element. Rules.									

GOUDHURST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was endowed by the founder with a small rent-charge of 35*l.* still paid to the trustees. A house and plot of ground were held at a nominal rent on a renewable lease of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

The trustees, with unaccountable carelessness, allowed the lease to expire, and the dean and chapter refused to renew it except at a large advance of rent, thus crippling the school; which, after one or two ineffectual efforts had been made to sustain it, has now ceased to exist.

Three propositions have at various times been considered by the trustees, viz. :

1. To revive it as a Latin school.

There are great objections to this course. The wants of the neighbourhood are abundantly supplied by the grammar school at Cranbrook, and it has been found by experience that there is not sufficient inducement in the small endowment, with little hope of boarders, to bring a tolerable schoolmaster to live in the village. The scheme under which the school was formerly administered provided that in the election of a master a clergyman should always be preferred to a layman; this provision was found to discourage competition still further.

2. It was proposed to give the endowment to the master of the National school, on condition of his forming a separate class of boys receiving a somewhat higher education than the National scholars in general.

The inhabitants of Goudhurst are, as I am informed, averse to any amalgamation of the two schools.

3. It has therefore been proposed finally to appropriate the income of 35*l.* to two exhibitions to be held "by Goudhurst boys of the lower middle class at a good public middle class school." These boys would be elected by the trustees from the class intended to benefit by the charity, and would have an opportunity of being instructed in the subjects prescribed by the founder. This is the proposal of A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., the principal landowner in the parish, and a trustee of the school funds. After making inquiries in the village I find that this scheme would be readily adopted by the inhabitants. In this way the endowment might be made useful to the village, instead of lying idle as at present.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the number of trustees, twelve altogether when there are no vacancies, should be reduced to six; it is very difficult at present to find twelve persons in the village able or willing to discharge the trust with proper care. Also that the rule should be altered which forbids any fresh election of trustees until the number has sunk from twelve to six.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

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(Com. on Educ. Poor. Rep. i., A.D. 1819. 109.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Horsemonden, 27 February 1670, who gave a rentcharge of 40*l.* issuing out of lands at Tenterden for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. 35*l.* payable to school; rest to treasurer of National School. No buildings.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of such youth in the parish as trustees should direct (founder's will). For 20 children of inhabitants of Goudhurst, not being trustees, to be nominated by majority of trustees, and to pay annual sum of 3*l.* (Scheme A.D. 1828).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek tongues, and all other tongues, arts, and sciences usually required for the admission of youth into the Universities (founder's will). Reading, writing, and understanding English, arithmetic, the mathematics, and the Latin and Greek languages, and all other tongues, &c. (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by the Court of Chancery 5 June 1828.

Trustees: 12 substantial inhabitants appointed by Court of Chancery; appoint and by a majority remove master for misconduct after one admonition.

Master must be a clergyman, or if none such can be found willing to undertake the office, trustees to provide some other fit and proper person. No restriction on other employment. May take boarders and day scholars on his own account.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

School in abeyance. No premises, master, or scholars (letter of A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., printed in vol. ii., pages 32–34).

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret. 1865.)

Thomas Milles.	Alexander James Beresford Hope.
Chas. Sneyd Edgeworth.	William Burgess.
Richard Springett.	Geo. Hinds.
Anthony Brownless.	Fred. Wm. Springett.
Benjamin Wickham.	Humphry Wickham.

LEYBOURNE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

Three schools at East Malling, Leybourne, and Southborough, were founded by the executors of the Rev. E. Holme. Fifty boys and girls receive a gratuitous education in each of them, being taken in fixed proportions from these and the surrounding villages. In the two schools first named Latin is to be taught if required.

There is now one body of trustees for all the schools, great inconvenience having formerly been felt from the legal estate having been divided between two sets of trustees. The property is in a flourishing condition, and the masters' salaries have been raised to 65*l*. The masters and a large proportion of the trustees at one time were Wesleyans; this was owing, I believe, to the fact that Wesley was a friend of the founder and one of the first trustees. A small proportion of the governing body are now Wesleyan, but the intention of the founder has always been observed, and the children have been instructed in the principles of the Church of England. The schools are deservedly valued throughout the neighbourhood.

There are fifty children on the foundation at Leybourne, and twenty probationers, who are elected into vacancies on the foundation in order of merit, due regard being had to the proportionate number eligible from each village.

I examined the whole school, and consider that the children are well and carefully taught. Their reading (prose and poetry) was good; the writing of all the scholars was above the average. Care is taken in teaching them arithmetic and the elements of book-keeping. They passed a good examination in the rudiments of geography and English history. Latin is not required, the parents being in general labourers or tradesmen in a small way; rudiments would, however, be taught if necessary. The children are well conducted, the only fault of which the master spoke being an occasional irregularity of attendance. They were examined once a year by the trustees, who distributed prizes of money to those who have attended school with the greatest regularity, and prizes of silver pens, thimbles, and books to the most deserving children.

The premises are well suited in most respects to the work of the school, the schoolroom having lately been repaired and heightened by the trustees. The only thing wanting is a good playground, the plot used at present being insufficient even to hold all the children. The playground should have in it a shed, where some of the children might play on a rainy day, and where those who come from a distance might eat their dinners. At present they use the schoolroom for these purposes, which makes it difficult to keep up the requisite cleanliness and purity of atmosphere. In other respects the school is in a highly satisfactory condition.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor. Rep. ii.] A.D. 1119. 37.)

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Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 29 Sep. 1775, Rev. Edward Holme gave a site for a school, schoolhouse, and residence for master, and 1,000*l.* four per cent. annuities. Deeds in custody of trustees, not accessible to public.

School Property.—The property arising from endowment belonging to the three schools at Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, founded by Mr. Holme or his executors, consists of three houses in High Street, Malling, several cottages in the neighbourhood, and about eight acres of land in all, to the various cottages, and 2,100*l.* 3 per cent. consols.

One-third of annual income is applied to each school. Present annual value of such one-third 111*l.* gross; 94*l.* net. No probable increase.

Buildings and site very suitable for their purpose. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing 50 poor children; so many poor boys and girls resident in and belonging to the parishes of Birling, not exceeding 20; of Leybourne, not exceeding 10; of Ryarsh, not exceeding 10; of West Malling, not exceeding 5; and of East Malling, not exceeding 5; as the churchwardens of the various parishes should recommend, and the trustees approve (Foundation Deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, Latin, accounts, and other useful learning, and religious duties according to the principles of the Church of England (Foundation Deed).

Government and Masters.—Trustees of the three schools of Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, 16 in number, appoint and dismiss master, and annually take part in examination. New trustees appointed by surviving trustees.

One master: no qualifications prescribed.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment, 65*l.* and house. Wife receives 10*l.* from endowment for teaching the girls needle-work.

Day Scholars.—70, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles; their education absolutely gratuitous. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No amount of knowledge required on admission.

School classified by reading. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and catechism. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency in reading.

Examination once a year by trustees and clergy of parishes in which boys reside. Prizes given for good writing and regular attendance amongst other things.

No punishments in use.

Playground 8 perches, close to school. No gymnasium or drilling.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School-time 44 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. Nearly half of lessons prepared out of school.

BALANCE SHEET for the three Schools at Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, one third of which may be reckoned for Leybourne School.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Cash received of various tenants for				Salary of the three masters, 65 <i>l.</i> each	195	0	0
rent for one year	240	7	0	Salary of the masters' wives teaching			
Do. from dividends on 2,100 <i>l.</i> 3 per				needlework	10	0	0
cent. consols	63	0	0	Incidental expenses, as coals for the			
Do. from 1,050 <i>l.</i> do. do. free of Income				three schools, prizes for the chil-			
Tax	31	10	0	dren, carriages, &c.	21	10	7
				Books from the Christian Know-			
				ledge Society, school books, slates,			
				stationery, desks, &c.	21	10	5
				Repairs of the three schools and			
				three masters' houses, and some of			
				the colleges belonging to the trust	32	17	0
				Phoenix Insurance Company	13	17	7
				Rates and Taxes	5	5	10
				Cash in hands of the treasurers	34	15	7
	334	17	0		334	17	0

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. C. Rigsby, Rector of Bidborough, Tonbridge.
P. B. Hall, Esq., Ellesker House, Richmond, Surrey.
E. D. H. Chapman, Esq., 134 Leadenhall Street.
C. Wilkinson, Esq., Sandfield, Tunbridge Wells.
H. Virtue Tobbs, Esq., Hillside, Westbury, near Trym, Bristol.
John Corderoy, Esq., 3 Kennington Green, Surrey.
Rev. J. C. Whish, Incumbent, Peckham, Kent.
John Deacon, Esq., Grantham House, Putney Heath.
W. F. Browell, Esq., Broadlands, Tunbridge Wells.
Colonel Stanton, Barming House, near Maidstone, Kent.
James Walker, Esq., 3 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.
J. L. Budgett, Esq., Monument Yard, London, E.C.
Captain Orlebar, Hinwick Lodge, Lansdown Road, Tunbridge Wells.
G. D. Bourdillon, Esq., 3 Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.
John Lidgett, Esq., 9 Billiter St., London.
H. W. G. Sperling, Esq., Grovehurst, Tunbridge Wells.

Head Master:

Robert Pierson.

MAIDSTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This free grammar school was endowed out of the property of a suppressed chantry and guild, on petition of the inhabitants of the town to Edward the Sixth. They were required by the Protector Somerset to purchase lands lately belonging to the said guild, and then of the yearly value of 10*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The letters patent which founded the grammar school also incorporated the "mayor, jurats, and commonalty." It seems tolerably clear, from all the evidence (including letters of Protector Somerset and Archbishop Parker, and a survey of the town of Maidstone made in 1597), that the lands mentioned were given for the endowment of the school.

They were, however, retained by the mayor and corporation, who merely granted the hall and gardens of the suppressed guild and a yearly stipend of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the schoolmaster and his successors. They now pay 10*l.* only "by reason of the letters patent," although the property is of very great value. It should be said that most of it has passed into private hands by irregular means at various times. There has been an impression in the town that much property belonging to the school has been lost.

One of the gardens belonging to the school was alienated by the corporation in 1691. This piece of ground (the old "Apple-mead,") can be identified by means of the survey above mentioned. The corporation have, however, hired it for the use of the school, and will undertake to pay the rent in future.

William Lambe in 1574 gave an annuity of 10*l.* to be applied to the education of poor children in Maidstone Grammar School. He directed that it should be paid to the master and usher in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter, but it has been for some time received by the headmaster alone.

This is also the case with the rent of 16 acres in Romney Marsh, which were devised in like proportions to the master and usher. Another annuity of 6*l.* is receivable by the master alone.

The schoolhouse is large enough for the present number of boys, which is decreasing. The site is very bad, the house being near the river and surrounded by factories. The playground abuts on the public quay, frequented by sailors and bargemen. A cricket and foot-ball ground, however, is hired by the school. It is said that the disadvantages of the situation deter many parents from sending boys to the school. Subscriptions have already been received for building a new schoolhouse, and as the old site will be very valuable for commercial purposes, it is thought that a sufficient fund can be raised. The mayor and corporation are anxious to promote in every way the interests of the school, which is not well supported by the inhabitants in general, though the fees for instruction are small.

I examined several of the classes in their school work. The two or three elder boys construed Cicero, Virgil, and Greek

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Testament fairly, but the remainder of the highest class did not do so well. I may add that the pronunciation of Latin and Greek was remarkably bad throughout the school. The junior boys did not succeed very well in their classical examination, although there were some whose grammatical knowledge was good. In the upper class the Latin prose was defective. The boys are not practised in Latin verse composition, which may account for their defective pronunciation. In modern subjects the work was more satisfactory. The upper class answered a hard set of questions in arithmetic very well. In history and geography the younger boys especially passed a good examination, and showed an unusual interest in the subjects. The elder boys did not show a sufficiently accurate knowledge of English history.

Two (Gunsley) exhibitions are tenable in the school and afterwards at University College, Oxford. The stipends have lately been increased by that college to 45*l.*, and the exhibitioners are not charged anything for room rent.

The mayor and the corporation are desirous that the rights of these exhibitioners to any future increase of stipend should be defined, as there have been differences of opinion on the matter. The inhabitants of Maidstone are not likely to support a purely classical school, but if the course of instruction were somewhat changed, this grammar school would have a good chance of prosperity. Latin, of course, would be taught, as at present, and Greek when desired by the parents. French and German should be taught carefully to every class as integral parts of the education, and attention should be paid to book-keeping. Pupils would probably be found who would profit by instruction in the elements of natural science. The school has suffered very much from the loss of its intended endowment, as well as from its unfavourable situation; it is at present in an unsatisfactory condition, but might be made into a good town school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor, Rep. i. 127, Appendix, p. 201. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Edward VI., 4 July 1549, who gave, in consideration of the sum of 205*l.* 4*s.* paid to the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations by R. Hellyard and J. Tenderley, and other inhabitants of Maidstone, grants to the corporation of Maidstone the hall called Brotherhood hall and garden of Fraternity of Corpus Christi and other premises in Maidstone, and chapel and burying ground of St. Faith. Immediately following this clause, but in no other way connected with it, is another, whereby the King grants to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Maidstone power and authority to erect a grammar school in the town. The corporation accordingly established a school, which was held in (as is believed) Brotherhood Hall. Power confirmed and licence in mortmain extended by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 4 Dec. 1559. William Lambe, 1574, gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* issuing out of lands in Biddenden and Sutton Valence in augmentation of stipend of master and usher; Dr. Davy gave 16 acres of land for same purpose; and John Rice 1805, 6*l.* a year. Two scholarships founded by Sir Robt. Gunsley, consisting of two rentcharges of 15*l.* each, out of a portion of the tithes of Hemstead, Herts. Deeds in custody of Town Clerk.

School Property.—Whole income from endowments applied to school. Present value 61*l.*, less income tax. No probable increase. Two exhibitions at University College, Oxford, of 20*l.* while at school, and 45*l.* at college, tenable for 18 terms, 4½ years from matriculation.

Building and site not well adapted for their purpose. Headmaster's house adapted for the reception of 20 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a Grammar school (Letters Patent of Edward VI.) No scholar to be admitted until he can read, and in some measure write (Rules, A.D. 1844).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Originally not specified. Grammar, humanity, poetry, rhetoric, Latin and Greek languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, reading, writing, history, geography, and use of the globes (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, 16 May, 1844.

Governors: the mayor, aldermen, and councillors; make rules, appoint and dismiss headmaster.

The Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, elect to exhibitions after examination held.

Master may not hold ecclesiastical preferment without the consent of the trustees. Ushers appointed by him with approval of governors.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Headmaster may take boarders. Total income of headmaster from endowment 61*l.*, less income tax, besides fees for instruction, profits of eight boarders, and house. Assistants appointed and paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—46, chiefly between 10 and 16 years old, from distances up to 3½ miles. Pay for general work 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum. Stationery, &c. 2*l.* 2*s.* French, German, and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drilling, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Eight, all in headmaster's house. Terms for board and instruction (including washing and French) 52 guineas. School bills, highest 55*l.*; average 46*l.*; lowest 42*l.* Extra subjects same as day boys. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 915 feet per boy. Hours 8 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read. Schools classified separately for classics, &c., and mathematics. School course modified to suit case of boys who are intended for certain lines of life, or are disqualified for any part of school work. Religious instruction forms part of daily school work. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotion partly by half-year's work, and partly by half-yearly examination.

Examination at Christmas by master, at Midsummer by clergy of neighbourhood.

Punishments: loss of half-holiday, impositions, and rarely corporal punishments; first and last by headmaster only; all regulated by him. Corporal punishment generally private.

Playground about 45 yards square. Junior boys walk out with a master.

Five boys gone to Oxford, Cambridge, or London, during the last five years. [Two at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School-time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is from one-and-a-half to two hours per day for boarders.

Play-time, &c. 35 hours per week.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject (3rd and 4th Classes.)						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.							
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	Ten.	Fifteen Years.	Ev. Day	—	—	H. 2½	Bible, St. Luke's Gospel; Riddle's Scrip. Hist., 4 chapters.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bible, half of St. Luke; Watts's Sc. Hist., 3 or 4 chapters.							
Greek	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Euripides, Alcestis; Homer, 2d Iliad; Xenophon, 2 chapters; Grk. Test., 8 chapters.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Some learn Moody's Eton Greek Gram.							
Latin	All	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	Cicero, Pro Archia, 9 chapters; Virgil, 400 lines; Horace, Odes, 2d Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cæsar, part of 1st Book; Delectus, 10 pages.							
French	23	4	4gs. ea. per an.	—	—	5	—	—	2½	Athalie; some of Charles XII.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chambaud's Fables.							
German	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1½*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other Foreign Languages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Arithmetic	All	†	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	Colenso; Calder	—	—	—	—	—	—	Calder, or sums set.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	39	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	Euclid, 3 books. Algebra (Foster's). Some to quadratic equations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3rd Class, Euclid, about 20 propositions.							

* Taught out of the usual school hours.

† Work separately.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. (3rd and 4th Classes.)						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Natural History.	All	4	—	Ten.	Fifteen Years.	1	—	—	—	—	Crossley's Daily Lesson Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crossley.
Chemistry }																		
History	All	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Smith's, Greece, 3 chapters; Rome, 3 chapters; England, 2 reigns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's Rome, 2 chapters; and England, 1 reign.
Geography	All	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Stewart's Modern Geography, Introduction and to end of Europe.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stewart's Modern Geog.; Chamber's Txt. Book of Eng.
English Grammar.	All	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Morell's, about one-half	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morell, about one quarter.
English Composition.	23	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	On subjects given	—	—	—	—	—	—	3rd Class, Letters.
Reading	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	History.
Writing	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing	—	—	4gs. per an.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Subjects.																		

* Taught out of the usual school hours.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Engineer.
" 2	Schoolmaster.	" 2	Commercial Traveller.
" 3	Do.	" 3	Veterinary Surgeon.
" 4	Secretary to Fire Office.	" 4	Clerk in Bank.
" 5	Brewer.	" 5	Brewer.
" 6	Physician.	" 6	Tailor.
" 7	Joint Stock Bank Manager.	" 7	Widow.
" 8	Corn Factor.	" 8	Do.
" 9	Assistant - Governor of Gaol.	" 9	Banker.
" 10	Widow.	" 10	Solicitor.

All in Maidstone.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	*Yeoman - -	Wateringbury, near Maidstone.	G. M. Gould, M.A. Headmaster.
" 2	Iron Works' Manager	Leiria, Portugal -	
" 3	None - -	London - -	
" 4	Veterinary Surgeon -	Do. - -	
" 5	Clergyman - -	Maidstone - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	†Widow - -	Dover - -	
" 2	Yeoman - -	East Farleigh, near Maidstone.	
" 3	Do. - -	Leeds, near Maidstone.	

* In 1st and 2nd classes.

† In 3rd and 4th classes.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last FIVE years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) A Bible clerkship at University College, Oxford; four competitions.
A 2nd Class in mathematics (moderation).
A 4th Class in classics (final schools).

- (c) A goldsmiths' exhibition; 12 competitions from Oxford and Cambridge.
One matriculated in honour at the University of London, in the following year was in the 1st Class at the M. B. Preliminary Examination, and is now senior scholar (2nd year) at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
One matriculated in 1st Class at the University of London; was elected to a Warneford medical scholarship at King's College, London, in October last (10 competitions), and in May last to a college scholarship.
One passed preliminary scientific examination for M.B. London.

It may be added that several of the boys have passed the preliminary "Medical" and "Legal" examinations within the last five years, and that one has gained good (senior) honours in the Cambridge "Middle Class" examinations. To these I send candidates when it is wished by the parents; but *only one* has wished it.

EAST MALLING FREE SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school, though a separate foundation, is under the government of the same trustees as Leybourne and Southborough. A National school has been for some years established at West Malling, which at one time attracted from this school all the children eligible as foundationers from the parish of Ditton. This is not at present the case; the reason assigned for the change being found, it is said, in the perfect impartiality with which all the children in the school of East Malling are treated. There are now 44 foundationers from East Malling and six from Ditton, these receiving a free education; besides these there are 20 probationers paying a small fee, who are eligible for vacancies according to their order of merit, care being taken to reserve places in the proportion of 6 to 50 for the inhabitants of Ditton. Prizes are given annually by the trustees for regularity of attendance and proficiency in work. The school is deservedly popular in the neighbourhood, the education being remarkably sound. Several of the free scholars have been prepared for good professions; some are now Wesleyan ministers.

I examined the children, and found that both boys and girls read with great accuracy. The writing (as was the case at Leybourne) was very good throughout the school. They were examined in Scripture history, and seemed to have learnt their work with care, and to have an intelligent interest in it. Much attention is paid to arithmetic, the children being in many cases intended to be artisans or small tradesmen. Latin is hardly ever wanted. It is, however, mentioned in the original scheme of education, and was taught a short time ago to one boy, who became a gardener. The master is ready to teach the Latin grammar to any boy for whom the trustees consider it requisite. The school premises are good. No more children ought to be taken at present, as the room is quite full. The children are orderly and well conducted; many of the girls are taken as servants by the neighbouring gentry, great care being taken by the master's wife to perfect their needlework.

There is not enough playground accommodation, the plot of ground for 70 boys and girls only measuring 8 square poles. There is no accommodation for wet weather. With these exceptions, the exertions of the trustees, ably seconded by the master, have produced an excellent school of its kind, well suited to the requirements of the class for which it was founded.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Same as Leybourne school scheme.

School Property.—(See as above.)

Buildings and site very suitable for their purpose. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

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Objects of Trust.—For educating six poor children, boys or girls, belonging to the parish of Ditton, and 44 poor children, boys or girls, belonging to the parish of East Malling, to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens of the parishes (Foundation deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, Latin, accounts, and other useful learning, and religious duties according to the principles of the Church of England.

Government and Masters.—Trustees of the three schools at Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, 16 in number, appoint and dismiss master, and annually take part in examination.

One master; no qualifications prescribed.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 65*l.* and house. Wife receives 10*l.* from endowment for teaching the girls needlework.

Day Scholars.—58, boys and girls, children of labourers, chiefly between 9 and 14 years old, from distances up to two miles; their education absolutely gratuitous. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No amount of knowledge required on admission.

School classified by reading. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and catechism. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency in reading.

Examination once a year by trustees and clergy of parishes in which scholars reside. Prizes given for good writing and regular attendance amongst other things.

No punishments in use.

Playground eight perches, close to school. No gymnasium or drilling.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week. About half of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Chas. Rigsby, Rector of Bidborough, Kent.

P. B. Hall, Esq., Ellesker House, Richmond, Surrey.

E. H. Chapman, Esq., 134, Leadenhall St., London.

C. Wilkinson, Esq., Sandfield, Tunbridge Wells.

H. Virtue Tebbs, Esq., Hillside, Westbury, near Trym, Bristol.

John Corderoy, Esq., 3 Kennington Green, Surrey.

Rev. J. C. Whish, Incumbent, East Peckham, Kent.

John Deacon, Esq., Grantham House, Putney Heath.

W. F. Browell, Esq., Broadlands, Tunbridge Wells.

Colonel Stanton, Barming House, Maidstone, Kent.

James Walkers, Esq., 5 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.

J. S. Budgett, Esq., Monument Yard, City, E.C.

John Lidgett, Esq., 9 Billiter Street, London.

W. H. G. Sperling, Esq., Grovehurst, Tunbridge Wells.

Captain Orlebar, Hinwick Lodge, Lansdown Road, Tunbridge Wells.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Head Master:

William Cassé.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

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The state of this school, which might be as useful as any in the county, is not in some respects satisfactory. The schoolhouse is a small building, consisting of a schoolroom, and a class room added by the dean and chapter at the request of the head master. I am informed that great doubts were felt as to the expediency of having more than one room for school work. The large room is fitted with old-fashioned and inconvenient desks. The building stands in a yard, which may be called a playground. There are no fives courts or other provision for wet weather. The offices built at one end of this yard are most inefficient, and, in my opinion, injurious to health. I believe that water might be laid on without much expense, but there have been differences of opinion on the question, whether the dean and chapter, or the head master as tenant, should pay for the improvements which are urgently required. A piece of ground near the river has been hired for cricket, and I believe that the dean and chapter pay the rent, or the greater part of it. The official residence of the headmaster is not suited to its purpose, and is therefore let by him. The official residence of the second master is used for the reception of boarders; it is a comfortable though small house, situated in a corner of the precincts. The immediate neighbourhood of graves and of two inns of bad repute has the effect of deterring parents from sending their sons to this house. It is much to be regretted that the dean and chapter have found no present means of abating the nuisance committed by their tenant, the keeper of the nearest of the low public-houses above mentioned. Another thing to be desired is, that the boys boarding with the second master should have a playground. At present they use a strip of garden behind the house. Immediately behind this strip lies a suitable plot of ground belonging to the dean and chapter. Application was made for permission to use this plot of ground, but (as I am informed) the request was refused at a meeting of the chapter held on the day before my visit.

This refusal may be accounted for by the fact that at some future period the ground will or may be required for making a new approach to the deanery. It may be feared that were permission given to the boarders to play over it, difficulty might be felt in depriving them of their playground when the field should be wanted by the chapter. The difficulty might, however, be met by providing for them elsewhere the necessary piece of ground.

I have mentioned these imperfections in the present system with some minuteness, because it is supposed by many that the grammar school receives quite sufficient support from the cathedral funds.

I have elsewhere (memorandum on Cathedral Grammar Schools, Vol. vii., p. 637-650), endeavoured to show the necessity for some fresh adjustment of the rights of each member of the cathedral foundation.

The dean and chapter believe that they have an absolute discre-

tion in disposing of the surplus revenues over and above the amount of the statutable stipends and allowances; the head-master has, on the other hand, claimed with some persistence a proportionate share in those revenues for the school as a matter of right. Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if very little were done for the benefit of the school.

An extract from Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, Vol. I., p. 591, will show what great mistakes have been made from time to time in estimating the legal position of this school:

“ This ‘ King’s School ’ is now considered to be a perfectly private institution, under the sole control of the dean and chapter, and “ is conducted with becoming prudence.”

It must not be inferred that it is still treated as a private institution. The dean and chapter, in a letter to the Cathedral Commissioners (*vide* their First Report, App., p. 642), after showing how their revenues might be gradually increased so as to leave a large surplus over expenditure, proposed to apply such surplus “ for the support of the dean and canons, and for the “ fabric, *schools*, choir, and all the various purposes of the cathedral “ establishment,” and also to other charitable purposes mentioned in their letter.

The grammar school is certainly a most important part of the cathedral, and it seems, indeed, to be fairly entitled to much more assistance from the common funds than has as yet been given to its support.

The dean and chapter, who have always felt (as I am informed) the utmost “ zeal for the welfare and credit of the school,” have, after certain controversies which need not here be detailed, increased the value of the King’s scholarships to 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, with free education in classics, writing, mathematics, and arithmetic. The exhibitions tenable at the universities have been increased to 40*l.* 10*s.* during residence. The scholars and exhibitioners previously received the trifling stipends named in the statutes. They were also, however, “ to be maintained (*alendi*) at the costs of the cathedral.” There are two Gunsley exhibitions, lately raised by the liberality of the master and fellows of University College, Oxford, to 45*l.* during residence, and 20*l.* while the exhibitioner remains at school.

The education given is of a good quality. The two highest scholars were examined in Aristophanes, Homer, and Cicero, and showed great accuracy. One was especially spirited in translation. Some Greek composition was fairly done. The upper classes have attained great excellence in their mathematical work. Several of them were familiar with differential and integral calculus. In English history and French they did not do so well, one of the highest scholars knowing hardly anything of the former important subject. The course of instruction is modified to meet the case of boys preparing for special examinations. One scholar, preparing for the profession of a surgeon, was especially accurate in his French work. Two others, however, who paid special attention to French, were deficient in pronunciation, and could not construe

passages from a somewhat difficult play. The Latin and Greek work of the younger boys was good. The books used were Xenophon and Phædrus. They were very well grounded in the principles of grammar. On the whole, the examination was highly satisfactory, English history being the only subject in which more instruction should be given. German is taught by the headmaster himself.

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Although the King's scholars cannot now be described in the founder's words as "*pauperes et amicorum ope destituti*," it is satisfactory to learn that the sons of several poor parents have been enabled by the scholarships and exhibitions (as augmented by the dean and chapter) to go to the university.

In the description of another charity in this town (the Free Mathematical School), certain plans have been suggested for connecting the Cathedral School with a middle school, in which gratuitous instruction should be obtained by deserving boys; these boys might have the chance of competing for the twenty King's scholarships in the Cathedral School. Thus, a meritorious class of scholars, who in general would be "*pauperes et amicorum ope destituti*," would receive the benefits intended by the founder. At present a boy may rise from one school into the other, if appointed a King's scholar by the dean and chapter. But the schools are not connected so closely as the wants of the neighbourhood demand. It may be said that the dean and chapter would lose some of their patronage by the change; but the schools and the town would profit exceedingly if the King's scholarships thus became, for the most part, exhibitions tenable by boys from the middle school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Cathedral Commissioners Report, Appendix, p. 347, 747, A.D. 1854.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By King Henry VIII., A.D. 1541. Deeds in Cathedral muniment room. Two scholarships were founded by Sir Robt. Gunsley, 1613, consisting of two rentcharges of 15*l.* each out of a portion of the tithes of Hamstead, Herts. These are now augmented by College.

School Property.—School a branch of Cathedral establishment. Statutable stipend and allowances of headmaster 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of under master 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* These are augmented by Dean and Chapter to 150*l.* for head master, and 100*l.* for second master. Late head master has pension of 20*l.* a year. Dean and Chapter also give 10*l.* for an examiner, and 10*l.* for firing, &c.

Statutable payment of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each of 20 foundation scholars increased to 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Two exhibitions at Oxford and two at Cambridge, each during residence, of annual value of 5*l.* until B.A., 6*l.* until M.A., and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* afterwards, which have been raised by Dean and Chapter to 40*l.* 10*s.*, and are tenable during residence until M.A. The Chapter appoint the exhibitioners. Two Gunsley scholarships at University College, Oxford, of 45*l.* or 20*l.* while at school, tenable for 18 terms (4½ years) from matriculation, to which the College appoint after examination.

Buildings poor and insufficient. Site fair. Masters' houses not adapted for the reception of boarders. Dean and Chapter give 5*l.* a year for cricket ground.

Objects of Trust.—20 poor friendless boys able to read and write, and having a tolerable acquaintance with the rudiments of grammar, to be maintained at the costs of the church until they have acquired a tolerable knowledge of Latin grammar, and have learned to speak and write in Latin, for which four years are to be allowed, or with the approval of Dean and headmaster, five. None to be eligible under nine or after 15 unless he shall have been a chorister. (Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Bonæ litteræ. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Dean and Chapter appoint, and for idleness, negligence, or incapacity, remove after three admonitions, head and under master. Headmaster must be learned in Greek and Latin, and have a faculty for teaching. No statutable restrictions on other employment of masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head and under master take boarders. Total income of headmaster from Dean and Chapter 150*l.*, from fees 380*l.*, besides profits of boarders and house, of which Dean and Chapter do external repairs, and pay rates and taxes, but in which he does not reside; of under master from Dean and Chapter 100*l.*, from fees 95*l.*, besides profits of boarders and house. Head and under master jointly pay an assistant. Extra masters paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—25 (12 of whom are foundationers) from distances up to two miles [41 day scholars in May 1867]; pay for French, 2*l.* 2*s.*, for German and Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. General work, foundationers free; non-foundationers, 14*l.*; library, 5*s.*; drilling, 2*l.* 2*s.* Foundationers attend Cathedral twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—24 (8 of whom are foundationers) in head and under master's houses, and one other. [34 boarders in all in May 1867.] Three or four meals a day according to age. Meat once. Terms for board, under 13, 31*l.*, above 13, 40*l.* Non-foundationers pay also 14*l.* for instruction. Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Meat twice a day, 5*l.* 5*s.* School bills, highest 95*l.*; average 69*l.*; lowest 52*l.* (for foundationers 26*l.*) Cubical contents of bedrooms 374 feet per boy. Hours 7 to 8 a.m., 9 to 10½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit particular case. Greek being omitted in some cases. School work begins with prayers.

Promotions chiefly by examination.

Examination at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer by a fellow of an Oxford or Cambridge College chosen by Dean and Chapter. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and stoppage of pocket money; very rarely caning, by headmaster only.

Playground about half an acre. Boys not allowed to walk in town or, without leave, in country.

Seven boys gone to University within the last six years. [Five at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum; study, 30 hours per week. Playtime, 23 hours in summer, and 17 in winter per week.

Some correspondence respecting the appointment of exhibitioners will be found in Vol. ii. pp. 203–214.

The evidence given by the headmaster will be found in Vol. v., pp. 818–828.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Day Scholars and Boarders Highest in School			
- 1	Surgeon	-	Rochester.
2	Draper	-	Do.
3	Clergyman	-	Norwood.
4	Do.	-	Nova Scotia.
5	Surveyor	-	Strood, near Rochester.
6	Reporter	-	Rochester.
7	Major in Army	-	Umballah.
8	Surgeon	-	Yarmouth.
9	Clergyman	-	Ruthin, Denbighshire.
10	Major, R.E.	-	Sandhurst.
11	Solicitor	-	Yarmouth.
12	Auctioneer	-	Rochester (a mile off).
13	Clergyman	-	Dartmoor.
14	Do.	-	Do.
15	Farmer	-	Tenterden.
16	Major in Army	-	Umballah.
17	C. E., under Government	-	Chatham (a mile off).
18	Independent Gentleman	-	Rochester.
19	Widow Lady	-	Do.
20	Solicitor	-	Chatham (a mile off).
Day Boys lowest in School			
- 1	Builder	-	Rochester.
2	Collector of Customs	-	Do.
3	Clergyman	-	Do.
4	Station Master	-	Strood.
5	Quarter Master	-	Brompton.
6	Widow Lady, wife of MD.	-	Rochester.
7	„ „ Admiral	-	Do.
8	Jeweller	-	Chatham.
9	Collector of Customs (dec ^d .)	-	Rochester.
10	Independent Gentleman	-	Strood.
Boarders lowest in School			
- 1	Clergyman	-	Lydd, Kent.
2	Civil Engineer	-	Clapton.
3	Surgeon	-	Yarmouth.
4	Captain, Wilts Rifles	-	Chippenham.
5	Surgeon	-	Canterbury.
6	Horticulturist	-	Tooting.
7	Managing Clerk	-	Westminster.
8	Widow Lady	-	Norfolk.
9	Wesleyan Minister	-	Deal.
10	Chaplain, Convict Prison	-	Dartmoor.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
Mathematics, pure, or applied, beside preceding.	38	*	—	—	13to 18	+	H. +	+	H. +	Euclid, Lib. I.-XI. Todhunter's Trigonometry; Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus; Price's Differential Calculus; Parkinson's Calculus; Whewell's Mechanics and Dynamics; Algebra by Todhunter and Wood; Drew's Conic Sections. Macdonnell's Modern Geography.	—	Y. —	+	H. 2	—	H. 6	—	—	9	13½	1	1	—	1½
History	50	*	—	—	12to 18	+	H. +	+	H. +	The Historical Text Books read by the 1st and some of the 2nd class were Student's Hume (pp. 287-458); Smith's Greece (pp. 200-366); Smith's Rome (pp. 202-408).	17	13	2	1	—	4	Dr. Smith's Smaller Eng. Anderson's Geography,	17	13	2	1	—	4	
Geography	All	—	—	—	18to 10	+	H. 1	1	H. 1	No special lesson in geography.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	3	½	—	1½	
English Grammar.	3	*	—	—	17to 16	1	H. 1	1	H. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2or3	¾	—	1¾	
English Literature.	2	*	—	—	17	1	H. 1	1	H. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2or3	¾	—	1¾	
English Composition.	—	*	—	—	12	1	H. ½	1	H. ½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2or3	¾	—	1¾	
Reading	10	*	—	—	13	2or3	H. ¾	—	H. ¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2or3	¾	—	1¾	
Writing	30	*	£ s. 6 6	—	—	1	H. 1	1	H. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2or3	¾	—	1¾	
Music	3	—	4 4	—	14	2	H. 1½	—	H. 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2or3	¾	—	1¾	
Drawing	18	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2or3	¾	—	1¾	
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2or3	¾	—	1¾	

* No separate classification.

† No record kept, and the work varies so much that I could not give a correct statement. The same remark of "English Grammar."

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

(a) By Horace Meeres and William Pope in classical honours at the final schools at Oxford. By Alfred Bowyer in the first class in mathematics at moderation. By Robert Bowyer, a mathematical open scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and open exhibition at Queens' College, Oxford. By George Peachall, a Wrangler at Cambridge, and Charles Bell in the first Class at the Matriculation Examination for the University of London, and eighth of the candidates for classical honours. By John Storrs, an open scholarship at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

(b) By Townshend Griffin, No. 11 on his admission examination for Addiscombe. By Francis Wilmot, No. 15 on examination for a direct commission. James Peter, high on the list at the examination for admission at Sandhurst.

By Rowley Connelly, first on the list at the final examination for Sandhurst.

By William Betts, 23rd on the list of successful candidates for Naval Cadets.

By Fredrick Mercer and Arthur Girling, successful on their first examination before the Incorporated Law Society.

By William Cuddel, gaining a high place as a successful candidate for a Customs appointment.

By Robert Coates, for 5 years at the School, and gaining his 6th place at the examination for admission to Woolwich, and the same place on his final examination.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ex-officio, The Dean and four Residentiary Canons of Rochester Cathedral.

Clerks to Trustees:

Essel and Knight, the Precinct, Rochester.

Headmaster:

Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:

Rev. John Espin, M.A.

ROCHESTER FREE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

Sir Joseph Williamson, M.P. for Rochester, by his will dated August 16th, 1701, endowed a free school for instruction in mathematics and other subjects suited to boys going to sea or any "arts and callings leading or relating to the sea service." The objects of his bounty were the children of his constituents, viz., the freemen of Rochester. The school was originally used as the founder directed, but since the establishment of naval preparatory schools in other places, it has been found useless to confine the instruction to the course originally prescribed. Very few of the children now using the school are ever sent to sea or apprenticed to any marine business. It has therefore become an ordinary grammar school of the second class. Its utility is impeded by several old-fashioned and inconvenient rules, which require immediate alteration. In the first place, although the freemen have lost their monopoly of voting in the borough elections, they still monopolise the school. All children of freemen receive gratuitous instruction. Inasmuch, however, as they are a decreasing and degenerating class, many of the children are extremely poor, and more suited to the instruction given in the National schools. I am informed that parents in the receipt of parish relief have claimed the gratuitous education for their sons in this school. This extreme mixture of classes (without any application of a test of any boy's merits) prevents the attendance of the children of richer freemen.

There is a large class of tradesmen and professional men with small incomes, who ought to be able to use the school, but who cannot until the present limitation is removed. I am told that the trustees (a very cumbrous and heterogeneous body) are divided in opinion upon this point, some thinking that the privilege of the freemen must be maintained at the cost of any hardship to the other citizens. The trustees are taken from very different quarters; their body includes the dean, the canon in residence, mayor, two aldermen, the members of parliament for Rochester, the master of the Trinity House, the commissioner of Chatham Dockyard, the town clerk and recorder, and the wardens of Rochester Bridge.

Five trustees form a quorum for the transaction of business, which generally consists of the mayor, the canon in residence, and members of the corporation.

The estates are of increasing value, and it is hoped that the income will soon be sufficient to provide English and French masters, an addition which is much required at present. Should the monopoly of the freemen be taken away, it is proposed to admit the children of all residents in Rochester and the neighbourhood on payment of a moderate capitation fee, probably four guineas yearly, for which sum English, French, Latin, and (if required) Greek and German would be taught, besides mathematics and the usual subjects of commercial instruction.

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Greek cannot be taught according to the present rules, but it is evident that parents should have an option in the matter, especially if this school should be connected with the higher grammar school, at present a part of the cathedral establishment.

But if gratuitous instruction were thus taken from the sons of freemen, some equivalent should of course be provided, which would at the same time relieve the deserving poor and benefit the whole town. This, it is thought, might be done by providing as follows: viz., that all children should pass a yearly examination, and that the most deserving boys in each part of the school should be relieved from payment of school fees, as a reward for industry. The master's salary would in such a case fluctuate according to the number of boys trained by him to pass such an examination with credit, and no ill-feeling would be likely to arise between the master and the free boys, or between the free boys and those whose parents pay for their education.

It is also a subject for consideration whether the three (National, Middle, and Cathedral) schools could not be connected together in such a manner that clever lads might rise from the first-named school into the second (their fees being paid by the charity), and thence by means of King's scholarships into the Cathedral School, where they would have a chance of proceeding to Oxford or Cambridge with an exhibition. This result is much to be desired, although the plan would no doubt excite great local irritation. The buildings of the Free Mathematical School are in good condition. The playground, however, is too small for the number of boys. Some field for cricket should be hired by the trustees, and if possible a place provided out of doors to shelter the boys in wet weather.

One particular clause in the rules now governing the school has caused disputes and ill-feeling. The head master and the assistant are independent authorities, chosen by the trustees, who are, at the yearly visitation, to settle any disputes or differences which may have arisen between the two masters. Great differences have arisen and remained between them, which the yearly visitation has hitherto failed to determine. It would probably be for the benefit of the school if the head master had the appointment of his assistant, with the power of settling disputes *in the first instance*, subject of course to an appeal to the visitors.

The scholars appeared to me to be intelligent and well taught. Both masters take great pains to maintain proper discipline and industry in the school.

The elder boys construed and parsed parts of "Cæsar" very fairly, including passages which they had not seen for some time. They were well trained in algebra, and could work simple equations with great ease. Their translation of French was not so accurate, but it was very fairly done, and the master had attended carefully to the pronunciation. The boys in the middle of the school construed Phædrus well, and could translate easy French sentences and repeat the tenses of a few verbs. Arithmetic is well taught throughout the school. Book-keeping is not at present

required by the parents, although some of the boys go into merchants' offices. The youngest class did a Latin exercise with very few mistakes, and passed a good examination in the first part of the Latin grammar.

Every boy on entering the school is taught Latin, and, all but the youngest, French. No boy can remain after fifteen without special permission, but this is never refused. The head master may take twelve boarders, but will not begin to exercise his privilege until some of the alterations mentioned above are carried out. The school, in my opinion, is in a more satisfactory condition than could have been expected by any one knowing the disadvantages of its present system. Should it be opened, in the manner suggested, to all residents, and connected above and below with other schools in the town, Rochester might become one of the best educated cities in the kingdom.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 135, App. p. 207, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir Joseph Williamson, by will, 17 October 1701, gave 5,000*l.* to be laid out in land for building and maintaining a free school at Rochester. In pursuance of Orders of Court of Chancery, certain real estate, valued at 3,062*l.* 10*s.*, was taken in part satisfaction of founder's legacy, and residue was raised and employed in purchase of farm, site, and building of schoolhouse.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment* 771*l.* gross, 548*l.* net, all applicable for benefit of school. Late head master enjoys, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, retiring allowance of 100*l.* per annum out of revenues. During last five years an average annual income of 519*l.* derived from royalty on chalk excavated from estate has been principally appropriated in providing additional school buildings, the residue being invested. The future income from this source will be invested and accumulated.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Class-room and playground have been recently provided. Headmaster's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction and education of such youth (at Rochester) who are or shall be sons of freemen (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Mathematics and all other things which may fit and encourage to the sea service or arts and callings leading or relating thereto (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Orders confirmed by Court of Chancery, 20 July 1708.

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending December 1864.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Balance in hand	-	83	1 10	Rates and taxes	-	32	4 0
Dividends of stock	-	24	0 0	Repairs, &c.	-	59	9 4
Timber account	-	5	19 2	Coals	-	28	3 0
Rents	-	670	8 0	Tradesmen's bills	-	50	17 2½
				Management, law charges, &c.	-	18	1 4
		£783	9 0	Masters' salaries	-	440	5 6
				Annuity to late H. M.	-	100	0 0
				Allowances to tenants	-	23	18 4
				Quit rents, &c.	-	10	6 9
				Insurance	-	16	17 6
				Balance	-	3	6 0
						£783	0 9½

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Trustees, viz., two senior aldermen and two senior common councilmen of city of Rochester, and six others, hold estates. Ordinary governors, all *ex officio*: Mayor, dean, recorder, senior resident prebendary (now canon), late mayor, senior alderman and town clerk of Rochester; city members, master of the Trinity House, two wardens of Rochester Bridge, and commissioner of Chatham Dock officer of commissioner is abolished). Extraordinary governors, with oversight and authority as visitors: Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of Rochester, and owner of Cobham Hall and Park.

Ordinary, with approval of extraordinary governors, may make rules. Ordinary governors have power to appoint, censure, suspend, or deprive head and under master; no master or usher removable without due notice given to all ordinary governors. If on a vacancy they neglect for two months to choose master or usher, election devolves to extraordinary governors, who also have power finally to determine any differences or contests that may arise between the ordinary governors and other the subordinate officers of the foundation.

No person may be chosen headmaster unless he produce testimonial of fitness under hands of mathematic professors of geometry or astronomy of Oxford or Cambridge, either of mathematic masters of Christ's Hospital, Secretary of Royal Society, or Astronomer Royal, or any two of them. At elections of masters, absent ordinary governors may vote by proxy, election being determined by majority of votes, residing governor having casting vote. Headmaster's consent to leases required.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Headmaster M.A. Salaries (free of all taxes, &c., and coals and water being supplied): headmaster, 250*l.*; usher, 150*l.* now (175*l.* in 1868). Both masters have houses.

Day Scholars.—66; seven-elevenths between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly from Rochester, Chatham, and Strood. Parents range between such as are in trade and those who receive parochial relief.

Boarders.—None for many years.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified separately for every group of subjects. Parents' wishes as to modification of school course to suit boys' subsequent career would be attended to. First half-hour daily devoted to reading Bible and asking questions on what is read. School work begins and ends with collects from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination and by master's judgment.

Examination once a year by an examiner chosen by governors. 12*l.* worth of books given in prizes to boys selected by headmaster for distinction or conduct.

Punishments: impositions, suspension, and corporal punishment; last two by headmaster only, and last inflicted in a room adjoining school-room, door of which is left open, but seldom resorted to.

Playground about a quarter of an acre.

No boy gone to any university within last five years; a few to grammar school.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of the estates : (Governors are ex officio ;—see above.)

T. Baker, Esq., 105, Pall Mall, London.
T. H. Day, Esq., Frindsbury, Kent.
Rev. W. H. Drage, Rochester.
Rev. W. H. Edmeades, Nursted, Kent.
J. A. Edmeades, Esq., Northfleet, Kent.
Rev. J. Formby, Frindsbury, Kent.
W. Manclark, Esq., Rochester.
W. H. Nicholson, Esq., Rochester.
Rev. R. W. Shaw, Cuxton, Kent.

Solicitors and Agents to Trustees :

Messrs. Essell, Knight, and Arnold, Rochester.

Head Master :

Rev. Thomas Cobb, M.A.

Other Foundation Master :

Charles Bathurst, Esq., M.A.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Bootmaker - -	Chatham Intra -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 2	Clerk in Dockyard -	Rochester - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" 3	Moulder in do. -	Chatham - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" 4	Washerwoman -	Rochester - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 5	Do - -	Strood - -	Do.
" 6	Charwoman - -	Rochester - -	Do.
" 7	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" 8	High Bailiff in County Court.	Do. - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 9	Mariner - -	Bermondsey (Guardian in Rochester).	—
" 10	Do. - -	Rochester - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Journeyman Printer	Chatham Intra -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 2	Cabinet Maker -	Do. - -	Do.
" 3	Baker - -	Rochester - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 4	Do. - -	Strood - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" 5	Blacksmith in Dockyard.	New Brompton -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" 6	Bootmaker - -	Chatham Intra -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 7	Baker and Beershop Keeper.	Rochester - -	Adjoining.
" 8	Policeman - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" 9	Licensed Victualler -	Snodland - -	7 miles.
" 10	Shoemaker - -	Rochester - -	Adjoining.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

1866, One for dockyard apprentice ; 1st in competitive examination.

1867, One for engineer studentship ; 2nd in competitive examination.

1865-7, Several others have gained appointments in the Civil Service.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.]							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	66	—	—	6	13½	6	½	—	3½	1 Kings; Acts; Geog. of Palestine.	10	12½	6	½	—	3½	Same as Class I.	6	8	14	½	—	—	—	To this Class English Grammar, Spelling, Scripture, E. History, Collects, Faith & Duty, Writing & Arithmetic, are taught, but the precise quantity taught in the half-year ending Christmas 1864 cannot be ascertained.
Latin	36	—	—	6	13½	4	¾	4	7	Cæsar, Bk. I. to Ch. XIII.; Smith Pt. II., pp. 51-62; Rules & Irreg. Verbs.	10	12½	4	¾	—	6	Smith's Delectus, 12 Sections.	10	8	14	¾	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
French	19	—	—	6	13½	2	¾	2	3	Wanostrocht's Recueil, pp. 108-144; Merlet's Exercises, pp. 31-69.	10	12½	2	¾	2	3	Gase's First French Bk., ½ the Book.	10	8	10	1½	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Arithmetic	66	—	—	6	13½	4	1½	—	5	Work separately (Conso.)	10	12½	8	¾	—	6	Work separately (Conso.)	10	8	10	1½	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20	—	—	9	13½	2	½	—	2	Euclid, Bk. I., to Prop. 20.	10	12½	2	½	—	6	Work separately (Conso.)	10	8	10	1½	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History, E.	40	—	—	10	13½	2½	½	—	1½	Outlines (Longman), Hen. VII. to end.	20	12	2½	½	—	1½	Same as Class I.	20	8	10	1½	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Geography	46	—	—	15	13	2½	½	—	1½	Cornwell's Geog., Europe, Asia, Africa, America (General).	16	12	2½	½	—	1½	Same as Class I.	16	8	10	1½	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
English Grammar.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	5	¾	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Reading	66	—	—	36	12	5	¾	—	2½	Bible	The three classes under me read together	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Writing	66	—	—	6	13½	6	20	—	2	Swan's Copy Books	10	12½	4	½	—	2	Same as Class I.	—	—	6	¾	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Other Subjects	46	—	—	36	12	3	¾	—	1½	Dictation.	—	—	—	—	—	Dictation with Class I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.

SANDWICH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was in abeyance at the time of my visit, the funds being accumulated by the trustees, who hope soon to re-establish it. The state of the endowment is, upon the whole, satisfactory. A piece of marsh land, the title to which was formerly contested by the corporation, is now acknowledged to belong to the school, and a proper account is kept of the rents. The house is in good repair, and would accommodate a large number of day scholars and boarders. There is no playground, but the adjoining piece of land might be used for one, if the rent now paid for it could be spared from the master's stipend. The building is used temporarily by the National school. A house in Sandwich, named "Pelicans," was charged in 1640 with an annuity of 10*l.* for the benefit of this school. One half was to be given by Lincoln College to exhibitioners from Sandwich, and to accumulate in case of vacancies. This annuity has not been paid for many years, and I am informed that the house has been destroyed. Certain lands, anciently devised in trust for this school by T. Thompson, and then worth 8*l.* yearly, cannot at present be identified.

In 1568, the executors of Joan Trapp conveyed to Lincoln College, Oxford, 52 acres of land near Whitstable, now, it is believed, a valuable property, but then worth yearly 17 marks, upon trust to pay 16 marks to four scholars from Sandwich, and to retain the 17th mark (for the purposes of the charity, as it is believed).

In 1581, the surviving executor, having previously conveyed 52 acres of land to Gonville and Caius College, upon similar trusts, conveyed to the same college a farm in Whitstable, containing 52 A. 3 R. 0 P., then worth 17 marks, on trust to pay 16 marks to four scholars from Sandwich, and to retain the 17th (for the purposes of the charity, as it is believed).

These scholarships have been vacant for many years. Lincoln College, with the assent of the University Commissioners, threw open to the world certain scholarships, in the stipends of which were included the (supposed) small rentcharges given by Mrs. Trapp. It is thought, however, that there must have been a considerable surplus fund, which, on that hypothesis, was not touched by the commissioners, payable to scholars to be sent from this school. Gonville and Caius College is in possession either of the lands above named, or of a sum of money derived from their sale. The governing body of that college knows nothing of the trust for the scholars.

It is thought that there is sufficient evidence that all the rents and profits of the lands conveyed by Mrs. Trapp's executors were applicable to the benefit of this school, and not a small rentcharge in each case, as has formerly been supposed.

Until inquiry is made into the matter, it is unlikely that the school will be restored.

There is a great desire on the part of the inhabitants of Sandwich that the school should again benefit the town according to

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the founder's intentions, which were twofold, viz., to give a free classical education to the sons of the townsmen, and to benefit the town by bringing boarders to the school. They conceive that a new scheme is imperatively required, and they wish that attention should be directed to the following points:—

(a.) There being little demand for classics, they wish for a good commercial school, where, without excluding Latin, book-keeping, French, and mathematics might be carefully taught at a moderate expense, say, five guineas per annum for each boy.

(b.) They wish that their rights should be very clearly defined in the matter of the eight Trapp scholarships mentioned above.

(c.) If the school were provided with good exhibitions, there would be no difficulty in getting boarders for the master from the neighbourhood.

(d.) The funds belonging to the school are small, but there are several charities in the town for which it is impossible to find proper recipients; one in particular is applicable to the poor in general, at the discretion of the incumbent of the parish. They hope that these charities may be allowed to contribute from their surplus to the needs of the grammar school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 137, Appendix 212. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1 Oct. 1563, in favour of Roger Manwood, who, by deeds 20 Feb. 1566 and 10 Sept. 1570, gave premises in Sandwich, and 90 acres of land in parish of Hackington, subject to residue of a term of 500 years created A.D. 1563. Thomas Manwood, by will, 2 Oct. 1570, gave lands of the then annual value of 10*l.* for an usher. Four exhibitions to Lincoln College, Oxford, and four to Caius College, Cambridge, of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, founded by will of Joan Trappes. Endowment augmented by will of Edmund Parbo, 26 Oct. 1640.

Part of lands lost. Income of all the lands left is being accumulated by governors. Present annual income, 40*l.* gross, 30*l.* net. Amount (in 1864) of accumulations about 180*l.* School has not for many years enjoyed any benefit from exhibitions.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A free Grammar School in Sandwich (Letters Patent). Children of the inhabitants of Sandwich to be taught freely; foreigners on payment. None to be admitted except he be able to write competently and to read perfectly both English and Latin. (Founder's Statutes,* A.D. 1580.)

Government and Masters.—Governors, Municipal Charity Trustees of borough of Sandwich, appointed by Court of Chancery, appoint master from Lincoln College.

Master may not take more than 12 boarders, or usher more than six.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

School closed since late master's death, A.D. 1859, pending consideration of a new scheme.

MUNICIPAL CHARITY TRUSTEES, 1866.

Richard Harrison, Esq., Sandwich.

Capt. Stewart, R.N., Sandwich.

Capt. Sayer, R.N., Satenborough near Sandwich.

Richard Emmerson, Esq., Sandwich.

* Reprinted in Carlisle's Grammar Schools, vol. i. p. 596.

SEVENOAKS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

This is a good specimen of the class of grammar schools required in the country towns of Kent. A capitation fee of three guineas entitles the scholars to instruction in Greek, Latin, arithmetic, writing, mathematics, the elements of physical science, mensuration, book-keeping, history, and geography. Two guineas more are charged for French, German, and drawing respectively. The school is open to children of parents of all religious tenets, particular attention being paid to teaching the principles of the Church of England to all boys whose parents do not object in writing to such instruction. The scheme by which the charity is now governed provides that all the boys shall be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion. The trustees have power to receive into this school deserving boys, not more than ten in number at any one time, from three charitable schools in Sevenoaks and two in the neighbouring parishes of Seal and Kemsing, "as an encouragement to diligence and good conduct." The capitation fees due from such boys will be paid by the corporation. I would suggest that the masters of these charitable schools ought to have some direct inducement to prepare scholars for promotion into the grammar school, as they are otherwise likely to be discouraged in their work by the removal of the pupils who do them most credit from time to time.

The grammar school might benefit the neighbourhood still more than it does at present, if French and Greek changed places in the scheme of instruction.

It is well supplied with exhibitions. Two now belonging to the school will soon be consolidated into one of 30*l.* yearly value, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Lady Margaret Boswell's scholarships have recently been raised in value to 50*l.* each by the trustees; and the Holmden exhibition of 4*l.*, tenable at Jesus College, Cambridge, has been increased to 40*l.* by the generosity of the Company of Leathersellers. The three exhibitions last mentioned are tenable by boys from Tonbridge School, in default of properly qualified candidates from Sevenoaks; a useful provision, which at present has the effect of stimulating the efforts of the masters in the latter school.

I examined several of the classes in this school with very satisfactory results. The higher boys were well advanced in Latin, Greek, and French. Their pronunciation was accurate, and their acquaintance with the grammar sufficient. In English history they did not do so well.

The lower boys passed a good examination in history, as well as in their classical work.

The headmaster does not at present take boarders, a temporary arrangement having been made with the trustees, by which the second master is allowed to take them in his place. The scheme provides for 30 boarders, but in my opinion the headmaster's house does not contain proper accommodation for more than 20.

The house is old-fashioned, and requires several alterations in the bedrooms (when boarders are again received in it), and in the schoolrooms. The large class-room is tolerable, but the other is merely formed by partitioning off a small part of a passage in the head master's house. Two more rooms, a larger passage, and a covered space in the playground to be used in wet weather, are required.

One more point requires attention; the school is intended mainly for day boys "inhabiting the town." Many parents send their sons to lodge with householders in Sevenoaks, that they may become day scholars; but the headmaster has no control over the persons with whom they lodge, and there is at present no guarantee for the health, comfort, or good conduct of these boys when they are out of school. In other respects the state of the school is very satisfactory.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 140, App. p. 220, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir William Sennocke, 4 July 1432, who gave all his lands in Petty Wales in parish of All Saints, Barking, London, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and for alms people: and letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, obtained by petition of Ralph Boswill and other inhabitants of Sevenoaks,* 1 July 1560. School endowment augmented by Anthony Pope and others. Deeds in custody of corporation clerk.

School Property.—Payments directed by scheme to be applied to school amount to about two fifths of net annual income of whole charity. Gross income of whole charity 795*l.* 3*s.* No probable increase. Amount actually paid to school (on average of five years) 260*l.*, besides extensive repairs. Residence for master.

Four exhibitions tenable for four years, viz. two of 50*l.*, at Jesus College, Cambridge (to which the trustees of Lady Boswell's charity† elect), one of 40*l.* (to which the Leather Sellers elect), and one (established Oct. 1867) of 30*l.*, at either Oxford or Cambridge (to which the wardens and assistants elect). 30*l.* per annum may be expended in apprenticing fees.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Headmaster's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar and other learning (letters patent). All boys of the age of eight years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, to be capable of admission to school, subject to payment of such sums as are directed by Scheme (Scheme A.D. 1855).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such other branches of education as governing body may deem necessary (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 3 July 1855.

Two wardens and four assistants of town and parish of Sevenoaks, and of free school of Queen Elizabeth in Sevenoaks, male heir of Ralph Boseville if of full age being an assistant, form a corporation; appoint headmaster, and usher upon recommendation of headmaster. The wardens and assistants are

* See extracts in Com. Educ. App. p. 222. The Statutes of 1574 are given in Carlisle's Grammar Schools i. 619.

† Lady Boswell's charity at Sevenoaks has income (in 1867) of 448*l.* Out of which 100*l.* was spent in exhibitions, about 100*l.* in management and repairs of estate, and the rest on boys' and girls' primary schools.

elected annually by the wardens and assistants, with eight assessors appointed by Court of Chancery. No assessor can be elected warden or assistant.

ENDOWED
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SCHOOLS.

Headmaster must be B.A. in holy orders. May hold any cure or employment, of which duties are confined to Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and days of national fast and thanksgiving; removable for urgent cause, by resolution of two thirds majority of members of corporation present at meeting whereat not less than one half members are present, and of which seven clear days' notice has been given; provided such resolution be entered on minutes, and be confirmed by like majority at meeting held after an interval of one calendar month, whereat same number of members are present and called with like notice, and be after 21 days from receipt approved by Archbishop. Archbishop's approval not required for removal of usher.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Headmaster allowed to take thirty boarders. Income from endowment 150*l.*, besides fees and house; of usher, from endowment, 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Forty-seven; half between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to seven miles; pay for general work 3*l.* 3*s.*, French and drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* each; fires and stationery 10*s.* 6*d.* each; drilling 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and have some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly. School course modified in particular cases. Religious instruction one day in the week. Church catechism not compulsory on boys whose friends object. School opened and closed with prayers and reading of Scripture.

Promotions by examination and proficiency.

Examination at Christmas by graduates of Cambridge, appointed by head master with sanction of governing body. Prizes given by governing body.

Punishments: detention and impositions. Corporal punishment not in use.

Playground one third of an acre. Parallel bars and a leaping bar; drilling and sword exercise taught.

Four boys gone to Cambridge within the last five years. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week; all lessons learnt out of school.

BALANCE SHEET for year ending 29 September 1867.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
<i>For School and Almshouses.</i>			<i>School.</i>		
Rentcharge on wharf, &c. in London	550	0 0	Headmaster 150 <i>l.</i> , usher 100 <i>l.</i>	- 250	0 0
Rent of 12 acres of land	- 54	0 0	Prizes, 7 <i>l.</i> Examiner, 3 <i>l.</i>	- 10	0 0
Rentcharge	- 0	10 8	Rates and taxes	- 15	2 1
	604	10 8	Repairs (rest of contract)	- 142	12 0
			Capitation fee for free scholars (two)	3	18 9
<i>For School only.</i>				421	12 10
Rent of houses in Thames Street	- 75	0 0	<i>Almshouses.</i>		
Two rentcharges	- 19	0 0	20 almspeople at 6 <i>s.</i> a week	- 310	10 0
Dividends on 1,062 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> stock	- 31	17 4	Three out-pensioners at 3 <i>s.</i>	- 23	8 0
	125	17 4	Two nurses, 10 <i>l.</i> Sweeping, &c.,	- 11	15 6
<i>For Almshouses only.</i>			1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	- 9	4 0
Rentcharge	- 6	1 4	Rates and taxes, and gas	- 354	17 6
Dividends on 1,079 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> stock	- 32	7 10			
Do. on 876 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> stock	- 26	5 10	Land tax, quit-rents, insurance	- 5	3 9
	64	15 0	Repairs (not stated)	- 26	11 4
For poor of Seal parish	- 2	0 0	Clerk, receiver, law charges	- 44	13 0
Arrears for school and almshouses	- 137	10 0	Repayment of balance overdrawn	- 50	14 5
Do. school	- 18	15 0	Poor of Seal parish	- 2	0 0
Returned income tax (one year)	- 9	6 4	Income tax, 1½ years	- 11	12 2
			Balance in hand	- 45	9 4
Total received this year	- £962	14 4		962	14 4

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WARDENS AND ASSISTANTS (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Earl Amherst, Montreal, Sevenoaks.

The Right Hon. Earl de la Warr, Knole, Sevenoaks.

Multon Lambarde, Esq., Beechmonte, Sevenoaks.

Charles R. C. Petley, Esq., Riverhead, Sevenoaks.

The Hon. Frederick Baring, Ash Grove, Sevenoaks.

Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq., the Town, Sevenoaks.

Clerk to Trustees:

Geo. Calverley Cole, Solicitor, Sevenoaks.

Head Master:

Rev. C. Crofts, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Widow - - -	Sevenoaks - -	Near.
" 2	Farmer - - -	Glenlye, Eastbourne	40 miles.
" 3	Private Gentleman -	Sevenoaks - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 4	Surgeon - - -	Do. - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 5	Auctioneer - - -	Do. - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 6	Farmer - - -	Sundridge - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 7	Railway Inspector -	Sevenoaks - -	1 "
" 8	Widow - - -	Chevening - -	3 "
" 9	Land Agent - - -	Sevenoaks - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 10	Agent to Nobleman -	Chevening - -	4 "
Boys lowest in Subject - 1	Farmer - - -	Sevenoaks - -	Next door.
" 2	Bootmaker - - -	Do. - - -	$\frac{1}{3}$ mile.
" 3	Grazier - - -	Do. - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 4	Publican - - -	Do. - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 5	Private Gentleman	London - - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 6	Surgeon - - -	Seal - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 7	Clergyman - - -	Eynsham - -	6 "
" 8	Grocer - - -	Sevenoaks - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 9	Attorney - - -	Do. - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 10	Nurseryman - - -	Westerham - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

4 in Math. Tripos at Cambridge, and open scholarships.

2 Open scholarships at Oxford; 1, 2nd Class in class. school.

6 Classes, 1st and 2nd at examinations for Oxford A.A.

2 Distinguished themselves at Sandhurst.

2 " " Addiscombe.

1 " " Woolwich.

1 " " in Indian Civil Service.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This was founded as a free grammar school for the benefit of Sutton Valence and the neighbourhood. It was until lately little more than a village school. The original endowment consisted—(1.) Of an annuity of 30*l.*, which the Company of Clothworkers undertook to pay for the future in 1605, covenanting at the same time to carry out the founder's intentions for ever. (2.) Of an annuity of 5*l.*, payable to the usher, secured on certain lands in Ulcomb by the donor's will, dated 1713. It appears, however, that he expressed an intention of transferring the charge to other lands in Sutton Valence, to which arrangement the owner consented after his death. It has lately been claimed from the present owner of the last-mentioned lands, and paid, as being "at least morally due." The Company of Clothworkers is desirous that for the future their rights respecting this rentcharge should be defined with precision. The founder left—(3.) An annuity of 4*l.* for an annual visitation. (4.) The Reverend Francis Robins in 1720 left two exhibitions of 10*l.* to poor boys, upon the foundation of this school, failing his own kindred, tenable at St. John's College, Cambridge. These exhibitions were unclaimed for many years, but have lately been consolidated into one of 20*l.*, tenable for four years, and open to any boy 16 years of age, who has been educated for four years at the school. It is thought that a qualifying period of three years would be sufficient, as the number of scholars is not great, and it is desirable to attract parents by a near prospect of prizes for industry.

There are now three classes of boys at the school, viz., "Lambe's foundation scholars" (not to exceed 24), "Clothworkers' scholars" (not to exceed 12), and such other day boys and boarders as the head master shall think fit to admit upon terms fixed by him. There is no preference shown to the last-named class, and no ill-feeling between the boys on Lambe's foundation and the others.

The new schoolhouse and headmaster's house were built by the company out of their own funds; they were completed in 1864, and are much to be admired in every way.

The playground is extensive and situated near the school, and the head master has introduced a small gymnastic apparatus, which is to be increased. I had the pleasure of examining the school with very satisfactory results. I was struck by the accuracy with which the boys had been grounded in grammar and parsing, and by the facility with which the elder boys construed and explained passages in Virgil and Sophocles. The classical knowledge was good throughout the school. In mathematics the instruction is also good, although the lower boys were not as accurate in algebra and arithmetic as in their classical work. Book-keeping is not taught at present, but the wishes of the parents will be consulted. The writing was good throughout all the classes; this is important, as the parents of the boys on the old foundation are the tradesmen and farmers of the village and its neighbourhood. History did not appear to receive quite as much attention as is desirable, although not neglected. German

is not at present required by the parents. French, however, is learnt by 24 out of 26 boys, two being too young to profit by lessons in it, and the parents of the other two boys too poor to pay the fee at present required. It has been found necessary to raise this payment for the future from 30s. to 45s. per annum.

Before the new school house was built the company admitted the foundationers free of all charge whatever, and gave instruction in modern subjects to those whose parents did not demand a classical education. In 1864, however, the title of the school was changed, the word "Free" being omitted, and a yearly payment required from Lambe's foundation scholars. The inhabitants of Sutton Valence and the neighbouring villages are grateful to the company for having so greatly improved the school; at the same time they consider that the scale of charges is high enough to prevent the tradesmen and farmers enjoying its benefits. The Lambe's foundationers under 15 pay 6*l.* for education, 2*l.* for books and stationery, and 1*l.* towards the exhibition fund. Those above 15 pay 8*l.*, 3*l.*, and 1*l.*, on these accounts respectively. French and German are not included in this estimate. These foundationers have gained in many respects by the recent changes; they have lost, however, their free education and the exclusive right to the Robins' exhibition, which was not, however, used by them. The inhabitants do not require or expect to get a gratuitous education for their sons, but they think that the present rate of payment is too high, especially for books and stationery; and they would see with much regret that class for whom the school was founded, and whose interests the company covenanted to maintain, practically excluded, to make room for the third class of day boys and boarders mentioned above.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. I. 147, App. p. 228. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 9 Feb. 1576, at instance of William Lambe, who gave an annuity of 30*l.* payable out of premises in Kent, besides 4*l.* per annum for an annual visitation. George Maplisdien, by will, 20 June 1713, augmented endowment by 5*l.* per annum for usher. Rev. Francis Robins in 1721 founded two exhibitions of 10*l.* each at St. John's College, Cambridge.

School in abeyance from December 1860 to September 1864, pending a re-organization of the school and erection of new buildings by the Company.

School Property.—Payment of Lambe's gift of 30*l.* per annum taken by Clothworkers' Company upon themselves. Present whole income 39*l.* No probable increase. Income not being sufficient for support of school, deficiency is made up by Company, who pay 270*l.* a year in salaries to masters.

Exhibitions, &c.—One (Robins') of 20*l.* at St. John's College, Cambridge, for four years (electors, the master and fellows of St. John's); four (by Clothworkers' Company) of 50*l.* for four years, at universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London. Also four scholarships of 25*l.* for two years to scholars not proceeding to the universities, but who may be intended for some profession or trade. Candidates must have been in school four years previously to election.

Six scholarships of 6*l.*, and six of 30*l.*, tenable for three years at school; the former open to "Lambe's Foundation Scholars," the latter to "Clothworkers' Scholars." Any boy vacating his scholarship by lapse of time is re-eligible. All scholarships and exhibitions awarded by examination.

[The total voluntary bounty of the Company appears to be 786*l.* per annum, (less 41*l.* contributed by the scholars towards exhibitions,) besides repairs, &c., and besides some land added to the school premises, of the estimated annual value of 56*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*]

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of nearly 40 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of boys and youths in grammar for all time to come (Letters Patent). Twenty-four boys, sons of inhabitants of Sutton Valence, or of adjoining villages of Langley, Leeds, Chart, East Sutton, and Lenham, to be called "Lambe's Foundation Scholars." Twelve boys, sons of members of Court of Assistants, or of livery or freemen of Clothworkers Company, or sons of freewomen, born after admission of their mother to the freedom, and whose father shall be deceased; to be called "Clothworkers Scholars." Such other day boys and boarders as head master shall admit on terms to be fixed by him. No boy to be admitted under eight nor to stay after 18 unless with express permission of governors on recommendation of head master in writing. (Governors rules A.D. 1864.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). Principles of Christian religion, and study of Holy Scriptures, English, Latin, Greek, mathematics, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and history, French and German if required, and such subjects as governors prescribe. (Governors Rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules made by governors 6 April 1864.

Clothworkers Company make statutes; appoint, and by resolution at special meeting remove, head master, provided such special meeting be called on requisition of at least five governors, and that number of governors voting for such resolution be not less than 12, and that notice of such meeting be given to head master at least one calendar month before it be held. Master and wardens of the Company are visitors.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, of Church of England, and under 40 years of age at time of election. May not have other employment which in opinion of governors may interfere with his duties. Usher appointed by headmaster with approval of governors; removed by him or them.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Head master's salary 180*l.* paid by governors, and 20*l.* from endowment with 10 tons of coal for use of school, besides house free of all rents, rates, taxes, and repairs. Usher 90*l.* paid by governors, besides 15*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—11 [7 in Nov. 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; all on foundation; pay for general work and books and stationery under 15*l.*, 8*l.*, above 15, 11*l.*. All pay 1*l.* per annum towards exhibition fund. Non-foundations 18*l.*. Attend church on Sunday, unless parents object.

Boarders.—Six [34 in Nov. 1867], three on foundation, all in head master's house. Four meals a day for senior, three for junior boys; meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 54*l.* to 60*l.*. School bills (one-third of a year), highest 22*l.*; average 18*l.*; lowest 16*l.*. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 2,300 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 6¾ A.M., 9 to 10 P.M. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture history, Church Catechism and Greek Testament. Church formularies not compulsory on nonconformists. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by marks and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by a graduate appointed by governors and twice a year by masters. Prizes [in 1867 5*l.* by governors and 8*l.* by gifts from individuals].

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter privately.

Playground a quarter of an acre, besides cricket field of 4 acres 100 yards distance.

[One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week. Playtime 30 hours per week.

N.B.—School in abeyance from December 1860 to September 1864.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Master and Four Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of Clothmakers,
Clothworkers Hall, Mincing Lane, City, E.C.

Clerk to Trustees :

Owen Roberts, M.A., Clothworkers Hall, Mincing Lane.

Head Master :

Rev. J. D. Kingdon, M.A.

Other Foundation Master :

Rev. James Morgan, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as
samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.]	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Vicar - - -	Chart Sutton, Kent -	About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.
" 2	Gentleman & Farmer	Chart Hill, Kent -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" 3	Same as 1.	—	—
" 4	Retired from business	Sutton Valence -	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile.
" 5	Farmer - - -	Do. - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.
" 6	Builder, &c. - -	Do. - - -	Close at hand.
" 7	Same as 5.	—	—
" 8	Plumber, &c. - -	Sutton Valence -	Close at hand.
" 9	Widow - - -	Do. - - -	Do.
" 10	Innkeeper - - -	Do. - - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - - -	Leeds, Kent - -	3 miles.
" 2	Do.	—	—
" 3	Gentleman & Farmer	Chart Hill, Kent -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Only 13 day boys at present in the School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Sugar Broker - -	Dalston - - -	All in Head- master's house.
" 2	Railway Contractor -	Blackheath, Kent -	
" 3	Retired Captain, R.N.	Steyning, Sussex -	
" 4	Widow - - -	Eton - - -	
" 5	Coffee Planter - -	India - - -	
" 6	Widow - - -	Tynemouth - - -	

Only six boarders in the School.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.										
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.*	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.	
Religious Knowledge.	17	3	-	Gk. Test., Acts of Ap., ch. XII.-XXVI. }	5	Y. 16	2	1	1	4	H. 4	Same as First Class.	Y. 16	2	1	1	7½	-	Wilkin's Gk. Delectus, 5 pages; Wordsworth's Gk. Gram., Verbs.
Greek -	6	3	-	Eur. Medea, l. 1-700. } Thuc. III., ch. 1-48. }	1	Y. 17	3	1	1	10	H. 7½	Eur. Med., 1-700; Collis' Praxis Græca, Pt. II. }	13	4	½	-	6	Smith's Princ. Latina, Part I.	
Latin -	17	5	-	Composn., Fol. Silv., & Cent. }	1	Y. 17	4	1	3	13	H. 13	Virg., Georg. IV. } Livy, Bk. XXI., ch. 18-40. }	16	3	1	3	15	Delille's Beginner's Own French Book.	
French -	8	3	-	Horace Satt., Book II. } Composn., Fol. Silv., & Cent. }	4	Y. 16	2	¾	1	3	H. 3	Voltaire, Charles XII., Book 4, First half; Cherpillond's French Versions. }	16	2	½	-	2½	The lowest boy worked through Reduction and Compound Multiplication.	
Arithmetic -	17	Separate	-	Voltaire, Charles XII., Book 4, First half; Cherpillond's French Versions. }	-	-	2 or 1	-	-	2	H. 2	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; Qy. various. }	13	2	½	-	-		
Book-keeping	Is to be taught.	-	-	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; Qy. various. }	-	-	-	-	-	-	H. -		-	-	-	-	-		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	Separate	-	Trigonometry. Beasley, ch. 1: Euclid, Todhunter, Book IV. and half VI.; Algebra, Todhunter, Ratio, Propn., &c. }	-	-	2 or 3	-	-	4	H. 4		-	-	-	-	-		

* The school is divided into three terms.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.*	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.	
History	17	3	-	4	Y. 16	H. $\frac{3}{4}$	1	-	H. $1\frac{3}{4}$	Liddell's Rome, from Gaulish Invasion to end of war with Pyrrhus.	-	Same as First.	-	-	-	H. -	-	Miss Young's Kings of England, Richard II. —Henry VIII.
Geography	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Learnt with all Classical and History lessons collaterally.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gleig's Brit. Empire, Scotland and Ireland.
English Grammar.	17	-	-	4	16	1	1	-	2	Taught with English Literature collaterally, in upper Forms.					-	-	-	Liverpool Coll. Book of Poetry.
English Literature.	17	3	-	4	16	1	1	-	2	Shakspere, Julius Caesar, Acts I.-IV.	-	Same as First.	-	-	-	-	-	
English Composition.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Taught in Translations and Essays to Upper Forms; Short Essays to Lower Forms; Dictation Lessons to Lowest.					-	-	-	
Writing	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Music	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* The school is divided into three terms.

TENTERDEN SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

The endowment consists—

(1.) Of a house, now much dilapidated, with a small piece of land, diminished by encroachments of neighbours at its back.

(2.) Of a rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum upon certain lands in Tenterden, the payment of which was secured by a decree in the Exchequer, dated 4th December in the 4th year of Queen Anne.

(3.) Of 10 acres of marsh land in St. Mary's parish, let in 1862 at a rackrent by public tender. The present tenant pays 47*l.* per annum after deducting the land tax. Being owner of the adjacent land, he can afford to pay this high rent, but it is not thought that the land is really worth more than 4*l.* per acre per annum.

The schoolhouse is let to teachers in the school in two shops, the rents being 9*l.* and 13*l.* respectively. They are dilapidated, low-roomed, and uncomfortable, but the site would be very valuable if the house could be rebuilt. The total income of the school, according to the treasurer's accounts passed by the trustees in December 1865, amounts to 79*l.*

The object of the school was to provide instruction in Latin *gratis* to the poor children of Tenterden, appointed by the Corporation, as trustees. Such free instruction was given until the close of the last century. When the National schools were founded in 1812 there were no scholars at the grammar school, and the funds of the latter were applied to paying the salaries of the master and mistress of the National school. I would direct particular attention to the evidence given before the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor in 1818 (1st Rep., App., p. 232), on the following points:—

- a.* That the grammar school was no longer required.
- β.* That the salaries of the said master and mistress could not be paid except with the help of the grammar school endowment; and
- γ.* That the general opinion of the parish approved of the transfer of funds.

It was shortly afterwards stated by the vicar of Tenterden that in the then state of the parish six boys or more might be found whose parents would wish them to learn grammar, and that a competent instructor might be found for them if the school were re-established.

At present there is certainly both a need and a desire for a grammar school.

Under the recent minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, the amount derived from the grammar school endowment is deducted from the grant made by the Government; there is, therefore, no great wish on the part of the managers of the National school to retain these funds, if they can be satisfied that the same deduction will always be made.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of Tenterden are Dissenters, and it was in 1812 considered desirable by the parishioners belonging to the Church of England to gain funds for the new school, on the assumption that the old one was useless. I cannot, however, find that either at that time or now the rest of the inhabitants considered the change desirable. There were great doubts as to the legality of the transfer, and a new scheme, after some opposition, was settled by the Court of Chancery in 1862, a copy of which was produced by the magistrates for my inspection. By this scheme the real estate of the charity was conveyed to nine permanent trustees of "the Tenterden Church Schools Charity," and its income was directed to be paid to the National school. A proposition was made to the court that no Dissenters should be admitted, but it was ordered that no children should be instructed in the principles of the Church of England whose parents object in writing to such instruction. Before this scheme was adopted the old foundation was to some extent kept distinct, six poor children being educated gratuitously. There is now no such distinction. I visited the National school, which is a good specimen of its class. The reports of Her Majesty's inspector for several successive years have been highly satisfactory. The master possesses great power of teaching, and is liked by the children as well as by the parents and managers.

There is a good commercial school in the town, known as the "Grammar School," and frequently described as "endowed by the late Mr. Croughton, the vicar having the nomination of five boys on behalf of the patron."

This description is incorrect, the arrangement respecting the free education of these five boys having ceased at the death of Mr. Croughton. The school was founded by the Diocesan Society, but owing to the great proportion of Dissenters in the population of the town, it did not gain support, and for a time ceased to exist. It was restored as a private undertaking by the predecessor of the present master. The education is "commercial," the boys being carefully instructed in arithmetic, book-keeping, history, geography, and writing. Latin is taught, if required, the master being, I believe, a capable teacher of the classics. There is not at present a demand for French. Drawing is taught, if the parents demand it. The average number of boarders is 10, of day boys 27.

From inquiries made of the principal inhabitants of the town it appears, first, that they are well satisfied with the working of the National school; secondly, that under all the circumstances, it would be desirable to re-establish the grammar school; thirdly, that it would be an advantage to the town if an arrangement could be made to that effect between the trustees of the Tenterden Church Schools Charity and the master of the school last described.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor, i. 149, Appendix p. 232, A.D. 1819.
End. Gr. Ret. 84.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By one Hayman (date unknown). William Marshall, A.D. 1521, gave 10*l.* per annum, issuing out of premises in Tenterden, to be paid to master. John John Mantel, A.D. 1702, gave 200*l.*, which was laid out in about 10 acres of land in St. Mary's parish. (Benefaction table in church).

School Property.—Present value of income applicable to educational purposes 80*l.* gross, 79*l.* net. (End. Gr. Ret. 1865.)

Objects of Trust.—Founded as a free school (Benefaction table). Described as a Grammar School in a deed of 1666.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious teaching (subject to a conscience clause) to be in accordance with doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. (Scheme A.D. 1862).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by order of Master of the Rolls, 4 Feb. 1862.

Trustees: incumbent and churchwardens, ex officio, mayor and seven other members of town council, and elected annually by the council, and nine others (called Permanent Trustees) resident in parish or within seven miles of it. All must be members of the Church of England. Vacancies in body of Permanent Trustees filled up by appointment made by whole body of Trustees. Permanent trustees hold estates.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Income of charity applied under authority of scheme towards the support of the Tenterden Church Schools.

LIST OF TRUSTEES. (End. Gr. Ret. 1865.)

Rev. Hy. Robt. Merewether.
John Hope.
Fred. R. Surtees.
B. R. Hitchins.
Virgil Pomfret.
Thos. Elphick.
Benj. Hatch.
Stephen Judge.
Geo. Bourne.

Seaman Beale.
Rev. Joseph Weld.
Edwin Dawes Saunders.
Robert Bassett Curteis.
Wm. Curteis.
John Masters.
Wm. Bright.
Wm. Curteis Whelan.

SIR ANDREW JUDD'S SCHOOL, TONBRIDGE.

N.B.—The Commissioners have made special recommendations respecting this school, Report, vol. i., pp. 525–529.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT (reprinted from vol. vii., p. 633).

This school is already of considerable importance, and its revenues will within 40 years soon be increased so largely that it is necessary to consider with much minuteness the merits of the scheme by which it is governed.

In three years the revenues will very probably be increased by 1,800*l.* or 2,000*l.* yearly; after a further augmentation a few years later, they will become very great in 1906, when an important building lease of land in London will fall in. The probable revenue has been variously estimated at 80,000*l.* per annum (by Mr. Gladstone, when Chancellor of the Exchequer), and at 20,000*l.* per annum by the school authorities. It will probably much exceed the latter estimate. The founder's intentions were: (1.) To provide free instruction in grammar to the boys residing in Tonbridge and "the adjacent country;" and (2.) To benefit the town by bringing boarders to the houses of the head master and of the inhabitants.

The school having become rich by accident, as it may be said, the founder's intentions have been disregarded in most points. The instruction is comparatively expensive, and it is not considered desirable that townspeople, not being masters in the school, should receive boarders. In one matter, however, his (supposed) intention is followed in a manner which threatens to destroy the usefulness of his school. In the schemes of 1825 and 1844 the words "adjacent country" have been construed to mean a district measured along the roads by a radius of ten miles from Tonbridge Church. All boys whose parents have *bonâ fide* resided within this district for five years are on the foundation; all others are in "the second class." Boys of both classes are eligible to the sixteen founder's exhibitions, each worth 100*l.* per annum, for which a yearly competitive examination is held; *but foundationers, if duly qualified, are to be preferred to all others.* No one knows what is the due qualification; the parents contend, with some reason, that every foundationer must be preferred, if there is a reasonable hope that he will pass through Oxford or Cambridge.

Great disputes have arisen on this matter between such parents and the masters and examiners of the school, and legal proceedings have more than once been threatened. It is found that when the number of foundationers in the fifth and sixth forms is small idleness is encouraged by this rule, and deserving boys of the second class are disheartened. It is not known that the founder intended any such distinction of classes, nor, if he did so intend, is there any reason for retaining the present system. The parents of the foundationers are not the tradesmen of Tonbridge, but for the most part persons of a somewhat higher social position, living in the place in order to gain the local privilege above mentioned for their sons. It may fairly be

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doubted whether the privilege was created in 1825 for their benefit. The governors (the Skinners Company), the head and assistant masters, and the examiners appointed from time to time by All Souls College and the Skinners Company, are all sensible of the evils now produced by it, and wish that the scheme may be improved.

Four classical exhibitions of great value are too much for the school in its present condition. Two at least of them should be given for proficiency in mathematics and modern languages. At present a small number of boys (about 3 per cent.) go to the universities, and fewer still would go if these classical prizes were diminished in number. At present the gain of an exhibition is often a loss to the boy.

The exhibitions should be thrown open to competition, increased in number, reduced in value, and apportioned between a classical and a modern department. More minor exhibitions tenable at the school should be provided. An attempt lately made to get these small exhibitions established by the governors has failed since the date of my visit.

Taking into account the professions which are usually chosen by the boys on leaving school, it seems very necessary that a modern department should in some way be created. A "modern form" existed for a short time; but the fees were too high for its success, and separate rooms with separate masters were required. Latin should still be taught to all the boys, but modern languages might replace classical composition and the study of Greek for boys on the modern side of the school. At present the teaching is mainly classical, with a fair amount of instruction in French, mathematics, and some other "extra subjects." The classical teaching is good. The sixth form is well advanced, and the scholars examined by me did very well in Thucydides and Juvenal, and passed a good examination in ancient history. One of the exhibitioners was well informed in modern history, but I should not think that sufficient importance was attached to this subject. The younger classes did well. Their construing of easy authors was accurate, and their knowledge of Latin and Greek grammar was satisfactory. I was much pleased with the mathematical papers sent up by some of the higher boys during my visit, but there is a tendency in the two highest forms to neglect mathematics and modern languages, the whole tendency of the school being classical. Much more attention should be paid to modern subjects. I cannot speak too highly of the care taken by the head master to maintain the discipline and promote the comfort of the whole school. There is a fine chapel and a good playground, and the arrangements for boarders in the schoolhouse are excellent.

Considering the approaching increase of the revenues of this charity, I think that the following alterations should be made, in addition to those above proposed.

When the income expands the fees for tuition should be considerably reduced. The necessity for paying private tutors should be removed. No charge should be made for French or mathematics. The modern department should be entirely separated from the

classical school. The salaries of the masters should be raised, and not, as now, paid chiefly by the head and second masters. Two public examiners at least should be annually appointed. If possible, public examiners in the modern languages should be provided annually. The second master should be responsible to the head master, and not, as now, to the governors alone. When the course of instruction is somewhat changed, and local privileges abolished, the school will rise prominently into notice.

The tradesmen of Tonbridge are not, on the whole, satisfied with the state of this school. It is true that the large number of the boarders in the schoolhouse and other houses gives a great stimulus to trade. Again, many people are attracted, by the comparative cheapness of the education for day boys, to live at Tonbridge for the three years necessary to gain the full privileges of the foundation. But they cannot send their sons to the school for two reasons: the education is so thoroughly classical, and they fear class prejudices among the boys. There is one tradesman's son from the town now in the school. No such feeling has ever been displayed towards him, but the suspicion of such an evil as social pride among the present set of boys is in itself a great misfortune. There is not, after all, such a great separation of ranks as has been imagined. If the school were thrown more open to the tradesmen of the town, it is absurd to suppose that the present set of boys would be injured by their society. It is not anticipated that the very poor tradesmen would in any case use the foundation, although without doubt the clever son of the poorest man should have a chance of entering the town school by means of an exhibition, or after an examination. If modern classes were fairly established, I think that a good many of the wealthier shopkeepers would use the school for their children, and it is possible that the fear of such a result has hitherto impeded the free development of this modern department. It is not unlikely that many of these boys would choose to go to the university if successful in gaining a good exhibition. At present the system of education is that of a large public school sending a majority of its scholars to the university, but the results are disproportionate to the means employed, as has been shown above. Few go to Oxford and Cambridge, and of those few some had better remain away. A young man without money, and destined for one of the minor professions, cannot properly afford to spend three years in taking a bare degree or small honours, even though he has taken a rich exhibition from the school. All the scholars, after reaching the middle of the school, should have an option of preparing specially for their various professions, with the chance of help from exhibitions.

It would no doubt be a good thing for the town if a middle school could be established in connexion with the grammar school, which would supply the latter with a succession of industrious boys promoted by merit shown in the annual examinations. The funds of the charity will be quite sufficient in a few years to do this.

It may be observed that the school was intended to benefit the poorer inhabitants of the town. This may be collected from the facts that the endowment was originally of very trifling value, and

that the statutes, as approved by Archbishop Parker, provided for the gratuitous instruction of such day boys as could write competently and read English and Latin perfectly.

In 1765 the Skinners Company took counsel with the most eminent lawyers as to the extent of the freedom of the school, and resolved "that the children of the town and parish of Tonbridge, "qualified as above described, should be instructed without payment of any consideration except the statutable entrance fee." The exhibitions also were defined to be for the benefit of "poor scholars."

A sum of money was bequeathed by a Mr. Strong in the last century "for the apprenticing to some marine business of a "scholar educated at the great school in Tonbridge." The head master is desirous of claiming the income of this fund as an exhibition for a boy from his school meant for the naval service, civil engineering, ship building, or the like. The inhabitants of the town are, however, opposed to this plan, asserting, with some reason, that too much of the benefit of the charity has already been diverted from the tradesmen and poorer residents in Tonbridge.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor, Rep. i. 149, Appendix p. 233. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Edward VI., A.D. 1553, upon petition of Sir Andrew Judd, who, by will, 2 Sep. 1558, gave to the Skinners' Company premises called the Sandhills, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and houses in Old Swan Alley, Gracechurch Street, St. Helen's and St. Mary-Axe, in the City of London, and an annuity of 10*l.* issuing out of a house called The Bell in Gracechurch Street, to pay the schoolmaster and usher, and for payments to six almsmen, etc., and the overplus to the use of the Company. Other lands, messuages, &c., in the parishes of St. Pancras and All Saints, Gracechurch Street, purchased by Sir A. Judd, were after his death conveyed in accordance with his instructions by Henry Fisher to the governors of the school. Endowments confirmed by Statutes 14 and 31 Elizabeth. After a suit the Court of Chancery decreed (11 August 1826) that the school was entitled to the estates in St. Pancras and All Saints (with allowance of visitation expenses of Skinners' Company), and to a contribution out of the property which passed under Sir A. Judd's will towards the repairs of such part of the school buildings as were originally erected at Tonbridge, and also towards the sum of 200*l.* for the expenses of the annual visitation to the school. Henry Fisher also, by deed 30 April 1562, gave other premises in Gracechurch Street for the maintenance of an exhibitioner at Brazenose College, Oxford. In 1619 Sir Thomas Smythe gave houses in Old Change and Lime Street for the payment of 10*l.* to the master and 5*l.* to the usher annually, and 60*l.* for exhibitions for six scholars, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards the expenses of the annual school visitation, and residue to poor of certain parishes.

School Property.—Whole income from endowment applied to school.

The income from gross rental and "dividends on 1,525*l.* 7*s.* consols is 3,802*l.* 13*s.* Applied to education in 1867-8 2,833*l.* 18*s.*, besides repairs, taxes, &c. No probable increase until 1906. Twenty-five exhibitions; 16 of 100*l.* for four years, and six of 15*l.* for seven years; one of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (founded by Mr. Lampard; all at either Oxford or Cambridge; one of 20*l.* at Brazenose College, Oxford; a scholarship (to be 100*l.* a year) at St. John's College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White. Also, in default of scholars from Sevenoaks, one of 40*l.* at Oxford or Cambridge (founded by Mr. Holmedon), and two of 50*l.* at Jesus College, Cambridge (founded by Lady Boswell).

The governors appoint to the six exhibitions of 100*l.*, upon the report of the examiner, and to the six exhibitions of 15*l.*, and to the exhibition of 20*l.* at Brazenose College. The vicar and churchwardens of Tonbridge appoint to

the exhibition of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on the nomination of the head master. The Leathersellers' Company appoint to the exhibition of 35*l.*, the trustees of Lady Boswell's charity at Sevenoaks to the two exhibitions of 50*l.* St. John's College, Oxford, appoints to the scholarship at that College. (Worrall's two exhibitions of 6*l.* each at St. John's College, Cambridge, are, by an ordinance made under the powers of the Cambridge University Act, no longer confined to boys from Tonbridge school.)

Buildings and site good. Foundation master's houses adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of boys in the town of Tonbridge and the country there adjacent. (Letters Patent.) No boy to be admitted under the age of eight years, or who is not able to write competently and read English perfectly. No boy to stay after 19. (Scheme A.D. 1825.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by the Court of Chancery 18 July 1825, and 12 June 1844.

Governors; the Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Skinners' Company of London appoint head master, and after two admonitions for neglect of duty remove head master and usher, and make rules with advice of All Souls College, Oxford.

Head master must be M.A. if possible, and be allowed by the ordinary. No restriction upon other employment, except such as may interfere with his school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 60 boarders, usher 40, assistants 20 each. Total income of head master, from endowment 510*l.*, from fees 560*l.* from boarders 1,000*l.* besides house; of usher from endowment 205*l.*, from fees 220*l.*, from boarders 500*l.* besides house. Assistants other than those provided for by statutes appointed and paid by head master and second master in proportion to their stipends.

Day Scholars.—66, chiefly between 10 and 16 years old, all from the town; pay for general work, except Latin and Greek, which are free to foundationers (according to their position in school), foundationers (*i.e.*, boys whose parents or guardians reside in Kent within 10 miles of Tonbridge church) five to six guineas; non-foundationers 15 to 16 guineas. Drawing one guinea. Private tuition; classics, mathematics, French, or German twice a week six guineas, three times a week nine guineas; drawing four guineas; music six guineas. Attend on Sunday mornings; go to church morning; school chapel afternoon.

Boarders.—106, in houses of head master, usher, senior assistant, and writing master. Three meals a day, four to upper school boys and a few others. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction (according to place in school) 63 to 66 guineas. Special diet 4½ guineas. Separate cubicle three guineas, or if it be used as study five guineas. Deduction of five guineas in favour of clergymen's sons, or brothers in one family. Chapel one guinea. Stationery one guinea. Library one guinea on entrance. School bills, highest 128*l.*; average 95*l.*; lowest 70*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house 1,146 feet per boy. Hours: summer, 7 to 8.30, 9.30 to 12.30, and 2 to 4. Winter: 7.30 to 8.30, 9.30 to 12.30, and 3 to 5. Licence of Governors, with testimonial from head master, required for a boarding-house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to write competently and read English perfectly.

School classified by classics chiefly. There is a modern form. Religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Liturgy in the chapel in morning; in school in the afternoon.

Promotions partly by terminal work, partly by examination.

Examination twice a year by masters, and once a year in classics only by an examiner M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford or Cambridge nominated by All Souls' College, Oxford. Prizes given to the heads of each form and others for general merit and efficiency, a proficiency in mathematics and French, &c.

Punishments; impositions, detention, fines, caning, and flogging; the last by head master only and in private.

Playground, 12 acres besides a yard. Junior masters join in games. All except sixth form have bounds.

From 20 to 30 boys gone to the University within the last five years. [19 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

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SCHOOLS.

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours in summer and 29 in winter per week, besides time for preparation. Playtime 19 hours in winter and 29 in summer per week.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE.
(Sir Andrew Judd's Trust.)

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE, July 1867 to 30th June 1868.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand	296	3 9	Bricklayer, carpenter, &c.	496	1 5
Rents paid	4,135	12 8	Clockmaker and sundries	5	10 9
Sundry rents, due Lady Day	428	13 6	Gardener for plants	24	18 2
Income tax allowed to tenants; repayment applied for	346	4 11	Alterations and repairs to Usher's residence	1,148	7 6
Dividends (2 years on 1,525 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>)			Painting landmarks on the estate	4	4 4
3 per cent. consols	89	11 10	Insurance on school premises	28	6 0
			Insurance on tenants' premises and repairs per contra with the rents	23	6 10
			Taxes and Rates on school premises	148	11 7
			Law charges	63	17 8
			Visitation expenses of Skinners Company 200 <i>l.</i> (less proportion paid by trust under Sir A. Judd's will)	144	11 0
			Collecting rents, accountant, &c.	80	0 0
			Clerk for recording proceedings	50	0 0
			Surveyor to the estate	30	0 0
			Surveyors &c. school property	119	12 6
			Do. estate in London	26	15 6
			Expenses attending on the annual view of the premises	20	0 0
			Stationery, printing, and sundries	12	0 0
			Messenger, porter, stamps, &c.	28	0 0
				<u>£ 2,454</u>	<u>3 3</u>
			<i>Educational Expenditure.</i>		
			Master's salary, 1½ year to Lady Day	625	0 0
			Usher's do. do.	250	0 0
			Four Assistant Masters at 105 <i>l.</i>	420	0 0
			Examiner at visitations	31	10 0
			Coals, 1½ year to Lady Day	25	0 0
			School servant	65	0 0
			13 exhibitions, ½ year to Mich. 1867	650	0 0
			15 do. ½ year to Lady Day		
			1868	750	0 0
			Rewards at visitations	7	8 0
				<u>£ 2,823</u>	<u>18 0</u>
			Balance	18	5 5
				<u>£ 5,296</u>	<u>6 8</u>
				<u>£ 5,296</u>	<u>6 8</u>

HENRY FISHER'S TRUST.

1st July 1867 to 30 June 1868.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	50	0 0	Sermon on Election Day at St. John's, Walbrook	1	0 0
Cash received for amounts charged upon premises in Gracechurch Street	28	3 2	Tutor of exhibitor at B.N. Coll.	4	6 6
			Principal of B.N. Coll.	2	16 8
			Exhibitor, ¾ year to Lady Day	15	0 0
			Balance remaining due for exhibi- tioner not yet claimed	55	0 0
				<u>£ 78</u>	<u>3 2</u>
				<u>£ 78</u>	<u>3 2</u>

SIR THOMAS SMYTHE'S TRUST.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	481	12 4	Paid towards redemption of land tax	227	16 5
Rents to Lady Day 1866 (777 <i>l.</i> less income tax)	760	19 2	Law charges	98	0 2
Dividend on 1,309 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> 3 per cent. consols (investment derived from unappropriated exhibitions)	38	9 8	Surveys	3	3 0
			Incidental expenses	38	17 0
			Poor of Tonbridge and seven other parishes in Kent	261	2 8
			Towards expenses of visitation of school	6	13 4
			Master of Tonbridge school	10	0 0
			Usher of do.	5	0 0
			3 Exhibitions (1 year, ½ year, ¼ year respectively)	33	15 0
			Balance	596	13 7
				<u>£ 1,281</u>	<u>1 2</u>
				<u>£ 1,281</u>	<u>1 2</u>

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

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Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Widow of Gentleman in Civil Service.	Tonbridge - - -	All within a mile.
" 2	Widow of Gentleman Farmer.	Do. - - -	
" 3	Do. do. -	Do. - - -	
" 4	Tailor - - -	Do. - - -	
" 5	Barrister - - -	Do. - - -	
" 6	Physician - - -	Do. - - -	
" 7	Widow of Clerk in Insurance Office.	Do. - - -	
" 8	Widow of Merchant -	Do. - - -	
" 9	Do. do. -	Do. - - -	
" 10	Widow of Surgeon -	Do. - - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Solicitor - - -	Tonbridge - - -	
" 2	Surgeon - - -	Do. - - -	
" 3	Solicitor - - -	Do. - - -	
" 4	Farmer - - -	Do. - - -	
" 5	Widow of Officer -	Do. - - -	
" 6	Farmer - - -	Do. - - -	
" 7	Widow of Clergyman	Do. - - -	
" 8	Clergyman - - -	Do. - - -	
" 9	Veterinary Surgeon -	Do. - - -	
" 10	Solicitor - - -	Do. - - -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Physician - - -	Tonbridge Wells -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
" 2	Barrister - - -	London - - -	Rev. Edward J. Welldon.
" 3	Do. - - -	Tonbridge Wells -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
" 4	Solicitor - - -	Sydenham - - -	Do.
" 5	Clergyman - - -	Tonbridge - - -	Do.
" 6	Officer (in India) -	India - - -	Do.
" 7	Clergyman - - -	Tonbridge Wells -	Do.
" 8	Surgeon - - -	London - - -	Rev. Edward J. Welldon.
" 9	Physician - - -	Hastings - - -	Do.
" 10	Do. - - -	Canterbury - - -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman, Missionary	India - - -	Do.
" 2	Ecclesiastical Glass Stainer.	London - - -	Do.
" 3	Civil Service - - -	Canada - - -	Rev. Edward J. Welldon.
" 4	Gentleman, J. P. -	London - - -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
" 5	Gentleman Farmer -	South Minster, Essex	Do.
" 6	Gentleman - - -	Westerham, Kent -	Do.
" 7	Do. - - -	East Peckham, Kent	Rev. Edward J. Welldon.
" 8	Merchant - - -	Burwash, Sussex -	Rev. J. R. Little.
" 9	Do. - - -	Wonersh, Surrey -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
" 10	Do. - - -	Newcastle - - -	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	174	6	£ s.	19	17	3	H. 1	-	H. 5	Blunt's Scripture Coincidences, half; St. Matt. in Greek, 8 chap.; Gosp. and Less. for the Day.	19	17	3	H. 1	-	H. 4	*Gk. Testamt., St. John, 9 chap.; Burton's Church Hist., about $\frac{1}{3}$	
Greek -	149	6	-	19	17	4	H. 1	2	8	†Hom. II. IX.; Æschy. Sept. C. Th. Thuc. VII. C. 1-66; Reprn. Eur. Med. 400 lines, Wordsw., Gram.	19	17	4	H. 1	2	8	†Eurip. Medea, 700 lines; Hom. Od. I., Repetitn. 130 lines; Wordsw. Gram.	
Latin -	174	10	-	19	17	5	H. 1	2	8	†Virg. Georg. III. & IV., Livy, Bk. IV., Cicero, Epist. (Matthie) XI.-XXXI.; Rep. Ov. Fast. II., 400 lines; Cic. Catil. I., 200 lines; Kennedy's Gram.	-	-	-	-	-	20	Kennedy's Prim.; Jacob's Latin Reader, 12 pages; Henry's 1st Latin Bk., 40 Exercises.	
French -	166	9	2 2 2	11	-	2	H. 1	1	3	Revue des deux Mondes, 20 pages; Molière; La Tartuffe; Compn. fr. Student's Hume; L'Echo de Paris; Grammaire des Grammaires.	-	-	2	H. 1	1	6	Delille's Prosateurs Français, 24 pages; Echo de Paris; Grammaire des Grammaires; La Muse Française for repetition; Student's Hume for Composition.	
German -	-	Priv. Tuition.	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	Examn. weekly for all.	11	11½	4	-	-	5	Colenso's Arithmetic.	
Arithmetic -	174	9	31/6	19	17	-	-	-	-	-	11	11½	4	1½	-	-	5	Colenso's Arithmetic.

* Including Preparation.

† Exercise Books:—Holden's Silvulæ and Centuriæ; Arnold's Greek and Latin Prose.

‡ Kennedy's Palæstra; Styl. Lat., and Curriculum, St. Lat.; Wilkins' Lat. Lyrics; Collis's Praxis Iambica; Foliorum Sylvulæ.

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§ Those who pay for Mathematics do not pay for Arithmetic.

§ Those who pay for Mathematics do not pay for Arithmetic.

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

1856. (a) 2nd Class Lit. Human. Oxf.; (b) 2nd final exam. at Haileybury, prizes Hindustan^e, Classics, Persian; (c) 5th Engl. Civil Service examination.
1857. (a) 13th Wrangler and Sen. Opt., Camb., 1 open scholarship, Oxf., 1 coll. scholarship; (b) * 7th India Civil Serv. examination.
1858. (a) Sen. opt., Camb., 1st Class phys. sciences, 2 open scholarships, Oxf., 1 Trin. schol., and 1 coll. schol., Camb.; (b) 14th Engineer and sword at Addiscombe.
1859. (a) 2nd Class tripos, open schol., Oxf., 2 open schol., Cambridge, 2 coll. (post Latin) scholarships.
1860. (a) 1st Class moderations, 2 sec. Class moderations, (Trinity) open schol., Oxf., 4 coll. scholarships.
1861. (a) 1st. Class phys. sciences, 1st Class moderations, two 2nd Class moderations, Oxf., 2 open schol., 2 coll. scholarships, Trin. and St. John's, Camb., 3 minor distinctions, 1 in coll. exams.; (b) Woolwich Artillery exam., 21st in India Civil Serv. exam.*
1862. (a) 1st Class moderations, one 2nd Class moderations, 2nd Class Lit. Human., one 2nd Class Class., Camb., 2 minor distinctions (b) commission without purchase from Sandhurst.
1863. (a) 11th Wrangler, 1st Cl. Tripos (9th), two 2nd Cl. Tripos, 1st Cl. moderations, open scholarship, Camb. 2nd Cl. Hist., Oxf., 1 Trinity Coll. schol., 4 minor distinctions; (b) Woolwich Artill., †(c) 2nd Law exam.
1864. (a) 1st Cl. Lit. Human., two 2nd Cl. moderations, 2nd Cl. Hist., Oxf., 2nd Class Tripos, Camb., open schol., Camb., 2 minor distinctions (c) 1st in law exam., med. schol., King's Coll., London; (b) Woolwich Artillery.
- 1865 to May 31st. (a) 1st Class Tripos 8th, 2 open scholarships, 2 minor distinctions.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Skinners Company, Skinners Hall, Dowgate Hill, City, E.C.

Clerk to Trustees:

T. G. Kensit, Skinners Hall, City, E.C.

Head Master:

Rev. J. J. Welldon, D.C.L.

Other Foundation Master:

Rev. Edward Welldon, M.A.

* These competed from Oxford.

† Those who passed for Woolwich had left us a year previously.

WYE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

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The small endowment of this school is swallowed up by the rent which the master pays for half the College of Wye. He has "free dwelling" in the other half, according to the founder's will. The house and "Latin school" are in good repair, and the former would accommodate at least 40 boarders. At present there are only four, the master having been but recently appointed, and the school having been for some years previously in an unsatisfactory condition. About ten boys, inhabitants of Wye, receive a gratuitous classical education, paying a fee of ten guineas yearly for instruction in modern subjects. I examined these boys, who are all very young; they did very fairly well in Latin and French. They were examined before me in English history, and had an arithmetic lesson on the black board. The instruction is of a satisfactory quality.

The founder left by will an annuity of 10*l.*, increased afterwards to 20*l.*, issuing out of a messuage in Westminster called Skinners (in St. Margaret's Parish), to the intent that the trustees of Lady Joanna Thornhill's Charity in Wye should choose a poor scholar for education at the grammar school, and maintain him at Lincoln College, Oxford, with the said annuity. It is said that the house named Skinners was destroyed by the improvements in Parliament Street, and that the Government has never yet made any compensation to the trustees of Lady Joanna Thornhill's Charity; no scholar has, therefore, been sent to Lincoln College for many years.

The inhabitants of Wye are on good terms with the present master; they wish, however, that the school fees should not exceed eight guineas for the younger boys. The master will agree to this. They are also anxious for some security that the present rate of payments should not be liable to a sudden increase on any future appointment of a master. They have before now been totally excluded from the benefits of the foundation by a prohibitory scale of charges. The patron, no doubt, will give the security desired.

A proposal has been made to set up a middle class school in the place of this grammar school, on the model of those at Hurstpierpoint, Shoreham, and elsewhere. The charge for boarders would be about thirty guineas, for day boys inhabiting Wye, about eight altogether. Latin would of course be taught, but French and German would supersede Greek. There is at present no demand for Greek in Wye. Particular attention would be paid (as now) to botany; there would also be classes in chemistry, natural science in general, and the theory of agriculture. This proposal is now under the consideration of the Archbishop and the clergy of the county, many of whom think highly of its merits. It is thought that the College of Wye would be well suited for the work of such a school, and but little alteration would be required

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in the building. The position of Wye is central enough to attract boys from different quarters of the county. There is a great deal to be said for this scheme. If well supported at first, and supplied with exhibitions, it might soon succeed. The inhabitants approve very highly of it, and the patron would willingly become one of the governors, if the constitution of his school is altered in the manner proposed. There is not otherwise much chance for it; a good master will not stay in a small place with an endowment of 16*l.* a year and half a house.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. ii. 46, Appendix p. 247, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The College of Wye was founded by Cardinal Kempe in 1447, in pursuance of a licence granted in 1431; suppressed 1545; revived the same Year; but the possessor neglecting to provide for a schoolmaster, the grant was forfeited; and King Charles I., in the second year of his reign, granted to Robert Maxwell and his heirs rectories of Boughton Aluph, Brenset, and Newington, provided they maintained a schoolmaster, and paid him 16*l.* per annum. Sir George Wheeler, by a codicil to his will, 4 Dec. 1723, gave college of Wye, with lands thereunto belonging, as to one half for master's residence.

School property.—Annual income 16*l.*, whole of which is paid to master. An exhibition of 20*l.* per annum at Lincoln College, Oxford, has not been paid for more than eighty years.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching boys and youths (grant of Charles I.).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Art of grammar (grant of Charles I.).

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by Earl of Winchilsea.

State of School.

School closed in 1867. For previous state see Mr. Elton's Report.

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metropolitan).

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metro- politan).	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-								
			Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Access- ible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	to Actually paid to School.	dimi- nishing, or sta- tionary.
<i>Classical—</i> Ashford -	5,522	Tradesmen	? With Sir N. Knatch- bull.	? No	In part ob- solete.	Good	Rent- charge.	£ 30	£ 30	£ 30	Stat.
Canterbury - (King's School.)	21,324	Tradesmen and farmers.	Dean and chapter.	No	In part obso- lete; scheme approved by visitor, 1860.	Good	No sepa- rate pro- perty.	—	—	—	—
Canterbury - (Clergy Orphan School.)	—	- . .	- . .	—	- . .	Good	Gover- nors.	(See Digest.)			—
Cranbrook -	4,128	Farming -	Vicar and wardens.	Yes	Rules framed by governors, 1851.	Good	Wardens under di- rection of governrs.	219	156	156	Stat.
Faversham - (Grammar School.)	5,858	Farming, manufac- turing, sea- faring.	None recog- nized by trustees.	Yes	Obsolete -	Good	Trustees	249	225	225	Stat.
Maidstone -	23,016	Farming -	Town clerk	Yes	Rules framed 1844.	Bad	Town Council and charity trustees.	61	60	60	Stat.
Rochester -	16,862	Trading and sea- faring.	Cathedral muniment room.	copies are so.	Obsolete in part.	Fair, but in- suffi- cient.	No separate endow- ment.	—	—	—	—
Sevenoaks -	4,695	Agricul- tural and commercial.	With corpo- ration clerk.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1855.	Good	Trustees incor- porated.	†	†	†	Stat.

(Continued on p. 128.)

† See Digest, p. 92.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	£ —	None	£ —	No trustees; 6 ex off. visitors.	—	—	—	Parish	—	—	—	—	Classical	None
7	330	50 2	791 40	Dean and Chaptr.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Poor friendless boys.	Boys	Poverty pref.	Competition.	Stat.	Grammar	—
3	180	4	—	—	—	—	Yes	Poor orphans of clergy.	Boys	Poverty and orphanage abs.	By election.	—	—	Clothing and maintenance.
1	30	None	—	Vicar ex off.; rest local.	Resident freeholders.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	Residence abs.	—	Inc.	Grammar	None
2	120	5	50	Municipal charity trustees.	—	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	—	Claim	—	Grammar	None
2	70	None	—	Mayor and aldermen, &c.	—	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	—	—	—	Classical	None
6	252	22	473	Dean and Chaptr.	—	Dean and Chaptr.	—	Poor boys	Boys	Absolute	Nomination after an examination.	Stat.	Bonæ litteræ.	—
4	170	None	—	Local	Residence.	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence in parishes of Sevenoaks, Seal, and Kemsing, pref.	By appg. H.M.	Stat.	Grammar	Alms-hses.

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metro- politan).	MASTERS.							CHARACTER		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Classical—</i> Ashford - -	H.M. and and as- sistants.	Owner of Mer- sham Hatch- house.	Owner of Mersham Hatch- house, and Visi- tors.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. - -	H.M.	13 B. 28 D.	- -	-
Canterbury - (King's School.)	H.M., Un- der M., 4 assists., French and Ger- man M.	Dean and Chaptr.	Dean and chapter.	H.M., but Under M. by Dean and Chap- ter.	H.M., but Under M. by Dean and Chap- ter.	M.A. at least -	H.M., Undr. M., 1st Math. M.	55 B. 52 D.	Nochange	2
Canterbury - (Clergy Orphan School.)	H.M. and 3 assist. masters.	Com- mittee.	Committee	-	-	- - -	-	85 B.	- -	-
Cranbrook -	H.M. -	Gover- nors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	B.A., Oxford or Camb.	H.M.	43 B. 19 D.	Nochange	1½
Faversham - (Grammar School.)	H.M. -	Warden and 6 seniors, All Souls, Oxford.	Warden and 6 seniors, All Souls, Oxford.	H.M.	H.M.	None - -	None	14 D.	Useful- ness.	1
Maidstone -	H.M., and usher.	Gover- nors.	Governors	H.M. with appro- val of gover- nors.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	8 B. 46 D.	Nochange	3½
Rochester -	Upper and under M. and Assist. M. French and Draw- ing MM.	Dean and Chapter	Dean and Chapter.	Under master, &c., others by H.M.		Must know Latin and Greek.	H.M. and Se- cond M.	24 B. 25 D.	Class of Scholars.	2
Sevenoaks -	H.M. and usher.	Gover- nors.	Governors with ap- proval of Arch- bishop.	Gover- nors on recom- mdtn. of H.M.	Gover- nors.	Clergyman, B.A. of Eng. Univ.	H.M.	57 D.	No great change.	7

(Continued on p. 130.)

OF SCHOOL.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average Nr. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
Per cent.	Per cent.	1·2	—	—	H.M. alone	—	Yes	£	£	£	(a) 6½ (b) 8	Monitor -	675	—
85 A. 15 B	60 A. 40 B.	4	5	Dean and chapter.	H.M., Under M., and 4 others.	H.M.	Yes	83	68	48	(a) 7½ (b) 9¼— 10¼	Monitors and Mas- ters.	760	6
100 A.	—	2	—	—	—	—	Yes	0	0	0	7½ a.m.; 7 (sum.) 9 p.m., 10 for monrs.	Monitors to each.	—	None
75 A. 25 B.	40 A. 60 B.	2	2 or 3	H.M.	H.M. and Second M.	H.M.	Yes	65	55	37	(a) 7½—6½ (b) 9½—9¾	Monitors under su- perinten- dence of Master.	309	None
—	7 A. 93 B.	—	—	No board- ing houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37 A. 63 B.	35 A. 65 B.	1	4	—	H.M. alone	—	—	55	46	42	(a) 7 (b) 9	Assist. M.	915	None
85 A. 15 B.	45 A. 55 B.	1	Very few.	None ne- cessary.	H.M., Second M., and one other.	No control.	Yes	95	69	52	(a) 7—7½ (b) 9—10½	Assist. MM.	374	2
—	30 A. 70 B.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metropolitan).	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform <i>i.e.</i> , by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, <i>i.e.</i> , by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School; (b) out of School, under Supervision; (c) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
<i>Classical--</i> Ashford -	40	28½	Reading -	By Latin chiefly.	By examination.	Half in school; rest out of school under sup., and at home.	30	6	12	—	—
Canterbury - (King's School.)	38	30 to 32	Reading, writing, and elementary Latin grammar.	Separate -	Marks and examination.	In highest form two lessons and composition; in lower forms an hour, out of school.	102 All	89	102	13	—
Canterbury - (Clergy Orphan School.)	40 to 41.	35	None - -	Uniform -	By all combined.	1½ hours daily under supervision.	85	80	65	—	—
Cranbrook -	40	36 to 27	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Four fifths in school, rest out of school; no sup.	62	30	43	—	—
Faversham - (Grammar School.)	40	32	No standard -	By Latin chiefly.	Proficiency in Latin.	Less than one sixth out of school; no sup.	14	3	14	—	—
Maidstone -	42	30	Reading -	General proficiency.	Marks and examination.	Nearly two hours a day, out of school, but under supervision.	54	17	23	2	—
Rochester -	40	30	Nothing definite required.	By classics chiefly.	Examination and marks chiefly.	- - -	56	—	38	4	—
Sevenoaks -	40	26	Reading, writing, first 4 rules of arithmetic.	By classics and mathematics chiefly.	Examination and proficiency.	None learnt in school.	32	6	28	—	—

(Continued on p. 132.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces, (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three -	30	14	All three -	—	5	—	—	14	All four.
Generally without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	96	63	Text books and dictated orally.	—	—	17	26	—	Text books and oral lectures.
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	85	40	All three; text books generally.	14	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	62	20	Text books chiefly.	6	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	14	5	All three -	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	39	Text books chiefly.	—	1	—	All	All	Text books chiefly.
Boarders have sometimes tutor's aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	All three -	58	38	Text books chiefly.	—	3	—	—	—	—
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	Original composition rare.	All	18	All three -	9	9	18	18	18	Text books.

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metro- politan).	INSTRUCTION—cont.													
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by		
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H. M., Trustees, or others.	
<i>Classical—</i> Ashford -	30	30	—	30	30	—	—	6	3	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.; T.M.; and P.M.	- - -	Monthly -	By H. M. with sanc- tion of visi- tors.	
Canterbury - (King's School.)	(102) All	78	30	—	26	All	53	18	30	D.F.; C.; vocal music.	- - -	Michael- mas and Christmas.	Dean and Chapter; Midsummer and Easter.	
Canterbury - (Clergy Orphan School.)	85	85	60	—	—	25	60	85	(Vocal.) 85	- - -	- - -	At Xmas -	At Midsum- mer by members of Committee.	
Cranbrook -	62	62	62	62	31	62	62	11	10	P.; D.F.; P.M.	- - -	- - -	Midsummer, by H.M.	
Faversham (Grammar School.)	14	14	10	—	4	14	14	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Maidstone -	All	All	All	—	23	24	20	6	3	G.D.; P.; D.M.; and C.	- - -	Christmas	Midsummer	
Rochester -	50	58	3	2	—	10	30	18	3	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.	Dictation	Christmas	Midsummer Dean and Chapter.	
Sevenoaks -	All	All	All	—	18	All	All	14	4	G.D.; P.; and D.F.	- - -	- - -	Christmas, by H. M., with sanc- tion of Go- vernors.	

(Continued on p. 134.)

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No -	Yes -	No -	30	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M.	None -	Boarders, thrice.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	(102) All	Ch. of Eng., but open to all.	H.M.	Before school from Prayer Book and elsewhere.	All	Practically H.M.	Boarders	Boarders and King's scholars, 2.
—	—	—	85	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M.	2	2
Yes -	Yes -	No -	61	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book and elsewhere before and after school.	All	H.M.	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2.
No -	No -	No -	14	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar	—	—
No -	Yes -	Yes -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent	—	Boarders only.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	56	Open to all.	H.M. and Dean.	Prayer Book before schl.	All except two Jews.	Master of boarding house.	Boarders 2	Boarders and King's scholars, 2.
Yes -	Special instruction.	Greek & Latin omitted if requested.	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent generally.	None -	None.

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metropolitan).	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	What Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
<i>Classical—</i> Ashford	There are visitors.	Public; rarely used.	Corporal	Elected by boys, can inflict fines.	Moni- tors.	16	Very large.	Close	Both
Canterbury (King's School.)	Yes, except in case of expulsion of King's scho- lars.	Generally private.	Flogging, caning, and expulsion.	Small punish- ments, fagging, &c.	Moni- tors.	25	50 yds. × 45 yds.	Close	Both
Canterbury (Clergy Orphan School.)	Yes, with appeal to Committee.	Public; rare.	Corporal	Report offences	—	21	About 120 yds. square.	Adjoin- ing.	All
Cranbrook	Governors can interfere.	Public	Caning	General super- intendence.	A mas- ter al- ways near.	22	One fifth of an acre.	Close	Both
Faversham (Grammar School.)	Yes	Public	Caning	No monitors	—	—	33 to 14 ft. × 8 ft.	Close	—
Maidstone	Yes	Generally private.	Caning; loss of half-holiday.	No monitors	—	35	45 yds. × 45 yds.	Close	Both
Rochester	Dean and chapter can inter- fere.	Rarely used.	Caning	No monitors	None by monrs. but by ms.	23 to 17.	Half an acre.	Close	Both
Sevenoaks	Trustees supreme.	Not used	None	No monitors	—	—	About one third of an acre.	Close	All

(Continued on page 136.)

RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Yes - -	Not at present.	Yes	All - -	Latin, French, botany, &c.	Those in use, do not care for Greek.	Present arrangement satisfactory.	Possible and expedient.	None.
No; five court.	Yes, in summer quarters.	Yes	All -	Those in use.	Vary with parents; generally acquiescent.	Inexpedient	Not expedient.	Want of time, Saints' day services, defective playground accommodation.
Swings and crossbars.	Drilling -	-	To all -	Classics & math., with hist. & geog.	- - -	Present system satisfactory.	Neither.	-
Gymnastic pole, &c.	Yes -	Yes	All - -	Latin, Greek, French.	Generally the same.	- - -	Up to about 15 not expedient.	A good class-room is wanted.
No - -	No - -	No	No - -	English, classics, French, &c.	Those in use -	Inexpedient	Expedient but hardly possible.	No special ones.
No - -	Drilling taught as an extra.	Yes	All - -	Those in use.	Those in use except in some cases Greek.	School is so examined.	Not only possible but right.	Bad situation of school-house.
No - -	Yes -	Yes	All - -	Classics, mathematics, French.	- - -	Governors	Inexpedient except in case of stupid boys.	King's scholarships. & cathedral exhibitions not given by merit, &c. Want of sufficient accom. of gymnasium & of good houses for Masts.
Parallel bars, &c.	Drilling and sword exercise.	-	None -	Comprehensive commercial education, with Lat. & French.	Comprehensive commercial education, with Latin and French.	By governing body as at present.	Possible and expedient.	None.

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metro- politan).	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-								
			Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Access- ible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	dimi- nishing, or sta- tionary.
<i>Classical—</i> Sutton Valence*	1,056	Trading and farm- ing.	Clothwork- ers' Hall, London.	Yes	Varied by authority, A.D. 1864.	Good	Cloth- workers' Company.	£ 39	£ 39	£ 39	Stat.
Tonbridge -	5,919	Farming -	Court of Chancery.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1825.	Good	Skinners' Company.	3,613	2,643	2,643	Stat.
<i>Semi-classical—</i> Faversham - (Commercial.)	5,858	Farming, manufac- turing, sea- faring.	Have been printed.	Yes	Slightly de- parted from in practice.	Good	Muni- cipal charity trustees.	†	†	166	Stat.
Rochester - (Sir J. Wil- liamson's.)	16,862	Seafaring	Enrolled in Chancery.	—	By Court of Chancery.	Good	Governors, H.M. signs all leases, (Art. 12.)	771	548	449	Inc.
<i>Non-classical—</i> Biddenden† -	1,412	—	—	—	—	—	Rent- charge.	20	—	—	—
Leybourne -	289	Agricul- tural.	Trustees -	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	111	94	89	Stat.
East Malling -	1,974	Agricul- tural.	Trustees -	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	111	94	89	Stat.
Tenterden -	3,656	- - -	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1862.	—	Trustees	—	—	—	—

(Continued on p. 138.)

* Facts are corrected to Oct. 1867.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
5	£ 220	12 not all open.	£ 216	Cloth-workers' Company.	—	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence abs.	Recommendation of two house-keepers.	Stat.	Grammar	None
29	1915	None except what are provided by M.	400	Skinners' Company.	—	Master	After two admonitions.	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Neighbourhood pref.	Claim	Inc. slowly.	Grammar	Exhibitions by order of Court of Chancery.
None	—	8	15	Municipal charity trustees.	—	Trustees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence in borough pref.	—	Stat.	Non-class.	Alms-hses., &c.
ne	0	None	0	Ex-Off. & local.	None	Trustees.	Yes?	City - -	Boys	Sons of free-men abs.	? Claim	Dim.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence abs.	Nomina-tion.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence abs.	Nomina-tion.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Eleven ex. off., rest local.	Resi-dence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† See Digest, p. 58. ‡ Endowment has for several years past been applied to National School.

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metro- politan).	MASTERS.						CHARACTER			
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D).	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Sutton Valence	H.M. and two assists. & teacher of foreign languages.	Gover- nors.	Governors	H.M. with Gover- nors' ap- proval.	H.M. or Go- vernors.	Graduate of Ch. of Eng., under forty.	H.M.	34 B. 11 D.	Nochange	10 miles from One village Tonbridge 5 miles off. Church.
Tonbridge	H.M. and Usher & ten others.	Skin- ner's Com- pany.	Skinners' Company.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. or D.C.L.	H.M. and Usher	108 B. 66 D.	Nochange	
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Faversham (Commercial.)	H.M., under M., Assist. M.	Trus- tees.	Trustees	Trus- tees.	Trus- tees.	.	H.M.	96 D.	Nochange	
Rochester (Sir J. Wil- liamson's.)	H.M., under M.	Gover- nors.	Governors	Gover- nors.	Gover- nors.	Certificate from Math. Prof.	H.M. & under M.	66 D.	Class of Scholars.	1
<i>Non-classical Schools—</i> Biddenden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leybourne	Master	Trstees.	—	—	—	None	Mas- ter.	70 D.	No change.	2
East Malling	Master	Trstees.	—	—	—	None	Mas- ter.	D.	No change.	2
Tenterden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on p. 140.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars).		Average Nr. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising, (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.	Day Scholars.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
Per cent. 100 A.	Per cent. 38 A. 62 B.	1	0	H.M. -	H.M. alone -	- -	Yes	£ 67	£ 53	£ 48	(a) 6½-6¾ (b) 9-10	Senior boys.	2,300	4 head boys in li- brary; 10thr. study hldg. 4
95 A. 5 B.	87 A. 13 B.	5 or 6	4 or 5	Gover- nors.	H.M. and three others.	H.M.	Yes	128	95	70	(a) 6½-7 (b) 9-10	Master and præpostors.	1,146	50
-	100 B.	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	50 B. 50 C.	0	A few	No boarding houses.										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	100 C.	-	-	No boarding houses.	No one	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	No boarding houses.	No one	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (a) taken from Text-Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	44	22	Text books and occasionally set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
a. None. b. Sometimes tutor. c. Upper schl.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces chiefly. Original once a fortnight.	174	149	All three	0	0	0	0	12	Not taught at present. Text books and tutor.
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	96	26	Text books chiefly.	4	25	26	—	—	—
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	66	20	Text books and set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	Text books and black board.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	Text books and black board.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metro- politan).	INSTRUCTION—cont.										Which of the following Subjects taught : Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice [of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn									Masters.			Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.					
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Sutton Valence	44	44	All in some shape.				20	6	15 singing, 4 piano.	G.D.; D.M.; D.F.; P.M.	- - -	Twice a year.	Once a year; by Gover- nors.	
Tonbridge	174	174	25	91	174	25	50	16	40 8 sng.	P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.; P.M.	- - -	Twice a year.	Once; All Souls Coll.	
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Faversham (Commercial.)	96	96	96	50	50	96	96	50	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; and D.M	- - -	- - -	Once a year; by trustees.	
Rochester (Sir J. Wil- liamson's.)	40	46	30	—	—	66	66	—	—	- - -	46	- - -	Once a year; by trustees.	
<i>Non-classical Schools—</i> Biddenden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leybourne	20	20	—	—	—	70	65	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees an- nually.	
East Malling	20	—	—	—	—	70	68	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees an- nually.	
Tenterden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No -	As far as practicable.	No -	44	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book and elsewhere before and after school.	All except those from far.	Boarders H.M.	Boarders 1 short les. and catechising. Sermon at evening.	All, 2
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	174	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book and elsewhere before and after school.	All	H.M.	Whole school 1.	Whole school, 2.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	96	Open to all.	H.M.; under M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	—	None	None
—	—	—	66	Open to all.	H.M. & under M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergyman of Parish.	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No -	No -	No -	70	Open to all.	Mas-ter.	Before and after school.	Yes	Clergy	None	—
No -	No -	No -	70	Open to all.	Mas-ter.	Before and after school.	Yes	Clergy	None	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metro- politan).	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-								
			Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, dimi- nishing, or sta- tionary.
<i>Non-classical Schools—cont.</i>								£	£	£	
Dartford -	6,500	Manufac- turing paper and gun- powder.	Old deeds in parish chest in vestry. New scheme with trustees.	Yes	Re-opened Oct. 1866.	New built.	Rent- charge 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	7	—	—	—
								No variation.			
<i>Schools in abeyance.</i>											
Goudhurst -	2,778	Agricul- tural.	—	—	Scheme, 1828.	—	Rent- charge.	40	40	35	Stat.
Sandwich -	2,944	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wye -	1,594	—	—	—	—	—	Rent- charge.	16	16	16	—

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules' now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.	
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.												
—	£ —	One free scholar out of every 10 boys.	£ —	Trustees, vicar, and churchwardens, and 18 local magnates.				Yes	Local boys	—	—	By examination.	—	Grammar with modern additions.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	—	—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	Nomination.	—	Classical -	For an elementary Schl.	
—	—	—	—	Municipal charity trustees.	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	—	—	—	Classical -	None	
None	—	—	—	One; hereditary.	—	—	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	—	—	—	Grammar	None	

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued on next page.)

English Grammar School									
No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Address	Occupation of Father	Date of Admission	Examination Results	
								English	Mathematics
1	John Smith	12	M	Anglican	10, High Street, London	Merchant	1885	85	75
2	James Brown	11	M	Anglican	15, Church Lane, London	Farmer	1885	78	65
3	William Jones	13	M	Anglican	20, Market Street, London	Shopkeeper	1885	82	70
4	Robert Taylor	12	M	Anglican	25, Bridge Street, London	Banker	1885	88	78
5	Thomas White	11	M	Anglican	30, Old Street, London	Teacher	1885	80	68
6	Charles Black	12	M	Anglican	35, New Street, London	Lawyer	1885	85	72
7	Henry Green	13	M	Anglican	40, Broad Street, London	Doctor	1885	90	80
8	George Grey	12	M	Anglican	45, Fleet Street, London	Writer	1885	82	70
9	Edward Hall	11	M	Anglican	50, Strand, London	Artist	1885	75	65
10	Frederick King	13	M	Anglican	55, Pall Mall, London	Banker	1885	88	78
11	Alfred King	12	M	Anglican	60, Grosvenor Street, London	Banker	1885	85	75
12	William King	11	M	Anglican	65, Portico, London	Banker	1885	80	70
13	John King	10	M	Anglican	70, St. James's Park, London	Banker	1885	75	65
14	James King	9	M	Anglican	75, Piccadilly, London	Banker	1885	70	60
15	Robert King	8	M	Anglican	80, Regent Street, London	Banker	1885	65	55
16	Thomas King	7	M	Anglican	85, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	60	50
17	Charles King	6	M	Anglican	90, Downing Street, London	Banker	1885	55	45
18	Henry King	5	M	Anglican	95, Horse Guards Road, London	Banker	1885	50	40
19	George King	4	M	Anglican	100, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	45	35
20	Edward King	3	M	Anglican	105, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	40	30
21	Frederick King	2	M	Anglican	110, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	35	25
22	Alfred King	1	M	Anglican	115, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	30	20
23	William King	0	M	Anglican	120, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	25	15
24	John King	0	M	Anglican	125, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	20	10
25	James King	0	M	Anglican	130, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	15	5
26	Robert King	0	M	Anglican	135, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	10	0
27	Thomas King	0	M	Anglican	140, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	5	0
28	Charles King	0	M	Anglican	145, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
29	Henry King	0	M	Anglican	150, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
30	George King	0	M	Anglican	155, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
31	Edward King	0	M	Anglican	160, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
32	Frederick King	0	M	Anglican	165, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
33	Alfred King	0	M	Anglican	170, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
34	William King	0	M	Anglican	175, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
35	John King	0	M	Anglican	180, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
36	James King	0	M	Anglican	185, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
37	Robert King	0	M	Anglican	190, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
38	Thomas King	0	M	Anglican	195, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
39	Charles King	0	M	Anglican	200, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
40	Henry King	0	M	Anglican	205, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
41	George King	0	M	Anglican	210, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
42	Edward King	0	M	Anglican	215, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
43	Frederick King	0	M	Anglican	220, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
44	Alfred King	0	M	Anglican	225, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
45	William King	0	M	Anglican	230, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
46	John King	0	M	Anglican	235, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
47	James King	0	M	Anglican	240, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
48	Robert King	0	M	Anglican	245, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
49	Thomas King	0	M	Anglican	250, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
50	Charles King	0	M	Anglican	255, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
51	Henry King	0	M	Anglican	260, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
52	George King	0	M	Anglican	265, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
53	Edward King	0	M	Anglican	270, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
54	Frederick King	0	M	Anglican	275, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
55	Alfred King	0	M	Anglican	280, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
56	William King	0	M	Anglican	285, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
57	John King	0	M	Anglican	290, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
58	James King	0	M	Anglican	295, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
59	Robert King	0	M	Anglican	300, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
60	Thomas King	0	M	Anglican	305, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
61	Charles King	0	M	Anglican	310, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
62	Henry King	0	M	Anglican	315, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
63	George King	0	M	Anglican	320, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
64	Edward King	0	M	Anglican	325, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
65	Frederick King	0	M	Anglican	330, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
66	Alfred King	0	M	Anglican	335, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
67	William King	0	M	Anglican	340, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
68	John King	0	M	Anglican	345, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
69	James King	0	M	Anglican	350, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
70	Robert King	0	M	Anglican	355, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
71	Thomas King	0	M	Anglican	360, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
72	Charles King	0	M	Anglican	365, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
73	Henry King	0	M	Anglican	370, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
74	George King	0	M	Anglican	375, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
75	Edward King	0	M	Anglican	380, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
76	Frederick King	0	M	Anglican	385, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
77	Alfred King	0	M	Anglican	390, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
78	William King	0	M	Anglican	395, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
79	John King	0	M	Anglican	400, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
80	James King	0	M	Anglican	405, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
81	Robert King	0	M	Anglican	410, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
82	Thomas King	0	M	Anglican	415, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
83	Charles King	0	M	Anglican	420, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
84	Henry King	0	M	Anglican	425, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
85	George King	0	M	Anglican	430, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
86	Edward King	0	M	Anglican	435, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
87	Frederick King	0	M	Anglican	440, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
88	Alfred King	0	M	Anglican	445, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
89	William King	0	M	Anglican	450, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
90	John King	0	M	Anglican	455, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
91	James King	0	M	Anglican	460, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
92	Robert King	0	M	Anglican	465, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
93	Thomas King	0	M	Anglican	470, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
94	Charles King	0	M	Anglican	475, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
95	Henry King	0	M	Anglican	480, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
96	George King	0	M	Anglican	485, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
97	Edward King	0	M	Anglican	490, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
98	Frederick King	0	M	Anglican	495, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
99	Alfred King	0	M	Anglican	500, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0
100	William King	0	M	Anglican	505, Whitehall, London	Banker	1885	0	0

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metropolitan).

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number under Instruction (1867).	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
ASH-NEXT-RIDLEY	587	Rev. S. Att- wood.	1736	£ 25	£ 25	£ —	No	None	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers.	20	—
ASH-NEXT-SAND- WICH.	2,039	E. and A. Cart- wright.	1721	99	74	—	(Information from Charity Commission				
AYLESFORD	2,507	J. Milner	1773	Owner of Preston estate in parish pays rentcharge of 20% towards							
BENENDEN	1,662	Edmund Gyb- bon.	1602	132	60*	—	Yes	(1s. en- trance.)	Farmers, tradesmen, & labourers.	40	—
BIRCHINGTON	813	A. G. Crisp	1707	40	40	—	Yes	2d.	Agricultural labourers.	51	35
CANTERBURY: Eastbridge Hos- pital School.	21,324	Archbishop Parker.	1569	(Mixed charity) about 560†	37	—	Yes	None	Artisans, &c.	30	—
Jesus Hospital School.		Archbishop Whitgift.	1584		†	100	Yes	None	Labourers	20	—
Poor Priests Hospital School.		Sir John Boys	1599		643	550	Yes	None	Various	16	—
CHARING	1,285	Queen Eliza- beth.	—	730	180	550	Yes	None	Various	16	—
		Mrs. Ludwell	1765	30‡ (Mixed charity)	25	—	No	1d to 6d.	Petty trades- men and agricultural labourers.	43	50
CHILHAM: National Boys' School.	1,319	Simon Ruck	1786	6	6	—	—	2d.	Agricultural labourers.	Income thrown into funds of boys Nat. School.	
CHISLEHURST: Boys' School.	2,287	Wm. Harvill.	1777	12	48	—	No	2d.	Labourers and servants.	76	62
Girls' School.		Rev. Fras. Wollaston. Henry Jeremy	1815 1851	36							
CHISLETT	1,072	Leases by Arch- bishop of Canterbury.	—	40 (as returned in 1819). Leases have been suffered to run out,							
CLIFFE-AT-HOO - St. Helen's Na- tional School.	980	John Brown	1679	21	21	—	No	2d., 4d., 6d.	Agriculture and factory work.	64	62
CRANBROOK: Dence's Free School.	4,128	Alex. Dence	1568	5	(School closed since 1862 in consequence of dilapidated state						
ST. MARY'S CRAY	1,464	Catherine Withens.	1715	78	58§	—	Yes	2d. (parish- ioners free.)	Principally labourers.	49	48

* Late master receives pension of 42l. per annum. † Warden, in addition to his other duties, teaches freely 20 boys.

‡ As given in Ch. Com. Rep. i. 1819. § Remainder goes for aged poor and repairs. ¶ Besides a large sum applied in reduction of debt.

Number (1867) receiving				Number of Scholars (1867) learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tificated.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.				
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)											
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.												
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	-	Nine	-	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	One mist.
(accounts of 1855). No return from school).															
salary of National schoolmaster, and claims to send 10 boys free from weekly school fee of 2d.															
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	- -	None	-	Thirteen	-	Trustees	First-class cert.		No	-	One mast
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	-	Six Managers.			Neither	-	Yes	-	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	-	{ Master of East- bridge Hospital. }			Neither	-	No	-	Mast.
16	—	—	—	None	- -	Four	-	{ Warden & poor of Hospital. }		{ Dean of Canter- bury. }	{ Neither	-	No	-	One.
16	—	16	—	1 E.A., 2 M.B.	- -	Three	-	Corporation			Mast. cert.		No	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	-	Three	-	Trustees	Mast. cert.		Yes	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	-	Vicar	-	—	Mast. cert.		Yes	-	Mast. and assist.
—	—	—	—	{ 1 E.A., 7 M.B. None	- - }	None	-	Three	-	Trustees	{ Mast.cert. Mist.cert. }		Yes	-	{ Mast. and p. teachr. Mist. and monitors.
and Ecclesiastical Commissioners decline to renew. (Return in 1868.)															
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	-	Clergyman and Churchwardens.			Mast. cert.		Yes	-	Four.
of buildings. New schoolroom, erected by subscription, will soon be opened.) See report of Mr. Elton, p. 41.															
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	-	Eight	-	Trustees and managers.	Cert.		No	-	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number under Instruction (1867).	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
DARTFORD: Boys' National School.	5,314	Rev. Charles Chambers & others.	1745	£ 52	£ 37	£ 15	(Not from endow- ment.)	None	Labourers and mechanics.	10	—
DOVER - -	25,325	Subscription -	1789	62	62	—	Yes	None	Mechanics, labourers, &c.	100	44
ELHAM - -	1,159	Sir John Wil- liams.	1728	55	12	30	Yes	None	Labourers -	6 in Nat. Sch.	—
FAVERSHAM: National School.	5,858	Subscription -	1716 (re- mo- delled 1813).	88	88	—	Yes	1d.	Dredgers, labourers, mechanics, &c.	506	350
FOLKESTONE - -	8,507	Sir Eliab Har- vey.	1764	79 (Mixed charity)	40	—	Yes	Quartr- age, 6s. to 10s. (fndrs.) 12s. to 16s. (non-f.)	Tradespeople, lodging-house keepers, &c.	20 (fnd.) 26 (non- fnd.)	—
GRAVESEND: National and Free School.	18,782	David Var- chell. James Fry -	1703 1710	20 14	34	60*	No	None (2d. & 3d. Nat. Sch.)	Working-peo- ple.	29	—
HARDRES, UPPER	271	(See Stelling.)									
HARRIETSHAM - -	624	Sir Chas. Booth	1796	68	68	—	No	2d., 3d., 6d.	Labourers principally.	52	71 (incl. inf.)
HARTLIP - -	319	Mary Gibbon	1678	45	45	—	Yes	2d. and 4d.	Principally agricultural labourers.	15	21
HAWKHURST - -	2,715	Sir Thos. Dunk	1723	223 (Mixed charity)	55	—	Yes	28 free.)	Small trades- men, labour- ers, and me- chanics.	40	—
HIGH HALDEN - -	653	Jas. Tilden -	1725	27	20	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	23	11
HOTHFIELD - -	336	T., Earl of Thanet.	1664	60	59	—	Yes; both.	None	Labourers mostly.	18	18
IDE HILL - -	706	— Chapman and others.	—	20	20	—	Yes	2d. and 1d.	Labouring class.	42	45

* From separate charity of Varchell.

Number (1867) receiving				Number of Scholars (1867) learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer-tificated.	School under Govern-ment In-spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)							
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
10	—	—	—	None	—	None ap-prenticed.	V. and church-wardns.	V., ch.-wardens and com-mittee.	Mast. not cert.	Yes (no grant).	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None ap-prenticed.	9 (land); 4 funded property.	General meeting of sub-scribers.	Neither -	No	Mast. and mist.
6	—	—	—	None at present	—	One	Vicar, ch.-wardens, and two overseers, ex. off., and 3 lay and 3 clerical elec-ted trustees.		Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Twenty-one.	Com. of manage-ment.	Cert. -	Yes	Eighteen.
—	—	—	—	3 L., 8 F., 3 M.B.	—	None	Seven	Trustees & mayor and alder-men.	Neither -	No	Only one paid.
21	—	—	—	2 M.B.	—	None	Twelve	National School Commtee.	Cert. -	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 1 boy E.A., 4 boys M.B.	—	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither -	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Four	Min. and church-wardens.	Neither -	No; dio-cesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither -	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Seven	Owner of Hothfield Place.	Neither -	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.!	Yes	Master, mistress, and mis-tress for infants.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866.)			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number under Instruction (1867.)	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
MAIDSTONE: Sir C. Booth's School. Boys School, Girls, and In- fants Schools. Woodward's School.	23,016	Sir Chas. Booth.	1792	£	£	£	No build- ings.	—	—	46	—
	-			99	49	—				80 Girls and Infants.	
	-			39	40	—					
	-	Rev. Josiah Woodward, D.D.	1711	39	39	—	Yes; both.	None	Artisans and labourers.	60	40
MARDEN -	5,922	Sir C. Booth -	1792	29	29	—	Yes	1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d.	Labourers, small far- mers, and tradesmen.	106	98
MERSHAM -	752	Dame J. Knatch- bull.	1698	10			(As returned in 1819.)			School entirely supported by	
MILTON-NEXT- SITTINGBOURNE.	2,731	Unknown -	—	31	31	—	Yes	2d.	Labourers -	80	—
ROCHESTER (St. MARGARET):	(8130)	{ — Baynard - — Barrell - — Ferrier -	1745	12	17	—	Yes	2d., 3d., 4d.	Farm labour- ers, mariners, bargemen, and me- chanics.	180	190
			1788	4							
			1836	1							
Sir J. Hayward's School. Sir J. Hayward's Girls' School.	16,862	Sir J. Hay- ward and F. Barrell.	1635 and 1718-9	12 8	(As returned in 1819.)			No school attached to Sir John			
ROLVENDEN -	1,483	Major Gibbon	1762	28	28	—	No	2d.	Agricultural labourers for the most part.	82	70
NEW ROMNEY: Southland's Hospital.	1,062	John South- land.	1610	115 (Mixed charity)	Governor of Hospital, or his deputy, teaches two poor boys.						
ST. NICHOLAS AT WADE.	590	Thos. Paramor	1636	10	10	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	10	—
ST. PETER'S (Thanet).	2,855	Elizabeth Lovejoy.	1694	40*	30	—	Yes	None	Mostly agri- cultural la- bourers.	20	—
SANDWICH: Turner's School.	2,944	David Turner	1665	35	35	—	(Be- long to Nat. Sch.)	2d.	Labourers principally.	82	—
SEVENOAKS: Lady M. Bos- well's School.	4,695	Lady Margaret Boswell.	1675	448†	174	—	Yes	1d.	Tradesmen, me- chanics, and labourers.	92	59
SMARDEN -	1,130	Stephen Dad- son.	1720 about.	45	32	—	Yes	3d.	Small trades- people, far- mers, and labourers.	63	25
SNODLAND -	1,078	John May -	1800	33	33	—	Yes	2d. and 1d.	Labourers -	121	100

* Late master receives a pension out of this sum.

Number (1867) receiving				Number of Scholars (1867) learning.		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tificated.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.				
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)											
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.												
(Income divided between four schools in unequal proportions; viz., 49l., 14l., 16l., and 10l.)															
60	40	—	—	60 boys M.B.	-	None	-	Nine	-	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Four	-	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.		Yes	-	Seven.
voluntary contributions. (Return in 1868.)															
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Seven	-	Trustees	Mast. cert.		Yes	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Eight Managers.			Mast., mist., & inf. mist. cert.		Yes	-	Mast., 2 pd. mon., mist., 2 pd. mon., inf. mist. 2 pd. mon.
Hayward's charity. (Return in 1868.)															
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Three	-	Com., of which trustees are mems.	Cert.	-	Yes	-	Three.
nom nated by mayor, to read, write, and cast accounts, in accordance with founder's will.															
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Vicar, church-war- dens, and overseers.			Neither	-	No	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Nine	-	Trustees on vicar's recom- mendatn. Commit- tee.	Neither	-	Yes	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	(Munipl. charity trustees.)			Neither	-	No	-	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None †	-	Four	-	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. and mist. assis- ted by monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Eight	-	Trustees	Neither	-	Yes	-	Mast. and wife for needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Seven	-	Trustees	Cert.	-	Yes	-	Five.

† Mixed charity, comprising two exhibitions at Jesus College, Cambridge, and apprenticing fund. See page 92.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number under Instruction (1867).	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
SOUTHBOROUGH -	2,038	Rev. Edward Holme.	1785	£ 111	£ 111	£ —	Yes (cot- tage.)	None	Labourers or working men.	60	10
SOUTHFLEET -	717	Sir J. Sedley -	1637	20	20 paid in support of village school, which is mainly supported						
STELLING -	309	Elizabeth Den- ward.*	1784	70	67	—	Yes	4d. and 2d.	Farmers and labourers.	52	48
STROOD -	4,057	{ Sir John Hay- ward. 1635 } { F. Barrell - 1718 }		10	10	—	Yes ; mastr.	4d., 3d., 2d.	Chiefly la- bourers.	—	120
TONBRIDGE : National School.	5,919	Elizabeth Clarke.	1678	33	33	—	Yes ; mistres.	2d.	Artisans and agricultural labourers.	43 80 infants.	45
EAST WICKHAM -	836	Wm. Foster -	1727	57	57	—	Yes	None	Labourers -	68	66
WICKHAMBREUX	461	J. Smith -	1656	5	5	Information from Charity Commissioners (account					
WINGHAM : Boys' School.	1,060	{ Sir J. Oxen- den. 1686 about. }		16	{ 8 8 }		None	{ 3d., 2d. ; 1d. infants. }	Mostly la- bourers.	{ 41 76 grls. & infts }	—
Girls' and In- fants' School.											
WITTERSHAM -	877	Devises of G. Morphett.	1820	60	51	1	(Informtion from Charity Commissioners.				
WYE : Lady J. Thorn- hill's School.	1,594	Lady Joanna Thornhill.	1708	176	75	—	Yes ; mist.	½d.	Labourers, shop-keepers, and small farmers.	74	86
YALDING : Free Grammar School.	2,706	Wm. Cleve -	1665	116	92	—	Yes	None	All classes -	40	—
Alchorn's School.		Mrs. Alchorn -	1711	46	44	—	Yes	1d. and 2d.	Labourers -	90	150

* This lady also left funded property producing (1), 18*l.* a year to be given in bread ; (2) 27*l.* a year for

Number (1867) receiving				Number of Scholars (1867) learning				Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)									
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.										
—	—	—	—	60 boys and 10 girls M.B.				None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.; mist. for needle-work.
by voluntary contributions.													
—	—	—	—	None				None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None				None	—	School committee.	Cert.	Yes	Three and three mon.
—	—	—	—	None				None	Comitee. 10 in number.	Vicar	Mast. cert., mist. about to be so.	Since March 1868.	Five.
—	—	—	—	None				None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
of 1859.) No return from school.)													
}	—	—	—	{ 6 M.B.				None	One	Managers	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast.
				{ None				None		Managers	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and assist.
No return from school.)										Inc. & ch. wardens of buildgs.			
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.				None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Not now	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None				None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None				None	Four	Trustees	Mast. and mist. (SS. Peter and Paul's) and mist. (S. Margaret) cert.	Yes	Six.

poor widows of county; and (3) 54*l*. a year for poor blind of county.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

(Extra-Metropolitan.)

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BLECHINGLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The trustees are at present (1865) six in number, including the rector of Blechingley, who holds a place in the trust in virtue of his office. Of the remaining five, two are non-resident; one is only occasionally resident; two are farmers residing in the village. Minutes of their meetings, which are only occasional, are entered in the school book.

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Statute.—By the ordinances of 1656 the trustees have power to make alterations in the statutes.

At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 14th of April 1857, the hours of attendance at the school, and the time and duration of the vacations, were fixed. No copy of the statutes is "sett up in the schoole house to be publicly viewed & seen," as required by the ordinances. No Latin has been taught to the boys on the foundation since the year 1825. In other respects the statutes are observed.

Property.—The school property is of very little value, the net annual income rarely exceeding 20*l.*, and not being likely to increase.

Buildings.—The house is old but in good repair, and the schoolrooms, of which there are two, are large enough for the number of scholars in attendance. There is a good garden in the occupation of the master. There is sleeping accommodation for about 20 boys. The playground is very small. The neighbouring common is used for all games that require room.

Staff.—In the "grammar school" there is only one master, who is above 60 years of age and very infirm. His son, aided by an assistant, about 19 years of age, conducts a private school, held in a part of the school buildings, and numbering 49 scholars, of whom 29 are boarders.

Foundation.—By the statutes the foundation ought to consist of "20 male children of the poorest inhabitants of Blechingley,"

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who are to be taught freely, "and 5 of the next poorest" at a charge of 13s. 4d. each per annum.

There were on the school books at the time of my visit, 24 free scholars, 9 paying 13s. 4d. a year, 3 paying 6d. per week, and 3 paying 4d. per week. These payments are sanctioned by the trustees. Nomination by one or more of the trustees passes a boy on to the foundation. The master is not bound to declare vacancies, the circumstances of the school being too well known to the resident trustees to require such information; but the master has never rejected a nomination even when the number of foundationers has been complete.

Instruction.—The boys on the foundation are instructed in a different part of the building and on a different scale from the boys of the private establishment. In the former section of the school the attainments of the boys are far below that of any national school which I have visited. The best boys read with difficulty, and do not know the meaning of the commonest English words. A few maps are hanging in the room, but the boys cannot distinguish between the positions of England and Africa, and do not know what or where the Thames is; and several of the boys in the first class were ignorant of the pence table. One palpable cause of the low state of instruction is the deafness of the master, which prevents his distinguishing between a right and a wrong answer to his questions; and as the teaching of the boys is conducted almost entirely vivâ voce, the infirmity of the master is more operative than it would be where slates or pen and paper are freely used. The attendance is very irregular: the discipline in school, however, is very fair. The private section of the school contains a better class of boys, chiefly the sons of tradesmen and farmers. This branch of the school is superintended by the son of the head master, who has a trained assistant paid by himself. I examined some of the boys in arithmetic, English grammar and English history, and geography. The arithmetic was creditably done, but the other subjects were at a very low ebb. No language, either ancient or modern, besides English, is taught. Occasional lectures are given in botany, in which the master is a proficient. Neither music nor drawing is attempted.

There is no national school, except for infants, at Blechingley, and the so-called grammar school is the nursery for labourers' sons between the age of 8 and 14. The farmers in the neighbourhood are very indifferent to the character of the school, and it happens that few of them at the present time have children for whom they require a more liberal education. But, even if measured by the standard of an ordinary national school, the endowed portion of the Blechingley school falls, as I have stated, far below the desirable level.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 528, A.D. 1825.)

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Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of feoffment of John Whatman, 8 September 1566, the tenement and land destined for the school was for some time appropriated to almshouses. In 1640, John Evans, of London, laid out 400*l.* in purchase of further lands for benefit of school, which was then or soon afterwards established in pursuance of Whatman's intentions.

School Property.—30 acres of land in Blechingley and Nutfield. Present annual income, gross 24*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, net about 21*l.*, applied to school. School house very old, but adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster for instructing such children as should be born in Blechingley (Whatman) 20 male children of the poorest inhabitants of Blechingley, and born in the parish, to be taught gratuitously five next poorest for 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. (Ordinances of trustees between 1640 and 1656, purporting to be "Ordinances for the Free Grammar School of B., erected by John Evans.")

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues, writing and casting accounts. (Ordinances.) The trustees have since ordered the teaching of Latin to be discontinued to the scholars on the foundation.

Government and Masters.—Ordinances made by trustees between 1648 and 1656, and since revised.

Feoffees (by order of Charity Commissioners, May 4, 1866, thirteen in number), of whom the rector of Blechingley, if resident, is one, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and make rules for the government of the school. They fill up vacancies in their own number.

Master may not hold any other office, except that of curate or lecturer of Blechingley. Is required by trustees to be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives about 25*l.* a year from endowment and fees, besides share of profits on boarders. Two assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—On foundation 38, mostly sons of labourers and mechanics, 20 of whom are free; the rest pay 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for instruction, 6*d.* for lights, 2*s.* for books, &c. Non-foundationers, 20, mostly sons of farmers and tradesmen, pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for instruction, 10*s.* 6*d.* for books, &c., 1*s.* for lights, 5*s.* for drill. Foundationers required to attend church on Sunday. Radius of school area, two miles.

Boarders.—29 in school house under the joint management of head and second masters, mostly sons of tradesmen. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms 17*l.* to 20*l.* for board and tuition. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 200 feet per boy. Two boys sleep in each bed. Discipline in bed-rooms maintained by masters, two of whom sleep in one of the rooms. Hours 6.30 to 7.30 a.m., 8 to 9 p.m. Average age of boys in highest class, 12½ years; of boys in lowest class, 6 years.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No specified knowledge required at admission.

School classified by general proficiency. Course modified to suit particular cases. Lessons on Sunday before morning service. School opened and closed with prayers taken from prayer book. Three hours and a half per week given to religious instruction.

No examinations or prizes.

Punishments: extra lessons, stoppage of pocket money, caning; the last publicly for serious offences, and by head master only; rarely inflicted.

Monitors assist in teaching.

Playground 30 perches, close to school. Masters often, but not necessarily present at games. Boys in walks accompanied by a master.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week. Play 24 hours per week.

The boys have access to the parochial library.

No boy gone to any University in the last five years.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Rev. C. Fox Chawner, Rectory, Blechingley.

John King, farmer, Place Farm, Blechingley.

Chas. Webb, Blechingley.

John Selmes, farmer, Blechingley.

Henry Thomas Lambert, Esq., Blechingley.

William Henry Sargent, surgeon, Blechingley.

James Cullingford, Esq., Blechingley.

Henry Rose, miller, Ivy Mill, Blechingley.

Robert Birkbeck, Esq.

Richard Kelsey, miller, Godstone.

James King, innkeeper, Blechingley.

William Sanders, jun., draper, Blechingley.

Richard Newes Kent, grocer, Blechingley.

Head Master :

W. Kent, Esq.

CRANLEIGH.
SURREY COUNTY SCHOOL.

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DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(See also evidence of Rev. Dr. Benson, vol. iv. pp. 477-484.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Opened A.D. 1865. Buildings erected at a cost of 10,000*l.*, raised by subscription. Cost of new buildings (1868) in course of erection, 15,500*l.*

School Property.—Endowment consists only of buildings and ground surrounding them. Site and buildings well adapted to their purpose. At present there is one exhibition of 5*l.* a year given by a member of council to a needy boy.

Boys are now elected to scholarships of 15*l.* and 30*l.* a year, payable out of school income. The scholars are engaged part of the day in helping to teach the lower forms.

Objects of Trust.—To provide a sound and plain education in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and on the public school system, for the sons of members of the middle classes. Boys not admitted under the age of nine, nor then unless able to read and write; not admitted after fourteen unless qualified to join upper classes. (Prospectus, September A.D. 1865.)

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Course of instruction comprises religious knowledge, writing, dictation, English language and literature, with English composition, history, geography, book-keeping, mensuration, mathematics, French, Latin, drawing, singing, and land surveying. Opportunity provided for extra lessons in Greek, German, and instrumental music, at the expense of those who require them (Prospectus). Head master to require that every boy be taught Church Catechism (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Bishop of Winchester, visitor. Council not more than 24 nor less than 15 communicants; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint, fix salaries and other payments to and have control of head and all assistant masters, and secretaries clerk, subordinate officers and servants; and have power to make regulations. Continuing members elect to fill vacancies in the Council.

All masters must be communicants.

State of School in Third Term of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Seven. All, except head master, boarded at cost of school. Salaries 550*l.*, 150*l.*, 100*l.*, 100*l.*, 90*l.*, and 60*l.* Head master, M.A., fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Day Scholars.—Three from village; two between 10 and 14 years of age.

Boarders.—177. Three meals a day; four in winter. Meat once. Terms for board, washing, and tuition, 30*l.*; medical attendance, 15*s.*; stationery and drawing materials, 12*s.* Boys not belonging to county pay an entrance fee of 3*l.* 3*s.*

Extra subjects, Greek, German, and instrumental music, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. School bills (one term only): highest 17*l.*, average 11*l.* 4*s.*, lowest 11*l.* (The school year contains three terms.) Rise 6½ a.m., retire 9¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read and write, or if over fourteen to join upper classes.

Classification separate for general subjects (including Latin, English, &c.) and arithmetic with mathematics. As yet no modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction given by all masters. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from liturgy.

Promotions by place in form at end of term (which is gained by weekly and examination marks combined), and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination at Christmas by masters (in some subjects not taught by them), at Midsummer by an examiner appointed by sanction of Council. Prizes given at Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, confinement to school grounds, caning and birching; corporal punishment privately, and by head master only.

Playground about three acres of field, in which school stands, besides cricket ground on village common, about 400 yards from school. No bounds; boys have to answer their names at certain times in the day.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is about seven hours per week. Play time 22 hours per week.

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RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1867.

Income from boys' payments - - 5,809*l.* 17*s.*

Expenditure:—	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Salaries of masters - -	1,220	10	6	Taxes and insurance - -	84	8	0
Doctor - -	92	2	6	Rent - -	39	13	0
Servants' wages - -	307	3	1	Books, stationery, and printing - -	320	6	5
Butcher - -	846	4	6	New furniture - -	238	15	3
Baker - -	464	5	1	Repairs - -	142	19	9
Grocer - -	233	14	6	Sundries - -	149	5	3
Greengrocer (vegetables, milk, butter) - -	247	0	3	Money advanced to boys and repaid - -	133	7	11
Brewer - -	129	18	5	Tailor - -	135	0	0
Washing - -	266	15	10	Shoemaker - -	155	5	8
Fuel - -	156	7	8		5,404	6	8
Lighting - -	40	16	1				
Income - -					5,809	17	0
Expenditure - -					5,404	6	8
Balance carried on to building account - -					405	10	4

Visitor: Bishop of Winchester.

Council:

Duke of Northumberland.

Rev. Viscount Middleton.

Hon. William Brodrick.

Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.

Ven. Archdeacon of Surrey.

Robert Barclay, Esq.

Rev. E. W. Benson, D.D.

John Bradshaw, Esq.

Rev. J. Chandler, Rural Dean.

Charles Combe, Esq.

George Cubitt, Esq., M.P.

G. Leveson-Gower, Esq.

Thomas Grissell, Esq.

Rev. T. G. Hatchard, Rural Dean.

D. D. Heath, Esq.

Rev. G. Hoare, Rural Dean.

George Lyall, Esq.

Murray Marshall, Esq.

A. S. Mathison, Esq.

Rev. F. P. Phillips.

Rev. G. R. Portal.

Arthur Powell, Esq.

Rev. J. H. Sapte.

W. Haydon Smallpeice, Esq.

Trustees:

Archbp. of Canterbury. Bishop of Winchester. Rector of Cranleigh.

Head Master: Rev. Joseph Merriman, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

There are at present only three *day boys* in the School; their parents live in the adjoining village, and are respectively, druggist, grocer, farm labourer (father dead).

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders	Llansoy, Usk.	
" - 2	Banker's clerk -	Peckham.	
" - 3	Farmer -	Aswarby, Folkingham.	
" - 4	Miller -	Leatherhead.	
" - 5	Farmer -	North End, Portsea.	
" - 6	Farmer -	East Littleton, Sodbury.	
" - 7	Wine merchant -	London.	
" - 8	Manure manufacturer	Southampton.	
" - 9	Land agent -	Ireland.	
" - 10	Farmer -	Farnham, Surrey.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer -	Horsham.	
" - 2	Farmer -	Bookham, Surrey.	
" - 3	Farmer -	Hampshire.	
" - 4	Farmer, &c. -	Godalming.	
" - 5	Solicitor -	Guildford.	
" - 6	Civil magistrate -	India.	
" - 7	Farmer -	Worplesdon, Guildford.	
" - 8	Farmer -	Basingstoke.	
" - 9	Veterinary Surgeon -	Sutton, Surrey.	
" - 10	Farmer -	Wallingford, Berks.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (1868.)

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.					Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.																							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	English subjects only.																
Religious Knowledge.	All	6	—	25	About 14½ years.	6	All the lessons vary from ¼ of an hour to 1 hour.	6	At present the knowledge of the boys is in such an elementary state that it is difficult to fix the precise amount read. In Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. In French, Charles XII. In Algebra, up to quadratic equations. In Euclid, Books I.-IV.	The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Caesar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1-30.	26	About 13½ years.	6	The lessons vary from ¼ of an hour to 1 hour.	5	6	The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Caesar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1-30.	30	A little over 11 years.	English subjects only.														
Greek	5	—	4l. a yr.	25																	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Latin	126	6	—	25																	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
French	157	5	—	25																	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
German	4	1	4l. a yr.	27																	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Arithmetic	All	6	—	27	About 14½ years.	7	All the lessons vary from ¼ of an hour to 1 hour.	7	At present the knowledge of the boys is in such an elementary state that it is difficult to fix the precise amount read. In Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. In French, Charles XII. In Algebra, up to quadratic equations. In Euclid, Books I.-IV.	The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Caesar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1-30.	27	About 13½ years.	7	The lessons vary from ¼ of an hour to 1 hour.	6	6	The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Caesar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1-30.	30	A little over 11 years.	English subjects only.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	27	1	—	27																	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	27	1	—	27																	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
History	All	6	—	25																	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Geography	All	6	—	25																	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
English Grammar.*	All	6	—	25	About 14½ years.	5	All the lessons vary from ¼ of an hour to 1 hour.	5	At present the knowledge of the boys is in such an elementary state that it is difficult to fix the precise amount read. In Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. In French, Charles XII. In Algebra, up to quadratic equations. In Euclid, Books I.-IV.	The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Caesar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1-30.	25	About 13½ years.	5	The lessons vary from ¼ of an hour to 1 hour.	1	6	The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Caesar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1-30.	30	A little over 11 years.	English subjects only.														
English Literature.*	20	1	—	25																	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
English Composition.*	44	2	—	25																	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Reading	All	6	—	25																	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Drawing	All	6	—	25																	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Instrumental Music.	36	—	4l. a yr.	25	About 14½ years.	2	All the lessons vary from ¼ of an hour to 1 hour.	2	At present the knowledge of the boys is in such an elementary state that it is difficult to fix the precise amount read. In Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. In French, Charles XII. In Algebra, up to quadratic equations. In Euclid, Books I.-IV.	The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Caesar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1-30.	26	About 13½ years.	2	The lessons vary from ¼ of an hour to 1 hour.	1	6	The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Caesar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1-30.	30	A little over 11 years.	English subjects only.														
																					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
																					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
																					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
																					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

* Each form is engaged on an English author, which is read aloud, and on which exercises are set. These are at present: VIth Form, Macaulay's Essays; Vth, Irving's Conquest of Canada; IVth, Irving's Columbus; IIIrd, Southey's Life of Nelson; IIInd, Book of Golden Deeds; Ist, Æsop's Fables.

CROYDON.

WHITGIFT'S HOSPITAL.

[For Mr. Fearon's Report see Vol. vii. pp. 467-469.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 871.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the 39th of Elizabeth, 1596, John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, by deed, dated 25th June 1599 (41st Elizabeth), founded the hospital, and he afterwards endowed it at various times with lands in and near Croydon, to which endowments other persons added others; namely, the Rev. Dr. Pretberg, two houses in Northampton; Edward Barker, a rentcharge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum from a house in St. Paul's Churchyard; Ralph Snow, three-fifths of an estate at Mitcham, Surrey; Rd. Stockdale, a house in the Butcher Row, Croydon; and the Fishmonger's Company annually 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards a dinner, and 10*s.* for the alms box.

Foundation Property.—About 800 acres of land and a number of houses in and near Croydon, the above-mentioned property in Northampton, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Mitcham.

Present gross income about 3,350*l.*, net 3,180*l.*; out of which there is available towards the proposed grammar school 500*l.* (680*l.*? see balance sheet) per annum. It is considered necessary to allow this sum to accumulate, and its accumulation to be aided by sales, for building, of lands now used for agriculture, as leases fall in, before the expense necessary to establish the school is incurred.

Original Objects of the Trust.—To maintain a hospital for 30, or any number under 40, poor brethren and sisters.

“ One of the brethren to teach a common school in Croydon. The school-master shall be a parson well qualifide for that function; that is to saye, an honest man, learnede in the Greek and Latin tongues, a good versifiere in both the foresayde languages, and able to write well (if possible it may bee). . . . He shall freelye teach suche of the children of the parishe of Croydon, without exactinge any thinge for theire teachinge as are of the poorer sorte, but yet it shalbe lawful for the saide schoolemaster to receave that which is voluntarily bestowde uppon him by any of the saide poorer sorte of parishioners, and for the children of suche as be of the better sorte of the parishioners of Croydon.”

By the Scheme of 1856 the annual stipends of the warden and 22 poor brethren and 16 poor sisters were fixed at not less than 30*l.* nor more than 40*l.* for each brother, and not less than 25*l.* nor more than 30*l.* for each poor sister.

And a commercial or middle school for boys above eight years of age, resident in the parish of Croydon, at a capitation fee not exceeding 4*l.*, was directed to be established.

Also a poor school for boys resident in the parish of Croydon, of the age of seven years and upwards.

Government.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1856.

Governors not more than 12, nor less than eight, appointed by Archbishop of Canterbury, manage the property, and exercise the rights of the old corporation. The Vicar of Croydon to be a governor ex-officio. Governors to reside within 10 miles of the hospital.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By inference, Greek and Latin, including versification (Founder's statutes). Holy Scriptures according to the doctrine

and liturgy of Church of England; reading, writing, arithmetic, English literature and composition, geography, mathematics, algebra, land surveying, book-keeping, chemistry, and the elements of physical science, and the French language, and such other languages and other subjects of education as the governors think fit (Scheme of 1856).

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Masters prescribed.—Head master and under master of commercial school to be appointed and removable by Archbishop of Canterbury, and to receive—the head master 300*l.* a year and 100*l.* a year besides as warden, and half the capitation fees, with a residence; and the under master 100*l.* a year, and a fourth of the capitation fees, and an allowance not exceeding 25*l.* a year towards his residence. The head master to be warden of the hospital, and chaplain of the charity, but not to hold any other office.

Remaining masters to receive stipends not exceeding 75*l.* per annum, to be appointed and dismissible by governors.

State of Commercial School in 1868.

Not in operation. Arrangements are now in progress to accelerate its establishment by the sale of land, as before mentioned.

N.B.—The poor school has been in operation since 1858.

The following Statement (supplied by the Governors) is made to show which of the Receipts and Payments in the account, as annually published, may be classed as annual income and expenditure for the purposes of the hospital and for scholastic purposes.

Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	Gross Payments, as in published Account.	Net Income available for the purposes of the Hospital and Schools.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last year's balance sheet -	1,467 7 3	
Rents received for Croydon Hospital } (general) - - - - }	3,345 9 10	3,345 9 10
	£ s. d.	
Rents received (Mitcham Estate) 55 10 0		55 10 0
„ (Harbledown Hos- } pital) - - - - }	37 0 0	
	92 10 0	
Interest on drainage works - - - -	2 1 10	2 1 10
Insurance repaid by tenants - - - -	15 13 6	15 13 6
Dividends on investments - - - -	227 10 9	
(In future dividends only on £1,693 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> } Consols) - - - - }		50 0 0
Miscellaneous receipts - - - -	364 15 3	
These were sums recovered for dilapidations, return of advances made on purchase of Glover's trustees, &c., which will not occur again. The only sum included in this total which will recur is the annual sum paid by the Fishmongers' Company }		2 13 4
Sale of stock - - - -	5,841 14 0	
Loan from Mrs. M. N. Davenhill on mort- } gage of Glover's property - - - }	2,000 0 0	
	13,357 2 5	3,471 8 6

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EXPENDITURE.	Gross Receipts, as in published Account.	Net Annual Expenditure for the purposes of the Hospital and Poor School.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Warden's, brothers' and sisters' stipends -	1,586 4 2	1,586 0 0
General repairs and improvements -	360 12 6	
(Average of ordinary repairs for 3 years) -		174 0 0
New school expenses -	379 19 4	450 0 0
Purchase of houses and lands -	7,710 0 0	
Interest on loans and purchase-monies -	772 8 9	
The only payments on this head that will recur are the interest on the two mort- gages of 1,500l. at 4 per cent., and 2,000l. at 5 per cent. -		160 0 0
Investments in consols -	23 15 1	
Harbledown Hospital—share of rents and dividends -	55 6 2	
General expenses:—		
Receiver's commission, 2 years	154 19 2	85 0 0
Clerk's salary -	50 0 0	50 0 0
Insurance -	33 14 8	50 0 0
Medical attendance -	40 0 0	40 0 0
Law charges, Attorney-Gener- al and hospital solicitor, on purchase of property for 7,710l., and other property, 6,500l., not yet completed	184 17 11	20 0 0
Miscellaneous expenses -	169 1 6	170 0 0
	632 13 3	
Subscription to St. John's Church -	250 0 0	
Balance in hand -	1,586 3 2	
Balance of available net annual income over and above hospital and poor school expenses, applicable towards the intended grammar school -		686 8 6
	13,357 2 5	3,471 8 6

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.,

Visitor:

Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace.

Governors:

The Rev. John Geo. Hodgson, Vicar of Croydon, Croydon.

John Wm. Sutherland, Esq., J.P., Croydon.

Chas. Chatfield, Esq., Croydon.

Robert Amadeus Heath, Esq., Croydon.

John Wickham Flower, Esq., Croydon.

John Drummond, Esq., Croydon.

Edward Westall, Esq., M.D., 28, Holland Road Villas, Kensington.

George Price, Esq., Croydon.

John Budgen, Esq., Croydon.

Clerk to Governors:

Wm. Drummond, Croydon.

FARNHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees. -- The only surviving or continuing trustee* is Mr. Ben Nichols, of Farnham, who was together with other gentlemen appointed to the trust by an order of the Court of Chancery. He is very anxious to retire from the trust, and to have new trustees appointed in his place. The income is very small (only 22*l.*), and arises chiefly from the rent of an old cottage and six acres of land near Edeshatch, which are now subject to an agreement for a lease for seven years to Mr. James Turner. The rent might be improved if the cottage were put into good repair, but the necessary repairs would absorb the whole rent, which is paid very regularly and handed over to the schoolmaster as soon as received. No material increase is expected in the value of the school property. All the papers relating to the trust are stated to have been lost on the retirement from business of a Mr. Evans, one of the late trustees.

Statutes. -- Neither the surviving trustee, nor the schoolmaster, nor the Bishop of Winchester is aware of the existence of any body of statutes governing the school, other than such regulations as may be gleaned from the wills of John Harding (1611) and Bishop Morley (1679).

Buildings. -- The school buildings consist of a house in West Street and a piece of ground about 25 yards square, given by Bishop Morley for the use of the schoolmaster. Portions of this building are now used as schoolrooms, the rest being occupied by the master, his family, and boarders. The schoolrooms are low, ill-ventilated, and crowded, and manifestly inadequate for the number of boys in the school. Mr. Goode has recently reported to the Charity Commissioners on the state of the school property. He recommends the sale of the present site and premises, which have been valued by a local valuer at 1,500*l.* A good site might probably be found upon ground of less value in the neighbourhood. An adjoining shed was pointed out by the master as eligible for a schoolroom if it could be obtained.

The playground is used by all the boys.

Staff. -- There is only one master on the foundation. He employs at his own expense an assistant master for teaching English subjects, and a pupil-assistant, who helps in the teaching of Latin grammar, French, and other subjects. Latin is chiefly taught by the head master. A visiting French master is also employed by him; also a visiting drill master.

The head master is a layman, well educated and zealous, but overworked and underpaid. He is obliged to eke out his small income by work out of school hours. Sometimes employed till

* This was written in 1865.

10 p.m., in private teaching. The appointment of the master rests in practice with the Bishop of Winchester. I do not know on what statute this right of election rests, unless it be on the condition contained in the surrender (23 March 1801) of the Edeshatch property "in trust, to pay the rents to and for the schoolmaster" of the endowed school in the town of Farnham, being "approved of and duly licensed by the ordinary"

(See the 12th Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 582.)

Foundation.—There are no boys on the foundation receiving a free education. Every boy pays 6*l.* 6*s.* a year; those who learn drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* extra. The total number of boys on the books at the time of my visit, September 4th and 5th, was 50; 9, of them were boarders at 24 guineas per annum. Regular registers of admission and attendance have been kept for the last 14 years. The attendance of day-boys is good, except at one particular season of the year—the hop-picking season. It is calculated that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons flock to Farnham and its neighbourhood for hop-picking, and every farmer's boy is kept at home whilst the "hopping" lasts.

Instruction.—The regular school course includes Latin, French, arithmetic, mathematics, and ordinary English subjects. Occasional lectures are given in physics, for which no extra charge is made. The drawing class includes only 14 boys.

Examination.—I examined three classes in Latin, two classes in arithmetic, history, and geography, one class in Euclid, two classes in French, and gave a piece of English dictation to the 1st class (15 boys).

I also heard the head master examine the 1st and 2nd classes in English grammar and the analysis of sentences.

The standard reached in Latin is not high; but it must be remembered that there is no boy above the age of 14 in the school, and the grammar of the first ten boys is very respectable. The English history was very weak, but all the other subjects seem to have been capitally taught. I was especially struck with the excellence of the Euclid, as far as it went (one boy was doing the 3rd book, the others 1st and 2nd,) and of the English analysis. French grammar and dictation very respectable.

On the whole I think that for boys of this class better teaching could not well be provided at the price paid for. One would like to see drawing and class singing included in the school course. But the present staff would be quite unequal to it, though the head master is competent to teach both.

The great drawback in the school is the want of proper buildings. I was told of more than one gentleman who had intended to place his sons at the school, but had abandoned the idea on seeing the buildings. There are very few resident gentry in the town. The clergy and one or two professional men, together with some of the permanent staff of the camp at Aldershot, which is about four miles from Farnham, make up the society of the place. The pupils at the grammar school

are chiefly the sons of tradesmen, innkeepers, and hop-growers. I was told that many of the hop-growers, though wealthy, were uneducated, and had no desire that their sons should be better educated than themselves. One hop-grower was mentioned to me as having made 10,000*l.* in one year; but his average yearly expenditure did not exceed 300*l.* It was not thought probable that this class of people would contribute towards educational improvement. It is difficult to procure the concurrence of the inhabitants in sanitary improvements, and a meeting lately held for the purpose of taking measures to drain the town properly was defeated of its object by an obstructive faction.

The town possesses good national schools; but these do not draw from the middle classes, and take only the children of the poor. The children of middle rank are educated either at the grammar school, or at a private school of a very similar stamp. I heard well of this school and also of a private school for the children of dissenters in the town, but I was not allowed to examine at either of them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 581. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. School first held in a small building (now destroyed) adjoining church, and endowed, by will of Dr. Harding, president of Magdalen College Oxford, dated 31 Aug. 1611, with a rentcharge of 10*l.* from estate in Dokenfield and elsewhere, by Nicholas and John Brown in 1657, with a cottage and six acres of land, and by Geo. Morley, Bishop of Winchester in 1679, with a house for master, subject to payment of 20*s.* a year for poor.

School Property.—From rentcharge and rents of Brown's estate 22*l.* per annum, all (after deduction of land and income tax) applied to purposes of school.

Master's house, in an outbuilding of which the school is held, is capable of receiving boarders, and fairly adapted to its purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of schoolmaster of endowed school at Farnham, being fit, approved of, and teaching Latin grammar tongue (Brown).

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Latin grammar tongue (Brown).

Government and Masters.—Trustees appointed by Court of Chancery, heir of Francis Morley being one. At present only one trustee, who exercises no control over management of school. Master appointed by licence from bishop of Winchester.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, not a graduate, receives 22*l.* from endowment, 240*l.* from fees; an assistant boarded, lodged and paid by him. Also a pupil teacher and visiting French master.

Day Scholars.—35; nearly all under 14, sons of tradesmen, living in town or within four miles of it, pay 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum for instruction. Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. Drilling, 12*s.* Do not attend on Sundays. Boys from a distance dine with master's family.

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Boarders.—15 (of whom 14 between ten and 14 years of age); all in head master's house, sons of tradesmen and professional men. Three meals a day, meat once. Terms 31*l.* 10*s.* for board and instruction, 1*l.* 1*s.* extra for a separate bed. School bills, highest, 40*l.*; lowest, 30*l.*; average, 36*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 430 feet per boy. Each boy has not a separate bed. Master sleeps in adjoining room.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by combined result of all subjects taught, but separate distribution of classes made for teaching Latin, French, English grammar, and arithmetic and mathematics. Boys allowed, just before leaving, to stop part of school work to study specialities. Bible, Prayer Book, and Church Catechism taught. School opened and closed with prayers from Arnold, Nowell, and Prayer Book.

Promotions, by work of half-year and examinations, in equal proportions. Examinations half-yearly, generally by the Bishop of Winchester and some of the neighbouring clergymen and others invited by master. Three exhibitions of 5*l.* for one year given by master to first class. Prizes of books for general proficiency in second and third classes. Special prizes for writing, drawing, French, and sometimes for other subjects.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last privately, by head master only. Rough behaviour in playground punished by exclusion from it.

Playground, 71 feet by 73 close to school, open to all. Cricket, football, hockey, hare and hounds played away from school. A master always present with boarders when out of school premises, and at fixed times in playground.

Boys can subscribe 5*s.* per annum to library of literary association which is kept in the master's house.

School time 42 weeks per annum; study, 29 hours per week, besides preparation of lessons, which for boarders is an hour. Play, 26 hours per week.

No boy gone to any university in last five years; about eight to other schools.

Formation of camp at Aldershot has increased population likely to use school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ben Nichols, Farnham.
John Frederic Bateman, Moor Park, Farnham.
Robert Oke Clark, Farnham.
James Knight, jun., Farnham.
Henry Potter, Farnham.
Samuel George Sloman, Farnham.
The Rector of Farnham for the time being.

Head Master:

Chas. Stroud, Esq.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

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Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Ironmonger.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Collector of rates.
" 2	Hopgrower.	" 2	Innkeeper.
" 3	do.	" 3	Grocer.
" 4	Master tailor.	" 4	do.
" 5	Ironmonger.	" 5	Indian pilot's wife.
" 6	Retired hotel-keeper.	" 6	Journeyman plumber.
" 7	Master butcher.	" 7	Hopgrower.
" 8	Innkeeper.	" 8	Solicitor.
" 9	Bailiff.	" 9	Grocer.
" 10	Surgeon's Widow.	" 10	do.

All residing within a quarter of a mile of the School. One, however, only lodges in the town from Monday to Saturday.

Boarders.	Profession or Occu of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Retired publisher	Farnham.
" 2	Grocer	Ventnor.
" 3	Naval storekeeper	Fleetpond, Winchfield.
" 4	Draper	Ventnor.
" 5	Draper	Guildford.
Boys lowest in School - 5	Grocer	Bentley, Farnham.
" 6	Farmer	Crookham, do.
" 7	Innkeeper	Odiham, Hants.
" 8	Hopgrower	Hoghatch, Farnham.
" 9	} Physician	Frimley, Surrey.
" 10		

All board with Head Master.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

(c.) *Oxford Local Examinations.*

- June 1858. C. W. Shayler, ordinary junior's certificate.
 June 1860. G. S. Goodman, a second class junior's certificate.
 June 1860. R. Stroud, an ordinary senior's certificate, title of associate in arts.
 June 1862. M. H. Goodman, a first class junior's certificate. (He was 14th of 737 candidates.)
 June 1862. A. J. Nash, an ordinary junior's certificate.
 June 1863. J. Smither, an ordinary junior's certificate.
 June 1864. F. Hart, a second class junior's certificate.

Cambridge Local Examinations.

- December 1862. G. A. Gloag, an ordinary junior's certificate.
 Some scholars have also passed the Society of Arts examinations.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys Learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	50	3	—	16	—	5	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. $2\frac{3}{4}$	St. Matthew; the Church Catechism to Lord's Prayer.	18	—	5	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. $2\frac{3}{4}$	St. Matthew; Church Cate.; Sunday Collects.
Latin	21	3	—	6	—	4	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	2	3	Cæsar de Bell. Gal., lib. 4, cap. 20-38, and lib. 5, cap. 8-17.	9	—	4	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2	Dr. W. Smith's Principia to page 45.
French	23	3	—	5	—	2	2	—	4	Hall's Second Course to p. 78.	7	—	2	2	—	4	Hall's First Course to p. 87.
Arithmetic	50	5	—	8	—	6	hrs. $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	hrs. $7\frac{1}{2}$	All Colenso's 12mo book	6	—	6	hrs. $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	hrs. $7\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso, pp. 1-56 and 74-98.
Book-keeping	23	2	—	16	—	4	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	(a) —	7	—	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	2	—	2	—	4	hrs. $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	5	Griffin's Examples; Hunter's to page 65.	6	—	4	hrs. $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	2	—	2	—	6	1	—	7	Lund's Easy Algebra	6	—	6	1	—	7	—
Physics	34	1	—	34	—	1	1	—	1	Lectures on Steam Engines. (b) None in second half of 1864.	18	—	3	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$	To Richard II.
History	50	3	—	16	—	3	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	18	—	3	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—

(a) Various "sets" in the book-keeping published by the Irish Commissioners.

(b) Based on Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, and Johnston's Diagrams

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Geography	50	3	—	16	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Africa and Oceania; Cornwell, secs. 795-851 and 977-994.	18	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	As 1st Class	16	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	2	Africa, from the National Soc.'s little book.
English Grammar.	50	3	—	16	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	4	Morell's Grammar and Analysis; larger edition.	18	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	4	Morell, pp. 27-49 and 66-82.	16	—	14	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	7	Morell's Essentials, pp. 1-46.
English Literature.	16	1	—	16	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Goldsmith's Traveller.	16	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Occasional exercises	16	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Abstracts of oral Lessons.
English Composition.	50	3	—	16	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Occasional exercises	18	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Occasional exercises	16	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Abstracts of oral Lessons.
Reading	50	3	—	16	—	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	1	Goldsmith's Traveller	18	—	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	1	Supplement to 4th Irish book.	16	—	2	$\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Kings of England.
Writing	50	3	—	16	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Schoolboy hand; printing.	18	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Schoolboy hand	16	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Schoolboy hand.
Drawing	14	1	2 gs.	14	—	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	From solid models and the flat in outline and in light and shade; Geometrical (from Pease and Burchett) to Ellipses.	14	—	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	From solid models and the flat in outline and in light and shade; Geometrical (from Pease and Burchett) to Ellipses.	14	—	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	From solid models and the flat in outline and in light and shade; Geometrical (from Pease and Burchett) to Ellipses.

N.B.—There are often two, sometimes three, subjects being taught at the same time by different masters.

GUILDFORD ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The school property is, together with other charities, vested in the municipal trustees of the charities of the borough of Guildford. Two members of this body are detached, under the title of schoolwardens, to superintend the Grammar School. Of the present schoolwardens one was elected in 1852, the other in 1862. The municipal trustees meet, on the average three or four times in a year, and minutes of their proceedings are kept by a paid clerk. I inspected these minutes extending from 1836 to 1865. The chief business of the schoolwardens is to act as a medium of communication between the head master of the grammar school and the municipal trustees. In practice they are allowed to order repairs of the school building, to the extent of 5*l.* annually, but more important matters must be referred to the general body of trustees. The present schoolwardens are zealous in the interest of the school, and scrupulous in the exercise of the limited powers which are delegated to them.

Statutes.—The statutes of 1835 are in force, except that—

(1.) There is no “usher” on the foundation, and consequently no part of the school buildings is set apart for him, and no part of the income appropriated for his salary, the whole of the school premises being occupied, and the whole of the net income received, by the head master.

(2.) The day scholars are excluded from the “close” or play ground, although it is intended “for the master, usher, and scholars to walk in, and other recreations.”

(3.) No pension has ever been allowed to a retiring master.

(4.) No examiners are appointed by the trustees or the schoolwardens. The head master appoints an examiner at Midsummer.

(5.) The foundation boys pay no fees, except for French and drawing, when these are learnt by them. The fees for “rods and brooms to be used in the school” and for “clean waxen candles” have been abolished.

(6.) The scholars are “allowed to play more than twice in every week.”

(7.) The scholars of the four first forms are not restricted to the use of the Latin tongue in school.

(8.) The statutes are not “read publicly once every quarter.”

At the time of my visit the statutes of 1835 were not known to exist either by the head master or the trustees. The head master has recently furnished me with a copy of them.

Property.—The school property, consisting of rentcharges, which are unimprovable, and of a plot of ground, which is let at only 3*l.* per annum, is not likely to increase in value.

Buildings.—The school buildings proper are cramped and old fashioned, but have been kept in good repair chiefly at the expense

of the master. They form a small quadrangle. Over the entrance archway is the "library," now divided into two rooms and used for household purposes. Facing this is the schoolroom, the dining hall, and a dormitory, each occupying one story. The other two sides of the quadrangle are formed by the master's house, other dormitories, and offices. The chief schoolroom, though of fair length and breadth, is low and ill-ventilated. The dormitories are of fair dimensions. Bishop Parkhurst's collection of books, consisting chiefly of old works on divinity, has been allowed to go to decay; the volumes are now piled away out of sight and out of reach, and are merely an incumbrance to the school. The trustees reported in 1864 that the books were useless to the school and to the town, and not worth the expense of re-binding.

Playground.—The so-called "close" consists partly of the master's garden, partly of an acre of playground, used by the boarders for rounders, fives, &c.

Chapel.—A chapel has been built in the close by the present master for the use of his boarders.

Buildings in private occupation of the master.—Besides the old school buildings, the present head master occupies (1) what was formerly a stable, but has now been converted into a good class room, with a comfortable dormitory overhead, (2) a large house, containing a class room, a master's room, and bedrooms for 40 boys, (3) a sick house, (4) a cricket field of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Staff.—The present staff consists of the head master and second master (both graduates of Oxford), 3 assistant masters (graduates of Cambridge), 2 assistants who are not graduates, and 7 visiting masters.

Number of Boys.—There were at the time of my visit 114 boys in the school, of whom 19 were day boys, including the foundationers, 10 in number.

Foundation Boys.—The foundation has always been kept full since the appointment of the present master in 1859. A preference is given to boys above 10 years of age; each boy passes a preliminary examination before the head master in Latin and Greek accidence before he can be admitted to the foundation. The average number of vacancies has been two per annum during the last ten years, though in 1863 as many as six were elected to the foundation. The applications are not numerous. At the election next preceding my visit only one qualified candidate appeared, although there were two vacancies. Whilst the electors were sitting, however, a second candidate was procured, presented to the master for examination, approved by him, and finally brought to the Town Hall in time to receive the requisite votes. The boys on the foundation stand well in the school. Six out of fourteen class prizes were carried off last year by foundationers. One of them is at present in the sixth form, but they are frequently taken away from school before they have risen to this point.

Instruction.—The school is exclusively a classical school. The boys are younger than boys in corresponding forms in the large public schools, and some of them are drafted off to the latter at the age of 14. But Latin and Greek grammar, translation and completion are thoroughly well taught, and several of the boys in the sixth are quite fit for matriculation at the Universities. They are very weak in French, trusting to their knowledge of Latin for a vocabulary, and disregarding all grammatical rules. The arithmetic is very good, Euclid weak, elementary algebra and trigonometry fair. English history is by no means neglected, and the practice of frequent examinations has given the upper boys a facility in English composition, amounting in one or two cases to excellence. Natural science is entirely neglected, and drawing and music are taught only to the few boys who demand and are willing to pay for such instruction.

Estimate of present Usefulness.—The school, if viewed independently of its relation to the town of Guildford, is good of its kind, though its curriculum might be extended to embrace those subjects which are now neglected. It is in fact a good private school, in the advantages of which 10 boys of the town are allowed to participate gratis. These 10 boys get an education of a higher type than they would have access to if their number were increased, or the growth of the private element in the school checked. But, few, if any, of these 10 free boys are in a position to profit, or in fact do profit, by this kind of training. The free boys are usually the sons of tradesmen or professional men with small incomes, who cannot afford to send their sons to the Universities, and they choose the school because it is suited to their pockets rather than to their wants. Such a school is an inestimable boon to the one or two brilliant lads whose parents have neither the eye to detect nor the means to cultivate their talent, and, if timely help towards further cultivation be forthcoming, saves from the drudgery of the shop or office the exceptional few who are fitted for higher occupations; but it is unquestionable that the school is doing little for the boys of Guildford, and that, if it is to be widely useful in the town, its present curriculum must be modified. It is to be hoped that such a modification is possible, without extending to the exclusion from the school of boys who are fit for the Universities.

Introduction of Capitation Fees.—The endowment is very small and ought to be aided by moderate capitation fees from all the day boys. There would be considerable opposition to the abolition of free instruction, and I doubt if the present trustees would advocate such a measure; but it would be supported by many, to whom the school is at present useless, and who are willing to pay a fair price for a suitable education.

Exclusion of Town Boys from Playground.—The exclusion of the town boys from the school playground is clearly an abuse; but it has long been acquiesced in and is sanctioned by the school-wardens. The admission of the town boys would, it is said, be objected to by the parents of the boarders, who are, however, not the first persons to be considered.

Influence on Trade.—The trade of the town is of course affected by the residence of 80 boarders of good social position. I doubt if the loss of their trade would, in the eyes of many of the tradesmen, be compensated by the improved education of their sons. It is difficult to persuade them that the reputation of the school is dependent upon the private connexion of the master, and that the appointment of a master without such a connexion would ruin the school. They are confident, notwithstanding the warning example of Midhurst school, which stood upon the same precarious footing, that they will always be able to secure “a master with lots of boarders.”

Some particulars respecting the exhibition which is attached to this school will be found in my general report, vol. vii. p. 132.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 617. A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Beekingham, by will dated 3 Nov. 1509, gave lands and tenements in Bromley and Newington for maintenance of a free grammar school. Henry Polsted in 1550 endowed it with two houses in St. Mary's Guildford. Existing school founded by letters patent of Edward VI. 27 Jan. 1509, and endowed by him with rentcharges amounting to 20*l.* per annum. Subsequent benefactors gave lands, rentcharges, &c. of small amount. By deeds, in 1574 and 1598, advowson of Stoke-next-Guildford was conveyed to trustees, to intent they might appoint schoolmaster thereto.

School Property.—Much of the property has been alienated, fixed rentcharges being reserved. Advowson of Stoke, now worth from 800*l.* to 900*l.*, alienated in 1647 in consideration of a rentcharge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and two small tenements. Average annual income 79*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* entirely applied to school, including about 6*l.* for insurance and repairs.

One exhibition, founded by will of Jos. Nettle (dated 1671) for son of a freeman of and within town and liberty of Guildford, and endowed with rent of 10½ acres of land in Stoke parish, now let for 42*l.*

By a new scheme of Charity Commissioners, dated 3 April 1861, the scholar may be the “child of any resident inhabitant of the town of Guildford, preference being given, *cæteris paribus*, to the son of a freeman.”

The candidates are examined by the head master and the rectors of Stoke-next-Guildford and St. Nicholas, Guildford, or any two of them. These report to the trustees, who elect.

The exhibitions are tenable for four years at any college in Oxford or Cambridge.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Residence for master, capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—To keep and maintain a free grammar school at Guildford (Beekingham); for the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar at all future times (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), the principles of Christian religion, and writing (Statutes of 1608).

Government and Masters.—Statutes may be made from time to time by mayor and approved men of Guildford, and must be confirmed by Bishop of Winchester (letters patent). Statutes made accordingly in 1608, and revised in 1835. School now governed by municipal charity trustees, appointed by Court of Chancery, who require consent of Bishop of Winchester to changes in statutes and to dismissal of head master. Do not interfere with discipline and instruction. No special qualifications required in head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master appointed by trustees, receives salary of 62*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from endowment, and about 345*l.* from fees. He appoints and pays all assistant masters, viz., three classical, one mathematical, one history and English, and two French.

Day Scholars.—29 [33 in June 1867]. 10 on foundation pay nothing for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.* extra for French. 19 non-foundations pay 15*l.* 15*s.* for general work, including French. Drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* extra for all; drilling 10*s.*

Boarders.—81 [78 in June 1867], all in headmaster's house, chiefly sons of professional men. Terms for board and instruction, 65 guineas. School bills: highest, 93*l.*; average, 78*l.*; lowest 72*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom per boy 500 feet on an average; every boy has a separate bed. Senior boys responsible for order. One study for the six seniors. No other separate rooms for study. Hours 6½ to 7 a.m.; 8.45 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge necessary at entrance, reading and writing; for foundationers also a knowledge Latin accidence; examination for foundationers only.

School classified chiefly by classics. Part of work sometimes excused to allow time for special studies. Religious instruction by masters. School work begins and ends with prayers. Boarders prepared for confirmation by head master. Boarders attend school-chapel twice on Sunday.

Promotion by seniority. Marks of half year and examination conjointly, all subjects having weight. Prizes every half-year to the head of each class, awarded by joint result of half-year and examination. Examinations at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer for senior boys by examiner appointed by head master.

Punishments: impositions, caning, flogging with the birch; both publicly and privately. Caning inflicted by head and second masters; flogging by head master alone.

Playgrounds of one and five acres respectively, close to school, open only to boarders; the latter is in private occupation of head master. Extensive bounds. Cricket, football, &c. played. A master often present, but by no means necessarily. Gymnastic poles. Drilling taught regularly. Small library for monitors.

Monitors assist in maintaining discipline; are appointed by seniority (*i.e.* position in school), unless there be some objection; possess a modified power of fagging.

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, exclusive of an average of one and a quarter hour's preparation in evening.

On average of last five years, three boys per annum have gone to university, three to other schools. [Six at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Banker's clerk -	Boys lowest in School - 1	Indian Civil Service.
" 2	Indian Civil Service.	" 2	Gentleman.
" 3	Clergyman -	" 3	Solicitor.
" 4	Widow lady -	" 4	Brewer.
" 5	Saddler -	" 5	Brewer.
" 6	Country gentleman -	" 6	Gentleman.
" 7	Widow of Colonel in army.	" 7	Solicitor.
" 8	Merchant -	" 8	Painter and Plumber.
" 9	Widow lady -	" 9	Land Surveyor.
" 10	Brewer -	" 10	Gentleman.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman -	Flitton, Peterborough	In head-master's house.
" 2	Flour mill owner -	Box Grove, near Guildford.	
" 3	Clergyman -	Aldingbourne, Chi- chester.	
" 4	Inspector of H.M. Customs.	Streatham -	
" 5	Country gentleman -	Bonhill, Dorking -	
" 6	Country gentleman -	Bolney, Cuckfield, Sussex.	
" 7	Surgeon -	Clapton -	
" 8	Flour mill owner -	Box Grove, Guildford	
" 9	Gentleman -	London -	
" 10	Clergyman -	Aldbury, near Tring	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman -	Lynsted near Sitting- bourne.	In head-master's house.
" 2	Brewer -	Farnham -	
" 3	Clergyman -	St. Leonard's on Sea	
" 4	Barrister -	London -	
" 5	Solicitor -	Portsmouth -	
" 6	Gentleman -	Clapton -	
" 7	Indian Civil Service -	Harrow -	
" 8	Merchant -	London -	
" 9	Indian Civil Service -	Hatherleigh, Devon -	
" 10	Clergyman -	West Wellow, Rom- sey, Hants.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

1. Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
1. Scholarship at Peterhouse College, Cambridge.
1. Wrangler at Cambridge.
1. Second-class moderation at Oxford.
1. Foreign Office.
3. Scholarships at Winchester College.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Joseph Weale, gentleman, Guildford.
John Wiblen, gentleman, Luton.
Chas. Ed. Mangles, gentleman, Poyle Park, Guildford.
The Rev. Thos. Goodwin Hatchard, Guildford.
Wm. Edm. Elkins, brewer, Guildford.
John Topham, gentleman, Guildford.
Henry Sharpe Taylor, surgeon, Guildford,
Samuel Hoydon, banker, Guildford.
John Nealds, wine merchant, Guildford.
Ed. Waller Martin, chemist, Guildford.
Alfred Austen, grocer, Guildford.
John Cooke, grocer, Guildford.
Mark Dowlen, saddler, Guildford.

Clerk to Trustees :

Hockely and Russell, solicitors, Guildford.

Head Master :

Rev. H. G. Merriman, D.D.

ABBOTT'S SCHOOL, GUILDFORD.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The trustees are all resident in Guildford or its immediate neighbourhood, and meet quarterly for the election of scholars and other business incident to the trust. Minutes of their proceedings from 1856 to the present time were submitted to me by Mr. Smallpiece, of Guildford, who holds the office of receiver and clerk to the trustees at an annual salary of 20*l*. The trustees appear by their minutes to have been diligent in the execution of their trust.

Statutes.—The statutes, which are of recent date, are in force.

Buildings.—The school buildings are very inconveniently situated and deficient in room. A complaint was made in 1860 by a Guildford surgeon that the school was ill-ventilated. This defect has been partly removed, but the schoolrooms were at the time of my visit oppressively hot and close. The natural approach to the school is through the garden of the hospital, and it is to be regretted that, when the school was severed from the hospital, a part of the garden was not appropriated to the school. The governors of the hospital refuse to make any concession, and the school has nothing which deserves the name of a playground.

School Property.—The land belonging to the school is said to be at too great a distance from the town to be eligible as a site for new buildings, even supposing funds could be raised for the purpose. It is estimated that the rent of one of the school farms, which is now let at 60*l*., will be doubled at the next letting. No great increase of income is expected from other sources.

The school rooms are fairly furnished with desks, maps, and school apparatus.

Staff.—The present staff consists of two masters, both educated at training schools. The head master was formerly master of the Petersfield National School and bears the highest character for intelligence and teaching power.

Number and Character of Boys.—There are no boarders. The number of boys present in the school when I visited it was 79. Thirty of these boys, who are called "Baker's scholars," received their education free of charge; the others were paying for their instruction sums varying from 2*s*. to 20*s*. per quarter. The vacancies in the free list are reported regularly by the master, and filled up by the trustees from the boys on the pay list. No boy is allowed to remain on the free list, and special permission from the trustees is required for him to remain in the school, after the age of 14.

Instruction.—Only four boys were learning Latin, and they were merely struggling with the declensions and conjugations. Six boys were just beginning Euclid.

The arithmetic was particularly good, and the examples worked with great accuracy and quickness. In English grammar, which is taught orally, and in the analysis of simple sentences, taken at random from their reading books, the boys showed a very fair proficiency. But there was that inability to deal with difficulties of syntax which is always noticeable in boys who are acquainted with only one language. A piece of English was written from dictation with surprisingly few mistakes. The facts of a portion of English history (the house of Tudor) had been carefully worked up. The knowledge of geography was unsatisfactory. The drawing was very elementary.

Reports of Examiners.—The annual reports of the examiners, from 1858 to 1864 inclusive, are very favourable.

It will be noticed that the order in Chancery of 17 July 1855 directed that the income of several endowments mentioned therein should “be applied towards the establishment and maintenance of a middle class school in Guildford.” The limitation of age to 14, and the introduction of the sons of labourers at a charge of 2s. per quarter, are inconsistent with this object; and the subjects prescribed by the trustees, even if they were adequately taught, are scarcely extensive enough to cover the requirements of the middle classes. A former master left the school “partly because he was flooded with two shilling boys.” These boys ought to find a place in the national schools, of which there is a good supply in Guildford and the neighbourhood. Their presence in Abbott’s school keeps the instruction down to the level of the national schools. If they are admitted into Abbott’s school at all, such admission ought to be the exception, and not the rule. Some of the trustees are inclined to benefit the school by adopting one of the higher rates of payment, but I see from the minutes that as lately as 1864 no less than nine boys were admitted at the 2s. rate, whilst one was reduced from 5s. to 2s.

Suggestions.—The payment ought to be uniform, and amount to at least 20s. a quarter.

It is a direct encouragement to the removal of a boy at 14 to put him on the pay list at that age. The limit of age ought to be extended or abolished.

The masters are overworked; unless the system of payment be modified, the staff cannot be increased, nor can the masters touch those higher subjects which they are fully competent to teach.

Abbott’s school ought to fill the gap between the national schools and the grammar school, and if some system could be devised for drafting the best boys periodically from the former to the latter, the town would reap more benefit from both establishments than it does at present.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Baker in 1579 covenanted with the mayor and approved men of Guildford that the rents and issues of a market hall built by him should be devoted to educational purposes. Archbishop Abbott in 1622 founded the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity in Guildford, and appointed certain lands to be employed to set up some manufactures in Guildford. The present school was founded by an order of Court of Chancery in 1855, consolidating the charities called the “Manufactory Endowment,” and “Baker’s Charity, the Blue Coat School.”

School Property.—Rent of 318 acres of land in parishes of Charlwood, Burstow, and Horne, all in Surrey; one third part of houses and lands, about 115 acres, in Dorking, Merrow, and Ewhurst, also in Surrey; and one third part of interest of 2,984*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* new three per cents, standing in the name of the Master and Brethren of the Trinity Hospital, Guildford.

Average annual income 200*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* gross, about 190*l.* net.

Buildings fairly adapted to their purpose, but hardly roomy enough.

Objects of Trust.—For the free education of certain of the poorest men’s sons of Guildford, to be chosen by the mayor and approved men (Baker’s charity); that young people might be set on work, and that by trading that place might flourish (Archbishop Abbott). Establishment and maintenance of a middle class school in Guildford. Thirty poor boys to be educated gratuitously, to be called Baker’s Scholars. Other boys from Guildford to be admitted, as long as there is room, and to pay according to a fixed scale. No boy to remain beyond 14 without special leave.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, book-keeping, land-surveying, drawing, and the principles of designing, and such other subjects as the trustees may think expedient (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme drawn up by Court of Chancery in 1855.

Twelve trustees, now consisting of two clergymen and ten gentlemen of the town and immediate neighbourhood, hold the property, appoint and remove the masters, nominate the free boys, and exercise a general control over the admission and removal of the other scholars, the examinations, and the studies and discipline of the school. When their number is reduced to six, the vacancies are to be filled up under the direction of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Two masters to be elected and removed at discretion by trustees. Head master must be a member of Church of England. They are not to hold any other office.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master received 80*l.* per annum and house from endowment, 26*l.* from fees; second master 50*l.* from endowment, 13*l.* from fees,

Day Scholars.—30 free boys nominated by trustees, three quarters of them between 10 and 14. 49 others, four fifths of them under 10, pay, if children of labourers or journeymen 8*s.* per annum; if above that rank from 1*l.* to 4*l.*, according to age. Chiefly sons of labourers and small tradesmen, from distances under a mile. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Average age of 1st class, 13 years; of 2nd class, 10 years; of lowest class, 8 years.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge necessary on admission, elementary reading and writing, not ascertained by examination.

School classified chiefly by reading and arithmetic, religious instruction by the masters; Catechism and Liturgy of Church of England taught, but not compulsory; five hours a week given to religious instruction. Prayers selected from Prayer Book at beginning and end of school work.

Promotions by quarterly examinations, which are conducted by the master. Annual examination by a graduate, appointed by the trustees, not connected with the town. Prizes for general progress.

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Punishments: caning (in public, by head master only), rarely inflicted, impositions, exclusion from playground. Monitors assist in the discipline.

Playground close to school, containing five or six square perches. Cricket is played on the downs, near the town; a master accompanies the boys. Small school library, for use of which one half-penny a week is charged. A little drilling.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance - - - - -	45	14 3	Masters' salaries - - - - -	130	0 0
Dividends on 994 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> new 3 per cents. - - - - -	29	16 10	Examiners—5 <i>l.</i> , 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> - - - - -	7	2 0
Rents received - - - - -	130	5 4	Gas, water, and insurance - - - - -	8	17 0
One-fourth scholars' payments - - - - -	13	10 3	Head master's disbursements - - - - -	32	6 0
			Insurance on farm and quit rent - - - - -	3	12 0
			Bills - - - - -	8	17 9
			Balance - - - - -	28	11 11
	£ 219	6 8		£ 219	6 8

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Supervisor of Inland Revenue.	Stoke Road - -	5 minutes walk.
" 2	Baptist minister -	Commercial Road -	200 yards.
" 3	Post master -	Post Office, High St. -	do.
" 4	Baker and grocer -	Stoke Fields - -	5 minutes walk.
" 5	Innkeeper - -	High Street - -	200 yards.
" 6	Cashier and accountant	Stoke Road - -	5 minutes walk.
" 7	Farmer - - -	Shalford - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 8	Cooper - - -	High Street - -	100 yards.
" 9	Clerk - - -	Sydenham Road -	$\frac{1}{8}$ mile.
" 10	Pipe manufacturer -	Commercial Road -	200 yards.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Dressmaker (widow)	Stoke road - -	300 yards.
" 2	Labourer - - -	Tuns Gate - - -	400 yards.
" 3	Carpenter (journeyman)	St. Catherine's Hill -	1 mile.
" 4	Gardener (jobbing) -	North Street - -	100 yards.
" 5	Nurse - - -	Church Yard - -	200 yards.
" 6	Chimney sweep - -	Chapel Street - -	5 minutes walk.
" 7	Gas man - - -	Gas House - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" 8	Journeyman tailor -	Chertsey Street - -	200 yards.
" 9	Barber - - -	do. - - -	do.
" 10	Coachman - - -	Stoke - - -	20 minutes.

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TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

80 boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing, and music; 59 learn geography and English grammar; 50 learn drawing; 39 history and English composition; 13 learn mensuration; 8 bookkeeping; 6 mathematics; 4 Latin.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

- Trustees :
Rev. T. G. Hatchard, St. Nicholas Rectory, Guildford.
Rev. F. Paynter, Stoke Rectory, Guildford.
Dodsworth Hoydon, banker, Guildford.
Ross Donelly Mangles, Stoke Park, Guildford.
R. J. Shepard, Guildown House, Guildford.
N. E. Elkins, Guildford.
E. T. Upperton, Guildford.
J. Nealds, Guildford.
H. A. Adams, J.P., Guildford,
Jos. Weale, J.P., Guildford.
Casteels Cooper, J.P., Guildford.
Sam. Hoydon, J.P., Guildford.

Clerk to Trustees :
Mark Smallpeice, Guildford.

Head Master :
Jas. Macfarland, Esq.

Second Master :
James Rowse, Esq.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, which, upon the humble petition of the bailiffs, freemen, and inhabitants of the town of Kingston-on-Thames, gave certain chapels, and other buildings and tenements, "for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys *and children in the grammar.*" The governors of these possessions were to be the two bailiffs of the town for the time being; and they were to appoint a master and usher "with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester." They were to make fit and salutary written statutes concerning the ordering, governing, and direction of the master and usher and school aforesaid, and were to regulate the stipend and salary of the said master and usher.

By subsequent letters Queen Elizabeth granted additional lands "for the augmentation of the master's salary." But in regard to these lands, the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into Charities say, in their Report dated 1825, that the greater part of them is lost to the school, "having been (as is believed) sold by the corporation (*i. e.* the governors) in fee farm upwards of 200 years ago," or having otherwise become incapable of being accounted for. It appears also that Queen Elizabeth reserved a certain rent out of these estates to the Crown; but this, it seems, has never been paid since 1609. The Commissioners in 1825 remark upon this that they cannot discover any grounds on which the payment of this rent was dropped. They further report that at this date (1825) the master takes no boarders; that there are only 14 scholars in the school, who are appointed by the governors; that such scholars are not appointed from any particular locality, or upon any other defined consideration, the freedom of the school being unlimited. That these scholars are taught writing, arithmetic, mathematics, Greek, and Latin, free of charge; and that the school is regulated by certain orders and statutes made by the governors with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester in 1800. The benefits of the school appear at this time, as ever since, to have been confined to boys; the words "boys and children," whatever may have been their original signification, having been taken as applicable to boys only.

II. The school is no longer regulated by the orders and statutes of 1800, but by certain "orders, statutes, and ordinances" made in 1841 by the governors. The governors were in 1841 and are now the trustees of the public charities of the town of Kingston, who appear to be the legal successors of the two bailiffs mentioned in the letters patent.

These orders and statutes appear to me to have modified the intention of the founder in the following among other particulars ; viz., they

- (1.) Limit the freedom of the school to the sons of ratepayers inhabiting certain localities near to the school.
- (2.) Impose fees upon the foundation scholars in payment of the ordinary school education, viz., one guinea per quarter.
- (3.) Leave the appointment and payment of the usher to the master, alluding indeed only incidentally to the usher.
- (4.) Require, as the equivalent of "the grammar" named in the letters patent, reading, writing, arithmetic, English, mathematics, merchant's accounts, and Latin and Greek to be taught to the boys ; but make French, German, drawing, and music extra subjects, to be paid for at extra prices.
- (5.) Limit the age of admission into the school upon the foundation to 8 years, and fix the age of superannuation at 15 years.

These statutes, which are very few in number and simple in their wording, appear to be fairly operative ; the only respect, as far as I could ascertain, in which they are not carried out, being, that the direction contained in article 7, that "an examination of the boys shall take place half-yearly, at Christmas and Midsummer, and the master shall duly furnish reports of the same to the governors," is not strictly observed. What is done in the matter of examination is this : the master, assisted sometimes by the vicar (who is a trustee and treasurer), sometimes by another friend, examines the boys *yearly*. The examination is only *oral*, and only in the foundation subjects. There is never any examination in French.

III. At the time of my visit I found the staff of the school to be composed as follows, of three permanent and one occasional teachers, viz. :—

- (1.) The master, a graduate of Cambridge. Besides being master of the grammar school he is chaplain to the House of Correction in Kingston, and has other clerical duty at a few miles distance from the school.
- (2.) The second master, a graduate of Cambridge. He is appointed and paid by the master, and at the time of my visit had only been a very short time at the school. The custom of letting the master appoint the usher appears to have grown up in the last 20 years, there being no statute which makes any such distinct regulation. The usher receives from the master 80*l.* and board ; no other emoluments.
- (3.) The writing master. He has taken no degree, and is untrained. He receives from the master 25*l.* per annum, and board and lodging. His duties are to teach writing and English to the younger boys, and to look after the master's boarders in the house. He sleeps in one of the bed rooms with the boys. As a teacher he is inferior to any trained national schoolmaster.

These are the permanent staff. There is also an occasional master, viz.:—

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(4.) The French and drawing master, who visits the school two afternoons a week for two and a half hours each time, and divides the time between instruction in French and drawing. These subjects are, as has been stated, extra; the boys paying for French two guineas, and for drawing two guineas a year. This master is not an efficient teacher. Very few boys learn either French or drawing, and these subjects do not appear to be appreciated by them.

There were 52 boys on the register of the school, and 49 present on the day of my visit. They appeared healthy and respectable in manners and dress, but were not in a good state of discipline. There was much noise and disorder during school time in the schoolroom; and there was an evident want of quiet method and system in the routine.

IV. I examined some of the scholars in English, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, Latin, French, and drawing; and I have to make the following report on their attainments:—

The English instruction in the first class was satisfactory on the whole, with the exception of grammar, in which they were deficient. But they answered creditably in English history, and wrote with ease and fair accuracy.

The arithmetic of the first class, containing only 6 boys, was for their age fairly advanced. They handled fractions and decimals with readiness and correctness; but they were clumsy and showed want of intelligence in working the more elementary arithmetic. They appeared in this subject to be very fairly advanced; but their groundwork was hardly sound.

The algebra was very fair. The head boy, who was the master's own son, worked creditably up to quadratic equations (inclusive); the rest of the class were not quite so far advanced.

The Euclid was very bad in the case of all but the head boy. This subject did not appear at all well taught.

In Latin, the first class, 6 boys, were very moderately proficient for their age. The two first boys, who were the master's sons, knew something of the grammar, and could construe a portion of Cæsar, which they had prepared, tolerably for their age; but the other four were very badly taught. They were very deficient in the most elementary grammar, the declensions, the conjugations, and the concords; and most of them failed to make out the English of the piece of Cæsar which they professed to have prepared for class. All the boys in the first class had learned the rules of grammar, according to the Eton or a similar text, by heart, (*e.g.*, the "As in præsentî,") but they were quite unable to apply them to any given passage in the Cæsar. No one in the school could do the very elementary piece of Latin prose which I had prepared for them.

French was, at the date of my visit, learned by only about half a dozen out of the 52 boys in the school. German and music by none. The scholars learning French appeared to have

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made very little progress. They professed to be reading a work by Emile Souvestre; but no boy could translate any of it; and they were quite unable to translate into French the simple English fable which I gave them. No boy in the school could speak one word of the language, and among the head boys the subject is confessedly despised.

Drawing does not seem to be held in much higher estimation, only about half a dozen boys learn, and they are not taught upon any proper system. They learn little or nothing of perspective or the principles of the art, and are not taught to draw from the round. Their lesson consists chiefly in being made to copy little landscapes or figures from the flat.

On the whole the results of the examination cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Independently of the question whether the subjects of the curriculum here are well chosen, the results in most of those which are professed are not what ought to be found in boys of that age and position; while in some subjects, such as French, the teaching is barren. It is right to observe that the boys often come to school old and ill-prepared (to "finish" as they call it); that they stay a very short time; and that the condition of the buildings and apparatus, and late changes of assistant teachers, have all militated against their progress in the subjects taught. Even the slight requirement of ordinance 2, that boys shall be admitted "when they are certified to be duly qualified in reading and writing," is very imperfectly observed; their reading at admission being often very bad, scarcely attaining to a mastery of words of one syllable in a most elementary book, and the writing being frequently *nil*. A graduated admission examination is of course utterly unknown here.

V. The school buildings are very unsatisfactory. The school-room, which was the chapel of an ancient religious house, whatever may be its merits as a house of worship, is singularly ill adapted for educational purposes. It wants cleaning, painting, furnishing with desks, maps, and good apparatus, all of which ordinary articles of school furniture are very deficient. It also wants skirting, and being supplied with cupboards. The school-room is, moreover, too small even for the present number of boys, and has only one very indifferent classroom attached to it, which is equally ill furnished. The premises attached to the schoolroom, viz., the yard, playground, and offices, are also very bad. The master's house is very old fashioned, incommodious, and unsuited for the purpose of a boarding house. He is allowed by the orders to take 12 boarders; but it is utterly impossible for him to accommodate more than 10, and he considers himself practically limited to 8. The rooms are low and ill ventilated; and the house is, in short, not at all adequate to the purpose.

The whole of the buildings are, in fact, most unsatisfactory. They would not be tolerated as buildings for a National, or Wesleyan, or British school in receipt of Government grants, either in respect of their size, shape, furniture, or apparatus. They appear to be hardly worth repairing or enlarging; and if the school is to

be continued here, it seems to me that the best thing to do would be to borrow money, and erect upon the site of the present school garden, on the opposite side of the road, new buildings; consisting of a schoolroom with proper classrooms, and a fair boarding house for the master. There was at the time of my visit school property on the side of the road opposite to the present buildings, affording plenty of room for such new site. The trustees, however, had it in contemplation, as I was informed, to part with a large plot of this ground for the purpose of a road to be made through it. So that by this time, perhaps, this vacant space is diminished.

VI. But it may be questioned whether the subjects *are* well chosen. The boys are, it will be seen, superannuated, by the 2nd ordinance, at the age of 15. By making this ordinance, the governors must, I presume, either have intended to prevent the school teaching from rising above the range of the children of parents of the lower and middle class; and must have determined by an early superannuation, to tie down the master to a more or less elementary course of instruction; or, being conscious that in consequence of the small funds and inadequate buildings of the school there would never be a good staff of teachers, they wished to prevent boys of standing from staying here to the detriment of their later education. In either of these cases the education they would desire to be given is that which would be best for the sons of professionals, tradesmen, and mechanics, from the age of 8 to 15. Again—

It will be observed that in 1864, 22 boys left the school, one of whom was under 10 years of age, 10 were under 14 years, 9 under 16 years, and only 2 (who must have been boarders and non-foundationers, otherwise ordinance article 2 would have been infringed) were above 16 years. Yet the average for the last five years of boys who have gone to continue their education elsewhere is only 4 per annum.

So again the master, in his report to the Charity Commissioners, states that on an average of 6 years, 8.5 boys per annum leave the school; that of these, more than 6 are under 16 years of age, and the remaining 2 only above that age, these 2 being of course non-foundationers. That no foundation scholars have in those 6 years gone to the university, and only 3 of the boarders have done so.

These statistics, combined with what I learned at Kingston, lead to the conclusion that three fourths at least of the boys belong *educationally* to the lower grade of the middle class, (that is, their school education terminates when they are in their 14th, 15th, or, at the latest, early in their 16th year of age,) and that consequently greater prominence ought to be given to the subjects of a lower middle-class education.

Mr. Hare, the inspector for the Charity Commissioners, was directed by a Minute of that Board, of November 30th, 1860, to enquire into the condition of the Kingston Charities, of which there are two branches, viz.:

- (1.) Those under the management of the municipal trustees, of which the grammar school forms a part.

(2.) Those under the management of the churchwardens.

Under (1) there are included four charities explicitly left for direct instructional or educational purposes, one of which was especially designed for the education of poor girls under a mistress. These charities, which were left for distinct educational purposes, appear to be applied to teaching or clothing children in the public boys', girls', and infants' schools, which are schools for the education of the children of the labouring class, are inspected for the Committee of Council on Education, and receive annual grants. Except in so far as some of the lower middle-class population of Kingston send their children to these public schools, none of these funds go towards their education. The rest of the charities under both headings are mainly spent in small doles of money, bread, coals, clothes, and the like; the ticket holders for these doles having sometimes the choice of the tradesman from whom they shall draw their doles, and being sometimes directed to a particular tradesman by name.

Mr. Hare made certain recommendations with a view to the further utilization of these small charities which are in the hands of the municipal trustees and churchwardens of Kingston. He recommended to the trustees the application of about eleven of these trusts, the income from which would before long amount probably to about 387*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, and which would at once realize about 170*l.* per annum, to various educational purposes. He suggested that about 70*l.* or 80*l.* might be appropriated to the grammar school by way of augmenting the stipend of an usher or French master, and that with the remainder exhibitions of 5*l.* per annum, or thereabouts, might be created, to be held from the public school to the grammar school.

In recommending these alterations to the consideration of the trustees, Mr. Hare remarks that the Commissioners will be prepared to entertain any motion on their part for the purpose of carrying out these or any similar plans for the improvement of the grammar school.

Up to the present date, however, (February 6th, 1866,) no action has been taken by these trustees who are the governors of the school; they have not at present moved the Charity Commissioners in any way, and the Charity Commissioners are powerless until they do move them. Moreover, notice has, I am told, been lodged at the Charity Commission that any such movement will be opposed. I see, therefore, no present probability of reform or amendment in the condition of the grammar school. The trustees appear to be very indifferent to the welfare of the school, and are not therefore likely to press forward, *proprio motu*, any alterations which might have a tendency (in their belief) to increase the poor rate. Some of them, moreover, are tradesmen, and conceive themselves interested in the continuance of these doles in kind. In short, it seems probable that, if there is to be reform here, the initiative must come from without.

The school can hardly be said to be doing a good work, handling in the fashion I have described about 40 boys out of a popu-

lation of more than 16,000. It may be that the results are proportionate to the amount of the endowment, for the endowment is very small, but they do not appear to me to be satisfactory.

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If the school is to be maintained at Kingston, the adoption of some such alterations as the following appears to be imperative, viz.:—

- (1.) The application of funds to place the school finances in a sound condition, by some scheme such as that proposed by Mr. Hare, and the settlement by compromise or authority of the question of disputed rents.
- (2.) The rebuilding on an enlarged scale of the school buildings, and improvement of the adjacent premises.
- (3.) A change in the curriculum, so as to make it more conformable to what the country now requires for a lower middle-class education. English should be more systematically taught, and by a trained master. French should be thoroughly taught by a permanent and efficient master, and should occupy a prominent place in the curriculum. Drawing should be taught scientifically; and a knowledge of vocal music, with proper opportunities for hearing lectures on scientific subjects, should be secured to the scholars. Latin should only be commenced towards the end of a boy's foundation career; and Greek should be dropped as a regular subject in the curriculum, and if learned should be paid for, as French now is, as an extra.
- (4.) The admission examination should be conducted *bonâ fide*, and should (without being severely framed) be graduated by age.
- (5.) There should be a public examination, conducted annually by *really independent* examiners, into the attainments of the scholars and their progress during the past year.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 602. A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1 March 1561, who gave the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene and other premises in the parish of Norbiton, and a rent of 21s., for the maintenance of a master and usher; and further in 1564 endowed the school with 20 marks out of other lands granted to bailiffs of town. Deeds in custody of the clerk to the trustees.

School Property.—Part of the lands lost. Income of all the lands, about 16 acres, left, not merely 20 marks, applied to school. Present value 100l. gross, 90l. net, besides house, school, garden, playground, small field, and cottage. May be increased by 50l. or 60l. a year from letting land on building lease.

Buildings far too small. Site good. Head master's house ill adapted for reception of boarders, and requires rebuilding.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education and instruction of boys and children in the grammar for ever (Letters Patent). For boys who are children of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Kingston-upon-

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Thames, being ratepayers, from eight to fifteen years old, and of good moral conduct (Rules of Governors, A.D. 1842.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). English language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, geography, with use of globes, map drawing, mathematics, Latin and Greek classic authors, and principles of religion in accordance with the Established Church. Also French, drawing, and music, on usual terms of payment (Governors' Rules).

Government and Masters.—Ordinances made by Governors with advice of Bishop of Winchester, 31 Dec. 1841.

Trustees of public charities of town of Kingston, at present 15 gentlemen appointed by the Court of Chancery, residents in the town and neighbourhood, with consent of Bishop of Winchester, make ordinances, appoint and dismiss, "if he do no longer behave himself well," head master, and usually take some part in the examination.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge and of the Church of England. No restriction or other employment, except by school hours.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 12 boarders. Total income from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 160*l.*, from boarders 50*l.*, besides house and premises; and rates and taxes about 15*l.*; also has Sunday clerical duty. Usher appointed and paid by H.M. Masters for extras paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—42 [in March 1867 increased to 70], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two or three miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. French, extra for all, 2*l.* 2*s.* German, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* [since raised to 4*l.* 4*s.*, a master being obtained from South Kensington.] Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six [in March 1867 eight], all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 40 to 60 guineas. Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills highest, 58*l.*; average, 56*l.*; lowest, 55*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 440 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ a.m., 9 p.m. Trustees permission required for a boarding school.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable and write a little.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit boys subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture History to all. Church Catechism not compulsory on nonconformists. School opened by a prayer, and reading (in class) two or three chapters of Bible.

Promotions partly by half-year's works, partly by general proficiency, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by neighbouring clergymen and trustees selected by master. Prizes given by master and some of the trustees.

Punishments: tasks, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and usually in school.

Playground a quarter of an acre, but cricket, &c. on public ground of 12 or 14 acres in sight of school house. A master always present at boating, swimming, cricket, and football. Boys, except two or three elder ones, not allowed to go in country by themselves. Drilling and dancing taught as part of system.

Only three boys gone to any University within the last six years. Most go into the offices of merchants, brokers, surveyors, lawyers, &c. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week, besides time for preparation which is two and a half hours per days for boarders. Playtime, 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Fred. Gould, chymist, Kingston.
Rev. R. Holberton, Norbiton.
Rev. E. Phillips, Surbiton.
Rev. E. Garbett, Berry lands.
Wm. Mercer, gentleman, Claremont Road, Surbiton.
S. Ranyard, gentleman, Claremont Road, Surbiton.
J. Hollingdale, draper, Market Place.
John Williams, Market Place.
John Shrubsole, banker, Market Place.
Thos. Chalk, gentleman, Fairfield.
J. East, brewer, Kingston.
W. Wills, upholsterer, Market Place, Kingston.
J. H. Tricker, brewer, High Street.
J. Leonard, miller, Kingston.
J. J. Walker, builder, London Street.
W. Weston, gentleman, Surbiton.

Clerk to Trustees :

G. Rastrick, Queen's Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Head Master :

Rev. Wm. Rigg, M.A.

REIGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The school property is vested, together with other charities, in the trustees of the charities of the borough and foreign of Reigate, who meet half-yearly, keep a minute book of their proceedings, employ a clerk and receiver, hold a regular audit of accounts, and act generally in accordance with the Chancery scheme of 1853. The vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Reigate, and the perpetual curate of St. John's Redhill, are *ex officio* trustees.

I am chiefly indebted to Geo. Baker, Esq., one of the trustees, Mr. Thornton, the clerk, and the Rev. J. Gooch, the head master, for information concerning the school.

The total income of the charities applicable to the school amounted in the year 1860 to 230*l.* 18*s.* The trustees have improved the property, and by the sale of a piece of land of three acres for 1,510*l.*, and other profitable dealings, have already raised the annual income to 246*l.* 16*s.*

Statutes.—The statutes, being new, are observed. The master is entitled to the clear net income of the property, provided it does not exceed 300*l.* a year. At present he only receives 170*l.* a year, leaving a balance of 76*l.* 16*s.* for expenses of management, repairs, and prizes. This sum seems to be too large.

The 28th clause of the statutes provides a very liberal programme of instruction. But whilst the 41st clause, which limits the head-money to 6*d.* a week, and the 37th clause, which forbids a boy (without special permission from the trustees) to be taught in the school after the age of 15, are in force, it is impossible for such a programme to be carried out. There are more than 30 boys in the school, and yet there is no usher as directed by the 38th clause. It is but fair to observe, however, that the trustees have interpreted this clause to enjoin the employment of an usher when there are "more than 30 boys other than foundationers" in the school.

The master is allowed by the scheme to take 20 boarders; but this is rendered nugatory by his having no accommodation for more than seven or eight.

Buildings.—A new schoolroom and classroom, which might together hold 50 or 60 boys, have been recently built at an expense of 700*l.* chiefly raised by subscriptions. The schoolroom is lofty and well-ventilated, but too long and narrow to admit of complete supervision of all the boys by one master. The classroom is of little use without an additional master.

The master's house is in the last stage of decay. To be fit for the reception of boarders, it would have to be entirely rebuilt. A very good garden is attached to the house.

Messrs. Waterlow, who own extensive property adjoining the school, have made a handsome gift of 1½ acres for the extension of the boys' playground, which will then be of a very decent size. The present site of the buildings is excellent.

Staff.—There is only one master, who is a graduate of Cambridge.

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Foundation.—At the time of my visit, there were 36 boys in the school; 20 were on the foundation and paid 5s. per quarter for their education; eight were day-boys, paying 8l. per annum, and seven were boarders; the remaining one was the master's son.

All boys between the ages of 8 and 15 residing in the parish of Reigate are admissible to the foundation. About one-half of the present foundationers are of the artisan and labouring classes. No boys are admitted to the foundation without a previous examination, which is held half-yearly by two of the trustees, and comprises reading, writing, dictation, and a simple sum in arithmetic. This preliminary examination, although it is of a very slight character, is of great use in sifting the candidates for admission. If the capitation fees were raised, the preliminary test might be made harder, and the school relieved of a class of boys for whom the programme of education directed by the statutes is generally unsuitable.

Instruction.—I examined all the boys in arithmetic; the boys of the first class in algebra, Latin and in English subjects; the second class in Latin and English.

The knowledge of Latin is unsatisfactory. Boys who are translating Virgil and Cæsar ought to know the Latin accidence well, and know something of the syntax. I cannot say that these boys answer either of the requisitions. The English grammar was moderately good. In geography and history there was a general weakness, but in arithmetic, throughout the school, there was an unusual vigour. The algebra questions set to the four highest boys were answered very creditably.

I did not examine in French, which is an extra, and only taught to two of the foundationers. Only one of the boys on the foundation was learning drawing. No music was taught in the school.

Remarks.—The statutes should be revised. Boys who require instruction in “the principles of Religion; the Greek, Latin, “and French languages; mathematics, algebra, arithmetic; “general English literature and composition; sacred and profane “history; geography, reading, writing, and such other lan- “guages, arts and sciences, together with drill and physical “exercise as the revenues of the school will admit,” (Stat. § 28) can afford (except in very rare instances) to pay more than 6d. a week for such instruction. The fees should be raised, discretion being left to the trustees to dispense with payment in the case of the poor and deserving.

The later limit of age ought to be taken away.

Some provision should be made, either by increase of fees or otherwise, for an under master. It is impossible for one man to teach 36 boys efficiently on the proposed scale.

Greek ought to be made an extra, and French and “such other “languages, arts and sciences” as would be useful to the boys made part of the school course.

Many of the wealthy inhabitants of Reigate are interested in the school, and would support a scheme for putting it on a firmer and higher footing.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 512, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Originally by parishioners about A.D. 1675 Robert Bishopp, by will, 14 July 1698, gave a house in parish, and directed rents to be paid to schoolmaster. John Parker, by will, 27 May 1718, gave 500*l.* to be laid out in land for support of school. Henry Smith, by will, 24 April 1627, gave to poor of town 1,000*l.* (in addition to portion of rents enjoyed by them of Stoughton estate, of about 316 acres, in Leicestershire, purchased by his trustees). Tablet in Reigate church records rentcharge issuing out of a field called Crabtree field, payable yearly towards purchasing church bell ropes. By scheme promoted by Charity Commissioners and sanctioned by Court of Chancery, net income (provided it be less than 300*l.*) of Bishopp's school charity, Parker's and Henry Smith's charities, and surplus income of bell rope charity, directed to be paid to master. All deeds with Charity Commissioners; copies of scheme sold at a shilling each.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment about 247*l.* gross, of which about 170*l.* [200*l.* in 1868] is paid to master. Portion of school property will soon become available as building land. Two "Martin" exhibitions of 20*l.* and 10*l.* respectively open to all boys under 16 years of age, who have been two years in school.

Master's residence so old and ill-adapted to purpose as entirely to prevent him receiving any considerable number of boarders. New school-room, &c., recently erected at a cost of about 700*l.*

Objects of Trust.—Free school for education of poor children of inhabitants of parish (trust deed, A.D. 1744, in execution of decree of Court of Chancery of 18th April 1687.) For free teaching of four poor boys of borough and foreign, two to be elected out of borough, and two out of foreign (Bishopp's will). For educating poor children (Parker's will). All boys of parish, of age of eight years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and not affected with infectious disease, &c., capable of admission on payment as by scheme provided; no scholar to stay after 15 unless by permission of trustees, who may permit a boy to remain until 16 (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles and discipline of Church of England (Parker's will). Principles of Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences, with drill and physical exercises, as revenues admit and trustees determine. Master may require payment, by each boy learning French, of 15*s.* a quarter in advance (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, Nov. 1860. Came into operation, Lady Day, 1862.

Vicar and churchwardens of parish, incumbent of St. John's, Redhill, ex officio, and 20 residents in parish, viz., 10 elected by vestry of the borough, and 10 elected by vestry of the foreign of Reigate, trustees; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint master.

Master must be of Church of England, and a graduate of an English, Scotch, or Irish university, or certificated according to highest class of diploma conferred under authority of Committee of Council on Education. Allowed, with trustees consent, to take twenty boarders. May not have any benefice with cure of souls or clerical duty, which, in opinion of trustees, may interfere with his school duties. Removable by resolution of two-thirds of trustees, present at meeting called on requisition in writing signed by three trustees, and whereat half existing number of trustees are present, provided such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held at an interval of four weeks from former meeting.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master M.A.; income from endowment 170*l.* [200*l.* in 1868], from fees 56*l.*, from boarders trifling.

Day Scholars.—28 (20 on foundation), 18 between 10 and 14 years of age; from distances up to two miles. Pay for stationery, &c., 5*s.*, French 3*l.*, Drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* Non-foundationers pay, for general work 8*l.* 8*s.*; French and drawing 4*l.* 4*l.* each; extra for all; drilling 12*s.* Dinner four days a week (if required) 8*l.* 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight [six in 1868]. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms for board and education: under twelve 45*l.*, above, 50*l.*; above 14 before admission, 60*l.* Washing, mending, &c., 4*l.* 4*s.* Books and stationery extra. Music, drawing, and German, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. School bills: highest, 54*l.*; average, 49*l.*; lowest, 48*l.* Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction and Discipline.—Foundationers on admission must be able to read, write, and spell, and be acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic; other boys admitted by master at discretion.

School classified in forms for classical instruction and English, partly in divisions for history and geography, and for mathematics. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Lesson of a religious nature prepared on Sunday for Monday. Three boys exempt from learning Church catechism. School work begins and ends with collects from Prayer Book, and reading passage of Holy Scripture.

Promotions at discretion of masters; examination tells.

General examination at Midsummer by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, appointed by trustees; 5*l.* spent in prizes. Examination for master's exhibitions at Christmas.

Punishments: caning occasionally, imposition, &c.

Playground about an acre and a half, besides old playground. Drilling taught for a small fee. Boys allowed to walk in country by permission.

No boy gone to any university within the last three years and a half. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1868.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week. Half holidays on Wednesday and Saturday.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Baker, George, (Treasurer,) Bell Street, Reigate.
Harrison, Rev. John Newman, The Vicarage, Reigate.
Gosse, Rev. Henry, St. John's Parsonage, Redhill.
Farquhar, James, churchwarden, "Sunny Side," Reigate.
Relf, Samuel, Silwood House, Reigate.
Paley, Thomas, West Street, do.
Larsner, Edward, London Road, do.
Elgar, Richard, West Street, do.
Steele, John Sisson, London Road, do.
Smith, Charles Joseph, London Road, do.
Forbes, William, Bell Street, do.
Elgar, Charles Charman, Redhill.
Hanbury, Philip, do.
Waterlow, Alfred James, "Great Doods," Reigate.
Searle, James, Redhill.
Dann, Thomas, London Road, Reigate.
Richardson, George Gibson, "Garlands," Redhill.
Burt, William Curtis, do.
Saunders, William Wilson, Hillfield, Reigate.
Aldeney, Rev. G. John, London Road, do.
Simpson, George, Wray Park, do.
Apted, Job Heath, Market Place, do.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thornton, William, Castle Keep, Reigate.

Head Master:

Gooch, Rev. John, M.A.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole. f.=foundationer.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School	-	1	Widow (coal merchant).	Reigate - - ½ mile.
"	f.	2	General shopkeeper -	do. - - ¼ mile.
"	f.	3	Chemist - -	do. - - ½ mile.
"	f.	4	Locomotive Supdnt. -	Red Hill - - 2 miles.
"	f.	5	Confectioner, hotel keeper, &c.	do. - - do.
"	f.	6	Whitesmith -	Reigate - - ¼ mile.
"		7	Surgeon - -	do. - - ½ mile.
"	f.	8	Chemist - -	do. - - do.
"		9	do. - -	do. - - do.
"	f.	10	Carpenter - -	Red Hill - - 1¼ miles.
Boys lowest in School	f.	1	Gentleman - -	do. - - 2 miles.
"	f.	2	Carpenter - -	Mead Vale - - 1 mile.
"	f.	3	Gardener - -	Red Hill - - 2 miles.
"	f.	4	Watchmaker -	do. - - 1¼ miles.
"		5	Schoolmaster -	do. - - 2¼ miles.
"	f.	6	do. - -	do. - - do.
"		7	Secretary to Gas Works, &c.	do. - - 1½ miles.
"	f.	8	Supdnt. of S.E.R. -	do. - - 2 miles.
"	f.	9	Bricklayer - -	Mead Vale - - 1 mile.
"	f.	10	Gardener - -	Red Hill - - 2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School	-	1	Widow - -	Halifax.
"		2	Brewer, &c. -	Skipton in Craven.
"		3	Merchant - -	Natal, South Africa.
"		4	do. - -	do. do.
"		5	Guardian, Aunt -	Knightsbridge.
"		6	Yeoman - -	Wonersh n ^r Guildford.
"		7	Absent from ill health.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.
ne passed examination in Arts at Apothecaries Hall.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

* Three exempt from catechism.

† Voluntary; out of school. Two prizes given by a trustee.

COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra-Metropolitan).

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the average income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the present income has been given when ascertained.

COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra- Metropolitan).	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Man- agement.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, or diminishing, or stationary.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Guildford -	8,020	Farming -	Clerk to trustees.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Good	Trustees	£ 80	£ 80	£ 77	Stat.
Kingston-on- Thames.	9,790	Farming and sub- urban.	At office of clerk to trustees.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Too small.	Trustees	90	80	80	Inc.
Reigate -	9,975	Farmers, traders, artisans, and labourers.	Charity Com- missioners.	Yes	Scheme A.D. 1853.	Fair	Trustees	247	170 (now 200l.)	170	Inc.
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Cranleigh* -	1,393	Farming chiefly.	Solicitors -	—	- . . -	Good	- . . -	(see digest.)			
Farnham -	3,926	Agricultu- ral and military.	- . . -	—	Observed -	Not good.	Trustees	22	22	22	Stat.
<i>Non-classical Schools—</i> Blechingley -	1,691	Agricultu- ral.	Vestry -	With con- sent of Trus.	Varied by Trustees.	Poor	Trustees	25	20	20	Stat.
Guildford (Abbot's School.)	8,020	Agricultu- ral.	- . . -	—	Scheme of 1855.	Fair	Trustees	200	190	190	Stat.
<i>Schools in abey- ance—</i> Croydon (Whitgift's Hospital.)	45,000 (parish)	- . . -	At . . . tal-	Not with- out per- mis- sion.	Scheme of 1856.	None	Governors	3350 (of hospital)	3180	—	Inc.

* Corrected to Oct. 1868.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Masters at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundations absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of Probable Foundations, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
1	£ 42	None	—	Local	—	H.M.	With approval of Bp. of Win.	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	Nomination by trustees.	Stat.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	—	H.M.	With consent of Bp. of Win.	Children of ratepayers.	—	Residence, ratepaying.	Application.	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	—	Two	30	3 ex. off. 20 local.	Residence.	Trstees	—	Parish	? Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	Vari-ous.
None	—	—	—	Ex. off.	Bshp. &c.	—	No	Middle classes.	Boys	- - -	- - -	Inc.	Semi-class	None
None	—	3	15	Local, one hereditary.	—	Master	—	Town	Not specified.	- - -	- - -	—	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Both -	Yes	Parish	Boys	Poverty and residence.	Nomina- tion.	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence, within 5 miles.	Both -	Yes	Natives at Guildford.	Boys	Poverty and residence.	Nomina- tion by Trustees.	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local vicar ex off.	None	—	—	Parish of Croydon.	Boys	See p. 160 -	Nomina- tion.	—	Non-class.	Hos- pital and poor Sch.

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra- Metropolitan).	Masters.							CHARACTER		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.) Day Boarders, or Day Boys (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Guildford	Eight	Trstees.	Trustees, with con- sent of Bp. of Win- chester.	H.M.	H.M.	None	H.M.	81 B. 29 D.	-	1
Kingston-on- Thames.	Three, and occasional.	Trstees. with consent of Bp. of Win- chester.	Trustees, with con- sent of Bp. of Win- chester.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of Ox- ford or Camb., of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	6 B. 42 D.	-	4
Reigate	Master	Trustees.		Master.		Graduate of Ch. of Eng. &c.	Bad	8 B. 28 D.	Useful- ness.	2
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Cranleigh	Six	Council	- - -	Council	—	Holy Orders	All	177 B. 3 D.	-	—
Farnham	Two, with a pupil assistant and visit- ing French Master.	By licence from Bp. of Win- chester.	Not stated	H.M.	H.M.	Able to teach Latin.	H.M.	15 B. 35 D.	Numbers increased.	4
<i>Non-classical Schools—</i> Blechingley	Three	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Trustees require member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	29 B. 58 D.	Neither	2
Guildford (Abbot's School.)	Two	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M. and 2nd mas- ter.	79 D.	Neither	1
<i>Schools in abey- ance—</i> Croydon (Whitgift's Hospital.)	School not yet estab- lished.	Abp. of Canter- bury.	Abp. of Canterbury.	Gover- nors.	Gover- nors.	None by Scheme	Yes	—	- - -	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising, (b) Going to bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bedrooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.	
Boarders.	Day Scho- lars.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)					
per cent. 100 A.	per cent. 77 A. 23 B.	3	3	H.M., should case arise.	H.M.	-	H.M.	-	£ 93	£ 78	£ 72	(a) 6½ to 7 (b) 8¾	Monitors -	-	1
17 A. 83 B.	20 A. 80 B.	1/6	4	Trustees	H.M.	-	H.M.	Once	58	56	55	(a) 6½ to 7½ (b) 9	Masters -	440	None
50 A. 50 B.	25 A. 50 B. 25 C.	0	1 or 2	Trustees	Master only	-	Yes	54	49	48	(a) 7 (b) 9	- . . -	-	None	
30 A. 70 B.	100 B.	-	-			-	Yes	50	34	32	(a) 6½ (b) 9¼	Prefects -	-	None	
27 A. 73 B.	10 A. 85 B. 5 C.	None	1½	Case not arisen.	H.M.	-	H.M.	Once	40	36	30	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	Masters -	430	None
100 B	50 B. 50 C.	None	-	Trustees	H.M. and 2nd mas- ter in part- nership.	-	Once	20	19	17	6½ to 7 a.m. 8 to 9 p.m.	Master -	200	None	
None .	45 B. 55 C.	-	-		None .	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
.	.	-	-	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	.	-	-	

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra- Metropolitan).	INSTRUCTION - - - - -										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, <i>i.e.</i> by one Subject or Group of Sub- jects solely; Mixed, <i>i.e.</i> by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (<i>a</i>) in School; (<i>b</i>) out of School, under Supervi- sion; (<i>c</i>) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan- guages.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Guildford -	39	30	Reading and writing.	Mixed -	All combined -	Varies - -	114	103	110	1	—
Kingston-on- Thames.	41	28	Read words of one syllable, writing.	Separate -	Marks and examination.	2½ hours prepa- ration in the evening.	47	4	16	7	—
Reigate -	40	26	Reading, spel- ling, writing, arithmetic. (Founda- tioners).	Separate for groups of subjects.	At discretion of master.	(<i>c</i>) exercises and repetitions.	All	20	10	1	—
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Cranleigh -	40	30	Reading and writing.	Mixed -	Marks and examination.	Most out of school under supervision of prefects.	126	5	157	4	—
Farnham - -	42	29	None specified	Separate -	Marks and examination.	.	21	—	23	—	—
<i>Non-classical Schools—</i> Blechingley -	44	32	None specified	Mixed -	- - -	All lessons (<i>a</i>) -	—	—	—	—	—
Guildford (Abbot's School.)	43	25	Reading and writing.	Reading and arithmetic chiefly.	Examination -	- - -	4	—	—	—	—
<i>Schools in abey- ance—</i> Croydon - (Whitgift's Hospital.)	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor, or without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	114	92	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor, or without aid.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	(a), (b)	52	10	(a), (b), (c)	4	10	1	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	—	(a) at present	All	15	Text books and (c)	—	—	—	—	—	Vol. exam. in botany.
Without aid	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences.	All	54	Text books and orally.	—	27	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
(b) & (c)	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	50	8	All three	23	8	34	—	—	Lectures and experiments.
—	—	—	P.	P.	Sentences and pieces.	87	—	All three	6	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	80	6	All three	8	13	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION—cont.															
COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra- Metropolitan).	Number of Boys who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by			
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.		
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Guildford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	9	—	—	—	—	Half-yearly	H.M. annu- ally (senior boys).
Kingston-on- Thames.	52	52	12	12	40	52	52	10	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.	—	—	—	—	Annually, H.M.
Reigate	—	All.	10 upper boys.	All.	—	—	—	9	3	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M., and C.	Botany 6	—	—	—	Annually, by Trustees.
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Cranleigh	—	All.		—	44	—	All.	—	—	D.F., G.D., P., and D.M. mainly, and P.M.	Inst. Music 36.	Christmas	—	—	Midsummer by Council.
Farnham	—	50	50	50	16	50	50	50	14	—	G.D.; D.F.; D.M.; C.	—	—	—	Half-yearly, H.M.
<i>Non-classical Schools—</i> Blechingley	—	15	60	50	—	45	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	None	None
Guildford - (Abbot's School.)	—	39	59	59	—	39	80	80	50	80	D.F.; D.M.; P.M.	—	—	Quarterly	Annually; graduate by trus- tees.
<i>Schools in abey- ance—</i> Croydon - (Whitgift's Hospital.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
	Occasionally		114	None	H.M.	Daily - -	All	H.M. for boarders.	Lessons -	Boarders, 2
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	52	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Daily - -	All	H.M. for boarders.	Boarders, 2	Whole school, 2.
	No.		All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Whole school.	Clergyman	None -	Boarders only.
Not as yet.	Not as yet	Not as yet -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Liturgy before and after school.	All	H.M. -	Two -	Two -
-	Yes -	- -	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Daily; Ch. of England.	All	H.M. - -	None -	Boarders -
-	- -	- -	87	Ch. of Eng.	Masters.	Daily, Ch. of England.	All	- -	None; whole school.	Boarders and foundationers, 2.
No -	No - -	No - -	80	Ch. of Eng., provisions for exemptions.	H.M.	Daily, Ch. of England.	All	- -	None -	None -
-	- -	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -

(Continued on next page)

COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra- Metropolitan).	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Guildford -	Yes - -	Public and private.	Birch - -	Modified form of fagging.	Moni- tors.	—	6 acres	Close	brders. only.
Kingston-on- Thames.	Yes - -	Public -	Caning - -	May report or exclude from playground.	Moni- tors chiefly.	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	Close	All -
Reigate -	Yes - -	Moderate	- . - -	- . - -	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre	Close	Both
<i>Semi-classical, Schools—</i> Cranleigh -	Practically so	Private -	Corporal -	Can report only.	—	—	About 3 acres.	Close	Both
Farnham -	Yes - -	Private -	Corporal -	None . -	Masters	26	5,000 sq. ft.	Close	Both
<i>Non-classical Schools—</i> Blechingley -	Yes - -	Public	Corporal -	None . -	Masters	24	30 perches.	Close	All -
Guildford (Abbot's School.) -	Subject to regulations of gover- nors.	Public -	Corporal -	Report to H.M.	—	—	5 or 6 perches.	Close	All -
<i>Schools in abey- ance—</i> Croydon (Whitgift's Hospital.) -	- - -	- - -	- . - -	- . - -	—	—	—	—	—

RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Poles - -	Drilling -	Yes	Prefects only.	Classics, mathematics, and history.	Classics, mathematics and history.	Indifferent	To limited extent.	—
Poles - -	Drilling and dancing.	100 yards up down strt.	None -	Classics, mathematics, French, &c.	English education; in some cases French and Latin.	Trustees with advice of H.M. or Universities.	- - -	Limited room; short residence of parents within town.
None -	Drilling for a small fee.	No	None -	Those in use.	Writing and arithmetic.	Existing system satisfactory.	Neither possible nor expedient.	No provision for assistants; bad house, &c.
Yes - -	Yes -	None	All -	Those in use.	Writing, arithmetic, French, surveying.	Managers, if school be honestly conducted.	Neither possible nor expedient.	—
No - -	Drilling -	Schl. premises.	Town library kept in master's house.	Divinity, English, French, arithmetic, &c.	Elementary, with French and in some cases Latin.	By a county Board.	After 14 -	Small room; insufficient staff of teachers.
No - -	Drill -	Leave premises only with a master.	- - -	Commercial.	Commercial -	Government, subject to approval of Trustees, or by Bishop.	- - -	Irregular attendance of foundationers.
No - -	Drill -	—	Subscribers	Eng., elementary math., experimental science, political economy.	Commercial -	Government	Not expedient.	Admission of boys at 2s. per quarter depresses the standard.
- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

REGISTRATION.		COUNTRY OF SCHOOL (continued)				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.	
Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Industrious amongst scholars.	Open to all, or Masters only.	H.M.	Parents.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of	Expedient that Examiners be appointed by Government Universities, or whom.	Special Provision whether possible or expedient.
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Classics, mathematics, history, and history.	Classics, mathematics, history, and history.	Classics, mathematics, history, and history.	Indifferent.	To limited extent.
Yes.	Drilling and dancing.	None.	Classics, mathematics, French, and Latin.	Classics, mathematics, French, and Latin.	Classics, mathematics, French, and Latin.	Indifferent.	Indifferent.
None.	Drilling for a small fee.	None.	Those in use.	Writing and arithmetic.	Writing and arithmetic.	Neither possible nor expedient.	No provision for assistants; but house, etc.
Yes.	Yes.	None.	Those in use.	Writing, with metric French, and surveying.	Writing, with metric French, and surveying.	Neither possible nor expedient.	None.
Yes.	Drilling.	Small private house in master's house.	Divinity, English, French, and Latin.	Elementary, with French and Latin.	Elementary, with French and Latin.	After 14.	Small private house in master's house.
Yes.	Drill.	Leave premises only with a master.	Commercial.	Commercial.	Commercial.	Government subject to approval of Trustees or by Bishop.	Irregular attendance of scholars.
Yes.	Drill.	None.	Mathematics, history, and political economy.	Commercial.	Commercial.	Government.	Admission of boys at 12, not quite for preference standard.

COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra-Metropolitan).

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION
OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY
TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
CATERHAM -	815	Thos. Clark -	1804	£ (No endowment beyond school-house, garden, &c.	£	£	Yes	2d. a week to 7s. 6d. a qrtr.	Labourers, ar- tisans, and tradesmen.	55	62
CHARLWOOD -	1,542	J. Bristow -	1637	8	7	—	Yes	None	Day labourers	4	—
CHERTSEY -	6,589	Sir W. Perkins	1725	527	226	161	Yes; both.	None	Mechanics and labourers.	75	90
CHIPSTEAD -	541	Mary Stephens	1731 about	79	20	25	Yes	None	Labourers -	5	1
CROYDON : 1. Abp. Tenison's School. 2. Abp. Whitgift's	20,325 —	Abp. Tenison Abp. Whitgift	1714 1599	161 3471	161 380*	—	Yes; both.	2d. (20 free)	Mechanics and labourers.	81	64
EGHAM -	4,864	Henry Strode	1703	708 (mixed charity)	182	—	Yes	None	Tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	70 about	—
ESHER -	1,460	Nathaniel Geo. Petre.	1789	25	25	—	Yes	None	Small trades- men, artisans, and labourers.	55	70
GODSTONE -	1 853	James Evelyn	1783	21	21	—	Yes	2d. to 3d.	Agricultural labourers.	26	30
GUILDFORD -	8 020	{ T. Baker - T. Wilson -	{ 21 Eliz. 1714 }	82	82	Information supplied by Charity Commissioners					
KEW (Queen's School).	1,099	?	? 1810	32	10	4	Yes	1d.	Labourers -	54	28

* See above page 160.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer-tificated.	School under Govern-ment In-spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)							
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
—	—	—	—	9 boys M.; 1 boy B.	None	Two	Trustees	Master trained.	No	Two.	
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Rector	Neither	No	Mast. only.	
25	25	—	—	None	Six	Three	Trustees	New mast. cert.	No	Three.	
—	—	—	—	None	One (usually three).	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.	
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., 3 monitors, mist., 2 monitors.	
—	—	—	—	12 E., 24 M.	None	Court of Coopers' Company, Lond.		B.A. Dub.	No	1 monitor and drill sergeant.	
—	—	—	—	None	None	Off. Trust. of charity funds.	Managers of Nat. Sch.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	5 (boys' sch.) 6 (girls' sch.)	
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Owner of Felbridge Park.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.	
from accounts of 1861. No return from school.											
—	34 partly clothed.	—	—	None	(Four received £1 1s.)	Com-mittee.	Com-mittee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.	

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
KINGSTON: Tiffin's School, Girls' School -	9,790	T. Tiffin -	1638	£ 85	£ 42	£ 39	Yes	None	Mechanics and labourers.	Aver- age 52	—
		E. Brown -	1648	90	19*	29	—	—	- - -	—	120
LEATHERHEAD -	2,079	J. Lucas -	1796	17	17	Information supplied by Charity Commissioners					
MORDEN -	654	E. Gardiner and others.	1731 and 1736	64	34	30	Yes (at will of lord of manor).	None	Agricultural labourers or journeymen mechanics.	42	34
MORTLAKE -	3,778	{ Lady Capel - A. Franks -	{ 1719 1810	{ 45	—	45	A national school mainly supported by voluntary contributions.				
NEWDIGATE -	608	Geo. Steere -	1661 about	25	25	—	None	None	Agricultural labourers.	18	—
RICHMOND -	10,926	{ Subscription Lady Dorothy Capel. Wm. Smithet	{ 1713 1719 1722	{ 161	64	97	Yes; both.	2d.	Tradesmen, gardeners, and labourers.	200	100
WEST HORSLEY -	706	Rev. W. Fuller- ton and others.	1813	51	42	9	None	2d. and 1d.	Labourers -	43	66
WEYBRIDGE -	1,603	C. and E. Hop- ton.	1730	3	3	—	Yes	4d., 3d., 2d., 1d.	- - -	113	128
Total -				5,655	1,360						

* Besides 10l. to Norbiton National School, 8l. to Infant School

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer-tificated.	School under Govern-ment In-spection or not.	Number of Teachers.			
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)										
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
20	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Two	-	Man. of Pub.Sch.	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	Two.
—	26	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
from accounts of 1861. No return from school.														
(Children receive shoes; boys caps, &c.; girls cloaks, &c.		—	—	None	-	None	-	Min. churchwar-dens, and lord of manor.		Neither	-	No	-	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Two (non-resident).	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. only.
20	20	—	—	None	-	None	-	Six	-	Twelve managers.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	Eight.
10	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Rector	-	Rector	-	Neither	-	Mast.,mist., and teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	-	Six	-	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	Three.

(Richmond Road), and 57. to girls' school, Surbiton.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

CHICHESTER.—PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

THE school is nominally under the government and control of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Their power is in fact confined to the choice of a person to fill the Prebend of Highleigh, to which the mastership is attached. They have nothing to do with the finances, the management of the estates, or the application of the income. They claim to have authority jointly with the Bishop of Chichester and the Prebendary of Highleigh to alter the statutes, and have altered them from time to time. No such alterations were contemplated by Bishop Storey, who expected his statutes to be perpetual, (*in perpetuum valitura et duratura, salvis tantum nobis quamdiu in humanis egerimus potestate et auctoritate promissa omnia et singula mutandi*), and directed a forfeiture of certain lands at Amberley in case of a breach of the statutes by the bishop. This power, whether illegal or not, was exercised as early as 1550, when laymen were made eligible to the mastership.

By Bishop Carr's Statutes, 1828, the freedom of the school was limited to Chichester, and the number of boys limited to 10, who were to be nominees of the dean and chapter. By a more recent statute (10 October 1860), the subjects to be taught freely are restricted to Latin, Greek, and the principles of the Church of England, a payment of 10*l.* a year being enjoined for all further instruction.

As a fact, no boy is educated gratis.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the prebendal house, which is large and comfortable, and a three-storied building* adjoining the house. This building is said to be older than Bishop Storey's foundation, and was probably the seat of the grammar school before the duty of teaching therein was imposed on the Prebendary of Highleigh. In practice it has been considered as a part of the prebend, and has descended with it. The building is in good repair. It was faced with stone a few years ago by the master at an expense to himself of 300*l.*; each story is formed by one room, 40 feet by 18. The uppermost room was formerly the schoolroom, but is now unused. The middle room was a dormitory for boarders, and is suited for the purpose. The present schoolroom is on the ground floor, and is rather low and dark. There is no playground. The small piece of ground surrounding the school buildings is treated as part of the prebendal garden.

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Staff.—The prebendary is the only master on the foundation; he is left to employ assistants when he thinks fit. At present he has one resident assistant, and visiting masters for French and German.

Foundation.—There are no boys on the foundation. The dean and chapter do not exercise their right to nominate 10 foundation boys. Such boys would practically have to pay 10*l.* a year, whether they were nominated by the chapter or not; they prefer to go direct to the master without a nomination. There are no boarders at present. The total number of boys is 18, all under 14 years of age.

Instruction.—The instruction is mainly classical.

I had some difficulty in obtaining leave to examine the boys, who were thought too young for public trial. I was allowed, however, to examine the first class, consisting of three boys, 12 years of age. Two of these were beginning to read the Hecuba of Euripides, and construed it very fairly, and were well grounded in Greek grammar. The Latin construing and grammar of all three boys was above the average of boys of their age. Some of the Latin verse composition was very fair. Three boys worked quadratic equations with ease; one of them could solve easy cubic equations; in arithmetic they could deal with problems of all kinds. I had little time to examine in English subjects, but it seemed to me that English history was learnt by heart rather than digested. All learn either French or German. No drawing, no music, no natural science is taught.

Judging of the school by these three boys, who are further advanced than any little boys I have met with of the same age, I cannot but praise the teaching power which has been applied to them.

This school furnishes excellent preparatory training for the higher classical schools. The sons of some resident gentry and of the professional men and principal tradesmen resort to the school till the age of 14, when they are usually removed to larger places of education. The number of boys has never been very high, 25 having been the maximum in the time of the present master. The diminution in the number is attributed—1. To the opening of the schools at Hurst and Shoreham. 2. To the opening of scholarships in the public schools to competition. The present master has in former years had pupils who have passed direct from the school to the universities and have subsequently taken high honours there; but it has become the fashion for boys to leave the school at an earlier age than formerly.

There are probably as many boys in the school as would be found in Chichester requiring the kind of education it offers; but it might, by modifying its curriculum, take in a large class at present unprovided for. It must be noticed that Bishop Storey contemplated the reception of "*grammaticos et alios quoscunque ad dictam nostram venientes scholam*," and that he directed the dean and chapter to choose for master "*unum presbyterum grammatica*

et alia literatura bene et sufficienter instructum."* There is some ground therefore for a complaint which was made against the statute of 1860, that it was unfair to limit the subjects of free instruction to Latin and Greek. 10*l.* a year is a high sum to pay for instruction in English subjects (the sum charged for these with French or German is 12*l.*) and the scale of payment operates to make the school too exclusive. It is obvious that the other regulations made in 1860 are nugatory. No boy is likely to submit to a preliminary examination for the foundation, if, by so doing, he gets no advantage over non-foundationers.

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The principal defect in the constitution of the school is the anomalous position of the master. He is Prebendary of Highleigh, and claims to be responsible to no one for the application of the income of his benefice.† He is burthened with the duty of teaching

* Mr. Pycroft, in a letter to the Secretary to the Charity Commissioners, states that "a survey of the cathedral made at the time of the Reformation shows that the dean and chapter were at that period accustomed to maintain a second master for reading, writing, and accounts."

† Some months after the date of the above report, I received from the Rev. T. Browne, Prebendary of Highleigh and head master of the Prebendal School, the following letter, which, besides containing valuable information respecting the endowment and the present condition of the school, sets forth the master's suggestions for its improvement.

Prebendal School, Chichester,

"My dear Sir,

January 4th, 1867.

"I am requested by Mr. Roby to address to you any suggestions that I have to make for the improvement of this school. Permit me, then, to say that we labour under a great disadvantage in having no scholarship, exhibition, or other stimulus of the same kind, for the encouragement of learning, and that all the emoluments in any way available for the payment of masters or teachers are comparatively small in value. The schoolroom is, as you have seen, not adapted for a larger number of boys than thirty; so that the capitation fees must be kept up to the present rate, or no competent master can be obtained. Supposing the school room to be fitted, the income thence derived would be 300*l.* a year, to pay three masters. But I much doubt if Chichester and its neighbourhood would supply thirty day scholars at 10*l.* per annum, each."

"Again, supposing the terms to be lowered to 8*l.*, this would reduce the total income to 240*l.* and it would depress the character of the school, by lowering the stipends of the masters and letting in boys of an inferior grade. Then the sons of the gentry would desert the school, and the higher branches of learning would be no longer in the same request as heretofore."

"Now the remedy for our financial disadvantages might be this. By the statutes of Bishop E. Storey the Prebendary of Highleigh is officially connected with the Prebendal school. He is bound to teach Latin and Greek therein, and to preside over the general business of the school. His prebend is of considerable value, but unfortunately the greater part of it is at present the property of lessees. There is a small amount (15*l.*) of reserved rents secured to the prebendary, and an annual payment of 60*l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in lieu of property sold by him to them in 1864. For any other emolument he has to wait for the great uncertainty of renewals of leases held on lives. It has happened to me that no such renewal has taken place in the space of ten years.

"Now if the Schools Inquiry Commissioners would prevail on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to give an equivalent for the property of the prebend of Highleigh (as they, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have done in some other cases), the means of enlarging the school might be obtained. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners could deal with me, the Prebendary, as they did in 1864, and so provide an annual income available for the supply of the deficiency under which the school now suffers. This is the point which I would respectfully urge upon your Commission. I have before said, and I say again, that it would give me pleasure to co-operate with your Commission in the good work of extending the benefits of this ancient school far beyond its present necessary limits. But money must be raised for building purposes and other incidents

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in the school, and, according to the statutes if he fails in such duty, is dismissible by the dean and chapter; but the school belongs to the prebend rather than the prebend to the school, and, when once collated, the prebendary may defy the governors to whom, as master, he ought to be subject. The Charity Commissioners have been applied to on this subject, and have decided against their own right to call on the master for an account, or to inspect the school. They also decided that the only mode of enforcing the duties of the master, in case of a breach thereof, would be by appeal to the visitor of the cathedral.

An account of the complaints made in former years against the school will be found in a return made to the House of Commons, June 1860.

I presume the statute of 10 October 1860 was made to remedy the defects complained of. The chief grievance seems to have been the difference made between the foundationers and those not on the foundation. This grievance the statute has removed, but only by a remedy which amounts to the exclusion of foundationers altogether.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Edward Storey, Bishop of Chichester, in 1497, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter and the then Prebendary of Highleigh, ordained that the Prebendary of Highleigh should thenceforth be master of a grammar school.

School Property.—The prebend of Highleigh consists of some land and the tithes at Highleigh in the parish of Sidlesham, and of portions of tithe in the parishes of Burgham and Bishopstone, all in the county of Sussex. (Carlisle, ii. 592.) For the income see letter of the Prebendary of Highleigh. Buildings adapted to their purpose. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a grammar school in Chichester for ever, especially as a remedy against the prevailing ignorance of the clergy. In case of illness or other cause of absence of the prebendary, it is enacted that his substitute shall teach gratuitously the "*grammatici et alii*," who come to the school "*addiscendi causa*." Elsewhere "*pueri et grammatici*" are mentioned (Storey's Statutes). By a rule made in 1828, 10 boys, nominated by dean and chapter, to be taught Latin and Greek gratuitously, paying 10*l.* for other subjects; by rule of 1860, children of Protestant parents in Chichester, or of clergymen holding or having held cures within diocese of Chichester, are eligible.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (founder). Besides Greek, Latin, and principles of Church of England, which are to be taught gratuitously, all or any of the following subjects on payment of 10*l.* per annum: Euclid, algebra and other mathematical subjects, writing, arithmetic, history,

before we can advance in such a course; and I see no other way of getting it than that which I have now suggested. There is now no fund for the reparation of the school house. Whatever is done to it comes from the liberality of the Prebendary. I have spent 400*l.* upon it without any legal obligation so to do. No doubt the present state of things is capable of improvement. And if you will have the goodness to bring this subject before your Commission, I shall hope that some good will come of it. Of course the Dean of Chichester is very competent to advise on this matter, from his local knowledge of the Prebend and the school.

I am, dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

T. BROWN,

Prebendary of Highleigh."

H. A. Giffard, Esq.

geography, and such other subjects as may fit boys for mercantile pursuits or for military or naval professions (Statutes of 1860).

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Government and Masters.—Statutes modified in 1502, 1550, 1828, 1860. Dean and Chapter, with consent of Bishop and Prebendary of Highleigh (the master), have power to do so. The prebend of Highleigh is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

Master has control of the property, and, subject to the statutes, the entire management of school. He must be a priest of Church of England in order to hold his prebend. He may hold a benefice with mastership, provided he have "*unum hostiarium idoneum*" (i. e. a qualified usher).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A., prebendary of the cathedral.

Day Scholars.—13, [14 in May 1867, four of whom were between 14 and 16 years of age], nearly all from distances under a quarter of a mile, mostly sons of professional men, pay 10*l.* per annum; do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to read and write English correctly, to construe and parse some easy Latin author, and to work the elementary rules of arithmetic with ease and correctness. If over 14, they are to construe and parse some easy Greek book, and more advanced Latin authors.

The number of boys is too small to admit of regular classification. School course modified to suit the future employment of boys. Religious instruction in principles of Church of England obligatory on all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general merit. Examinations by head master. No prizes given. Diligence rewarded by occasional holidays.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and, very rarely, caning; the last publicly.

No playground.

School time, 40 weeks per annum; study, 26 hours per week.

No boy gone to the University within the last five years.

TABLE A.

The Names, Ages, Parentage, &c. of Boys attending this School in the first half of the year 1866.

No.	Age.	
1	15	} Sons of a lady of private fortune resident in Chichester.
2	11	
3	15	
4	14	} Sons of a Major, 49th Regt. They reside in Chichester.
5	13	
6	13	Son of a solicitor in Chichester.
		Son of an agriculturist at Itchenor, about six miles from Chichester.
7	14	Son of a surgeon in Chichester.
8	12	} Sons of an agriculturist at Drayton, about two miles from school.
9	10	
10	12	} Sons of a physician resident in Chichester.
11	10	
12	12	Son of a lady residing in Chichester.
13	11	Son of a lady residing in Chichester.

All those who reside in Chichester reside at a less distance than a quarter of a mile from the School.

There are no boarders.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The boys of the school being only 13 in number, I have found it all but impossible to answer these questions seriatim. I think it best therefore to say that every boy in the school learns Latin, and when old enough, Greek; that the boys are reading plays of Sophocles and Euripides, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Cæsar, Nepos, and other books of an elementary character, according to their respective capacities; that the elder boys do exercises in Latin composition in prose and verse, and in Greek prose; that all but three are learning French or German; that all learn history, geography, English grammar and composition, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and that the elder boys are fairly advanced in algebra and Euclid. It should be noticed that each boy's work is made to have an especial bearing on the profession or business in which he is hereafter to be engaged. Some go to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where several have greatly distinguished themselves; others to the Army or Navy, the learned professions, or to mercantile pursuits. All receive religious instruction, according to the statutes of Bishop Carr. And while the intentions of Bishop Storey are as faithfully carried out as may be at present, facilities are given for fulfilling the wishes of parents and guardians with respect to the subjects of study in each pupil's case. It is the endeavour to do this that renders impossible, with so small a number of boys, that classification which the questions on the form sent presuppose. (From the Head master.)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| B. C. Caffin. | First class in Lit. human. at Oxford, and three prizes for theological essays at Worcester College, of which he was fellow and tutor. He is now second master at Durham school. |
| W. Rayner. | First class in the classical tripos at Cambridge, fellow and tutor of Clare. |
| G. Snooke, | Sixth wrangler and third-class classical tripos, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. |
| C. A. Brown. | Second class moderations, and third-class final examinations; exhibitions at Christ Church, Oxford. |

CHICHESTER.—WHITBY'S SCHOOL.

See MR. GIFFARD's General Report, Vol. VII. p. 131.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. ii. 153, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Oliver Whitby, by will, 16 February 1702, gave a farm in parish of West Wittering, and rectory and lease of titles from prebendary of West Wittering, for maintenance of a school, for board, lodging, education, and part clothing of 12 poor boys; and fixed master's salary at 20*l.*, and directed 8*l.* per annum to be set aside towards providing a fund for renewing lease. Testator also directed his trustees to pay for teaching of six poor children of parish of West Wittering to read, and to pay for their books. Deeds in custody of solicitors to Charity, not accessible to public.

School Property. — Average annual income from endowment 1,650*l.* gross, 1,450*l.* net, of which about 1,300*l.* is applied to school.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site reasonably well adapted to their purpose. Schoolroom and playroom recently added. All masters reside on premises.

Objects of Trust.—Boys to be chosen out of poor boys whose parents are not dissenters, and are exempt from poor tax; to be chosen within city and parishes of Harting and West Wittering, four from each place, if boys fitting be offered (Founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, arithmetic, and mathematics (Founder's will).

Government and Masters.—By an order of Master of the Rolls, 25 May 1826, trustees were empowered to increase number of boys from 12 to 20, and to further increase number from time to time as funds permitted. Under this power, number has been gradually increased to 46.

Trustees have power to make rules, and appoint and dismiss master. Must be five in number; and "no parliament man or dissenter" may be chosen. Survivors appoint new trustees.

Master must be of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed at rate of 18*l.* 1*s.* for board and education of each boy. Assistant master has separate apartments on school premises with board and salary of 35*l.* a year.

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending 31 Dec. 1866.

[illegible]

† On 450%. (part of this) for half a year only.

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Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—46. Three meals a day; meat once. Cubical contents of bed rooms in larger boarding house, 328 in smaller, 281 feet per boy. Rise $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ a.m.; retire 8 to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read tolerably, and have some knowledge of Church Catechism.

School classification uniform. School course occasionally modified to suit special cases. Head master responsible for religious instruction. Bishop Blomfield's family prayers used morning and night.

Promotions by general proficiency.

School examined half-yearly by neighbouring clergymen and others selected by trustees. Prizes given, and premiums for general good conduct on boy's leaving.

Punishments: principally short tasks or impositions. Corporal punishment rare, and by head master only.

Playground 525 square yards. Drilling practised.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 33 hours in the week. Playtime about 25 hours weekly.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

W. L. Woods, Esq., Chilgrove, near Chichester.

F. Smith, Esq., Salt Hill, near Chichester.

J. Bayton, Esq., Aldwick, near Chichester.

J. J. Johnson, Esq., West Broyle, near Chichester.

William Newland Esq., Bromley, near Guildford, Surrey.—(N.B. ceased to act since he left Chichester.)

Clerk to Trustees :

B. Binstead, Esq., Chichester.

Head Master:

Thomas Pescod.

CUCKFIELD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 161, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Edmund Flower, citizen of London, by will dated 11th July 1521, founded a free grammar school, and left 100*l.* to be laid out in land for use of master. William Spicer, by deed 1st Nov. 1529, gave manor of Redstone in Reigate, to increase master's salary to 10*l.*, and for other purposes. Manor subsequently exchanged for other lands, which came to Crown on dissolution of chantries, but payment of then existing rent secured to school. Above 112 acres purchased, but transferred in 1588 to Thomas Pelham, who had become a benefactor, for 80*l.* and a rentcharge of 20*l.* per annum.

School Property.—Rentcharges amounting to 28*l.* 10*s.* There is a school-house attached to charity, but of unknown origin.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free grammar school at Cuckfield.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (foundation)*; subjects taught in National schools (Order of Court of Chancery, 1846).

Government and Masters.—Order of Court of Chancery in 1846, vicar sole trustee.

Schoolmaster to be nominated by Vicar of Cuckfield, Rector of Balcombe, and three or four inhabitants of Cuckfield appointed by them. (Spicer's gift.)

Master was, by founder's will, to be a graduate, being a scholar and priest, able to teach grammar.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Income from endowment applied, under scheme of 1846, in aid of National school.

* Large extracts from the original ordinances, giving the details of the instructions prescribed, will be found in Carlisle's Gram. Sch. ii. 594, *seq.*

EAST GRINSTEAD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The trustees are five in number, and are all non-resident, except the vicar of East Grinstead, who is *ex officio* a trustee. No meeting of trustees has been held since the year 1856, in spite of the repeated efforts of the present vicar to convene one.

Property.—The net yearly income arising from the trust property is applied in payment of the master, and consists of the rent of Surge's farm (which is let at 40*l.* per annum), and the interest of 50*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* which is invested in 3 per cent. consols. There is no immediate prospect of any increase in the value of the farm.

Buildings.—There are no school buildings belonging to the trust, the original schoolhouse having long since fallen into decay. The school is at present held in a room lent for the purpose by the Earl De La Warre, one of the trustees.

Staff.—There is only one master, Mr. C. Duplex, who has held the office for upwards of 30 years.

Statutes.—The school is at present subject to a scheme, settled in Chancery in the year 1847, by which the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, the church catechism, and the Holy Scriptures were substituted for Latin and Greek.

Meetings of the trustees were directed to be held at least twice in every year, and oftener if requisite. This regulation, as above observed, has been disregarded.

In other respects, I believe the statutes are observed by the master.

The expenses of the above scheme amounted to 261*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and were defrayed by the sale of timber on the Surge's farm.

Foundation.—The nomination of the scholars rests with the vicar "by request of the other trustees." The late vicar used to exercise the power, and his nominations were confirmed at subsequent meetings of the trustees. The present vicar also nominates boys to the school, but no confirmation is required or given. The number of foundationers rests with the trustees, the scheme directing merely that there should be "not less than 25." The master is allowed to take, in addition to the foundation scholars, who pay nothing, other pupils on his own account, upon terms to be agreed upon between himself and the parents.

There were on the books of the school at the time of my visit 25 foundation boys, and 15 day scholars, paying each from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week. The attendance is very irregular. The boys are chiefly the sons of agricultural labourers. The instruction is far below that of a good National school. In fact I was assured by the vicar that many of the children in the National school at East Grinstead itself were much better educated; whilst they have the advantage of excellent buildings, a government grant, and

government inspection. Some of the tradesmen in the town send their boys to the National school, there being nothing better at hand. The Grammar school is an asylum for those who are either too indigent or too parsimonious to pay anything for education, and for the few who, in spite of bad accommodation and bad instruction, think it a finer thing to be at the "Grammar School" than at a "parish school."

The school trustees and the present master have frequently been engaged in litigation, and each fresh suit has involved heavy expenses, which have been defrayed mainly out of the meagre fund of the trust. These disputes caused the school to be shut up between 1839 and 1847, the date of the new scheme. The late vicar was anxious to annex the endowment to the National school and to dismiss the present master; in this project he was successfully resisted by the master, who remains on the old footing of master of the Grammar school. The present vicar is also anxious to have the endowment applied in aid of the National school. I am informed, however, that such a course would not benefit the latter, but would merely cause the government grant to abate.

No spontaneous effort to restore the school to a respectable footing can be expected from the inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture. But there are many in the town for whom a better education than they get at present is desirable, even if they do not desire it themselves.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 165, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—A schoolhouse in existence before 1708 endowed by Robt. Payne, by will dated 16th Aug. 1708, with an estate of 69 acres.

School Property.—Present annual income from rent of a farm, and interest on 56*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* consols, is 41*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* No school buildings; old school-room fell into decay before 1775.

Objects of Trust.—To found a free grammar school in East Grinstead, to teach the youth of the parish. (Payne.) To give an English education free to 25 children of East Grinstead. (Scheme of 1847.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Payne.) Reading, writing, and arithmetic. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery in 1847. Trustees appointed by Court of Chancery; at present four noblemen and gentlemen living in the neighbourhood, and vicar ex officio.

Master appointed by trustees; must be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives nearly 42*l.* from endowment, and upwards of 8*l.* from capitation fees.

Day Scholars.—25 on foundation educated gratuitously, 15 of them under 10; 15 non-foundations, pay from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week. All children of labourers living within three miles of the school. The foundation scholars are required to attend church twice on Sunday. Boys from a distance dine in schoolroom.

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Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required to know the letters of the alphabet on admission.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week.

No playground.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Earl De la Warr, Buckhurst Park, Sussex.

The Lord Colchester, Berkley Square.

John D. Magens, Esq., Dover.

The Hon. and Rev. R. W. S. West, Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Ex-officio:

The Rev. John Peat, M.A., vicar of East Grinstead.

Head Master:

C. R. Duplex.

HASTINGS.—PARKER'S SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The school property is managed by the trustees of the Hastings Charities, who employ a clerk and receiver at a salary of 30*l.* a year, hold quarterly meetings, and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. Under one of the standing resolutions of the trustees a committee consisting of three of their body is deputed annually to inspect and to make half-yearly reports on this and the other schools which are included in the trust. A few such reports have been entered in the minute book, but the inspection does not seem to be very regular or very extensive.

Statutes.—The Chancery scheme of 1813 is in force, except in the following particulars :

(1.) The master is not obliged to “give his whole time to the school,” or debarred from “other employment.” He is a surveyor by profession, and finds time to pursue his calling between the school hours. He also gives private lessons in the town. He is regularly employed by the trustees to look after the trust estates, and receives 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum for this duty.

(2.) The rule which directs the expulsion of a boy in case of “absence for three days without the approbation of the master or in case of any other misconduct” is not enforced.

(3.) The “art of navigation” is not taught to all the boys; a few of them are taught to know the points of the compass.

(4.) Saturday is a whole holiday. No instruction is given in religious duties; nor is the catechism taught in the school.

(5.) No boy learns mathematics.

(6.) The school hours are from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, throughout the year.

Buildings.—The present schoolroom was built by and is the freehold property of the master. It is roomy and well adapted for a school. Occasionally it is used in the evening for concerts and lectures which the boys are allowed to attend gratis. The room is very fairly furnished with school apparatus.

Staff.—There is only one master on the foundation, who receives the net income of the charity, amounting to a little over 200*l.* a year. No provision is made for an assistant. Three of the best boys are detached by the master to help in the teaching of the younger boys. Of the three boys so engaged at the time of my visit, one had been at the school over two years, one one year, the third less than a year. The master was educated at the school, was afterwards master of Saunders' school, and was promoted to his present situation in 1848.

Foundation.—The school is open to every boy, who is a son of an inhabitant of the town or port of Hastings, between the ages of six and eight inclusive. A small weekly charge varying from 1*d.* to 4*d.* a week is made for stationery. No other payment is

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made by the boys. By a resolution of the trustees, dated the 26th of January 1865, the master is allowed to use his discretion in refusing to admit boys under the age of eight years "when unable to read," and the "school committee are directed to take into consideration the master's suggestions as to a half-yearly examination." The average attendance is 70 boys. None of them are boarders.

Discipline.—The discipline is defective. The boys copy from each other without check or scruple, and are manifestly unaccustomed to a strict examination.

Instruction.—None but elementary subjects are or can be taught in the school. The boys spell and write decently, and the first class can write a piece of English from dictation fairly. Their knowledge of general geography is above the average, and they can work sums in arithmetic up to the rule of practice accurately. But beyond this little is attempted. English grammar is especially defective. Three or four boys learn geometrical drawing; but I did not see any specimens of their work.

Remarks.—This school, like many others of its type, has been allowed to sink to the level of a second-rate National school. Its downward course has been gradual but certain. The insufficiency of the staff, the tenure of the buildings, the low scale of payment, the age at which the boys are admitted, the limit of age which terminates their stay at the school, the absence of regular inspection and examination, and the varied avocations of the master, who is said to be well qualified to conduct, and has in former days conducted, a much higher class of school, all tend to weigh it down. I do not think that the school, under its present régime answers either the intention of its founder or any other useful end.

Many of the inhabitants of Hastings and some of the trustees are quite willing to see one obvious remedy introduced—a moderate capitation fee.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, I. 230.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Parker, by will, 15 November 1619, gave to mayor and corporation of Hastings about 113 acres of land in parish of Ore, towards maintenance of a schoolmaster.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment * 229*l.* gross, 206*l.* net, whole of which is paid to the master. Property being in neighbourhood of town, portion may possibly become available for building.

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for A.D. 1865.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Rents - -	226	0 0	Clerk's salary, &c. - -	10	5 0
			Master's - - - -	210	7 5
			Land tax and insurance - -	1	2 5
			Repairs - - - -	2	3 2
			"Trustees bill" - - - -	1	5 0
				£ 225	3 0

Site and buildings private property of master; well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Youth of inhabitants of Hastings (Founder's Will), every son of an inhabitant of town and port or liberties to have a right to enter upon foundation, between ages of six and eight years inclusive; no boy to continue more than seven years unless master think proper (Scheme A. D. 1813.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Learning, manners, and other virtuous education (Founder's Will). All boys to be taught to read and spell English, writing, casting accounts, and art of navigation; on forenoon of every Saturday religious duties, catechism, and to read such portion of Old and New Testament and liturgy of Church of England as master thinks proper; first two classes to learn mathematics (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery and published A.D. 1813. Trustees (Municipal Charity Trustees) appointed by the Court of Chancery.

Master appointed and removed by trustees. Must be of Church of England; may not have preferment or other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars third grade.

Masters.—Master's average net yearly income from endowment 206*l.* No assistants.

Day Scholars.—About 70, all between six and 14 years of age; sons of labourers, mechanics, and tradesmen from distances up to two miles. Fees 1*d.* up to 4*d.* a week, for which master finds stationery, &c. School not open on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys classified according to general proficiency. School course sometimes modified to suit boys subsequent career. Master responsible for religious instruction. No prayers used.

Promotions by proficiency.

School occasionally examined by trustees. No prizes.

Corporal punishment in public.

No playground.

School open 25 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Wastel Brisco, Esq., Bohemia, Hastings.

Alfred Burton, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Rickman Godlee, Esq., 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

John Grenside, Esq., Hastings.

Thomas Hickes, Esq., Tivoli, Hastings.

Arthur Jackson, Esq., London Road, Croydon.

Frederick North, Esq., Hastings.

Stephen Putland, merchant, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

George Scrivens, banker, Hastings.

Francis William Staines, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Frederick Ticehurst, surgeon, Hastings.

Clerk to Trustees:

William Blackman Young, solicitor, Hastings.

Head Master:

John Banks.

HASTINGS.—SAUNDERS' SCHOOLS.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—Some remarks on the governing body of this charity will be found in the report on Parker's School.

The charity consists of three schools: an upper school for boys, and two dames' schools for children of both sexes.

Statutes.—The following clauses of the statutes have ceased to be observed:—

Boys' School.—(1.) The schoolroom is not provided by the schoolmaster, but has been bought by the trustees out of the funds of the charity. No rent is charged to the master.

(2.) The boys' school is not "in an open and healthy situation," but in the lowest and most inaccessible part of the town.

(3.) No boy is instructed either in mathematics or in the art of navigation.

(4.) Latin is not taught in the school, "the parents and friends" of the boys being indifferent or averse to such instruction.

(5.) The school does not meet on Saturdays: instruction is however given in the catechism once every week.

Dames' Schools.—(6.) The dames' schools are not adapted to contain each 30 children; nor is the number in each school restricted to 30.

(7.) The sum laid out in apprenticing boys does not amount to 50*l.* per annum. The sum has varied from 30*l.* 1*s.* (the amount expended yearly between 1845 to 1848) to 34*l.* (the amount expended yearly since 1848).

Buildings.—The boys' school consists of one room decently furnished, but too small for the number of boys. A small piece of ground adjoining the school was formerly hired by the trustees for a playground for the boys; but on the report of the master in 1859 that this playground was a nuisance, it was abandoned. There is at present no playground.

The dames' schools are at present held in the respective cottages of the two dames, and the rooms devoted to school purposes are as confined and ill-ventilated as can well be conceived. One dame has 35 children on her books, the other has 40. The rooms allotted to them are not large enough for one third of that number. The former is strictly an infant school; the latter contains children of all ages up to 12.

Foundation.—The number of boys in the upper school is by statute fixed at, and in practice seldom falls below, 70, who pay nothing except a small weekly charge of 2*d.* for the loan of books.

The children in the dames' school pay from 2*d.* to 3*d.* a week.

Staff.—There is only one master in the boys' school. The dames have sole charge of their respective schools.

Instruction.—The instruction in the boys' school is of the most elementary kind. Nearly all the boys are under 10 years of age.

Neither Latin nor any language except English is attempted. I examined the first class (14 boys) in arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and English dictation. Their arithmetic was very good, and their knowledge of the little text books of English history, which they used, creditable. But they were weak in geography, and, as might be expected, in English grammar. Some very good drawings from the flat were shown me. The chief occupation of the dames' school is to teach their children to read.

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Remarks.—This endowment, together with Parker's, was, as the statutes make very evident, intended to provide a much higher class of education than is at present given. I spoke with several gentlemen in the town who were or had been connected with the trust, and found them as a rule not averse to the introduction of moderate capitation fees with a view to improving the schools. The dames' schools might be restored to their old position of preparatory schools for the higher schools, and these might be relieved from the burden at present imposed on them of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic to a class of children who are already abundantly provided for in a better way elsewhere. The town of Hastings is fast increasing in population, and the land belonging to these schools will one day be required for building purposes, and will greatly increase in value. But even if this were not the case, each of them possesses an income exceeding 200*l.* a year, a quite sufficient nucleus for the establishment of a good middle-class education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 232, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of James Saunders, dated 7th Jan. 1708, who left all his real estate to corporation of Hastings, in trust to pay 40*l.* a year to a schoolmaster, 10*l.* each to two school-dames, and 20*l.* for putting out apprentices.

School Property.—Rent of 87 a. 2 r. 29 p. and an undivided moiety of 22 a. 1 r. 21 p. in the isle of Oxney in Kent. Average annual income of charity: gross, 202*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; net, 155*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Applied to this school, about 91*l.*

Buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a master to teach all poor boys, not exceeding 70, of the town of Hastings, and certain parts of the suburbs of the Castle parish. (Founder's will.) Such boys to enter between 6 and 12, and not, except at the master's discretion, to remain more than seven years. (Regulations of 1812.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading English, writing, casting accounts, and the Latin tongue. (Founder's will.) Reading English, writing, casting accounts, mathematics, the art of navigation for all boys; Latin for those whose friends desire it. Instruction in religious duties, the catechism, and such parts of the Liturgy of Church of England and Old and New Testaments as the master shall think proper, obligatory for all boys. (Regulations of 1812.)

Government and Masters.—New regulations made by Court of Chancery in 1812.

The regulations of 1812, as well as the founder's will, placed the administration of the charity in the hands of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty. Trustees now appointed by the Court of Chancery.

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Master must be a sober and discreet person, well qualified to teach Latin. (Founder's will.) Member of the Church of England, a sober and discreet person, qualified to teach Latin. (Regulations of 1812.) Removable by trustees for negligence or misconduct. Vacancies to be advertised in the local papers. Office not tenable with any employment such as to interfere with the execution of its duties; but the curate or officiating minister of any parish in Hastings, or within five miles, is eligible as master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master's income, 91*l.* from endowment; not exceeding 21*l.* from pupils not on foundation.

Day Scholars.—65 on foundation, paying nothing for education; 7 non-foundationers, paying 2*l.* 2*s.* annually, chiefly under 10; children of small tradesmen, mechanics, &c., from distances under a mile. Instruction elementary. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School variously classified according to subjects. School work begins and ends with prayers from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by work of the half-year.

Examination occasionally by trustees.

Punishments: tasks, lessons, &c. Corporal punishments inflicted publicly, but rare.

No playground.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 27 to 30 hours per week. One third of the lessons prepared out of school.

BALANCE SHEET for 1865.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Rent - - - - -	176	0 0	Schoolmaster - - - - -	90	0 0
Rent of moiety - - - - -	17	0 0	Two school dames - - - - -	34	0 0
Commissioners of Rother levels, one year's rent - - - - -	4	11 8	Repairs and insurance of school - - - - -	2	16 3
			Apprentice premiums - - - - -	25	10 0
			Repairs on estate - - - - -	17	13 1
			Land tax and insurance - - - - -	9	14 10
			Clerk, receiver, and postage - - - - -	10	5 0
			Balance - - - - -	7	12 6
	£197	11 8		£197	11 8

Trustees :
Same as at Parker's School.

HORSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The Mercers' Company manage the property, receive the income, and pay the expenses of the trust. According to the entries made in the "school-book" four-fifths of the combined rents of Collyer's and Mallory's estates have been placed to the credit of the school every year since 1839. But no arrears seem to have been paid to the school for previous years, during which it received a much smaller portion of the rents. The annual receipts far exceed the expenditure, and there is now in the hands of the Mercers' Company a balance amounting to more than 1,600*l*. Mr. Hare's report (1860) to the Charity Commissioners states that the Company account separately for the accumulated fund, but lay claim to the whole surplus. It seems that by Richard Collyer's will they are entitled to receive out of the rents of his estate only 20*s*. a year "for their painstaking." I have seen copies of the accounts between the Mercers' Company and the school between 1838 and 1855. In 1840 the balance in the hands of the Company was 1,830*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*. This, together with additional sums advanced by the Company, was expended in 1842, in rebuilding the school. The Mercers appear to have been liberal in not charging any interest on the advances made by them.

There are records in the school-book of visits paid by deputations from the Company in 1832, 1839, 1842 and 1853. On each occasion a memorandum in praise of the state of the school was entered and signed by the deputation. In 1853 a favourable report of the deputation was followed by an increase of 10*l*. in the master's salary.

Governors.—The local governors meet annually in May for the election of boys to the foundation. They have a power, which they do not exercise, to direct the teaching of Latin, and have authority to order repairs in the buildings to a trifling amount. Beyond this, though their jurisdiction is, by the statutes, equal, if not paramount, to that of the Mercers, they have no share in the government. Disputes have from time to time arisen between the local governors and the master, and in such cases the Mercers have decided between the litigants, and their decision has been final. If one may judge from the copies of correspondence entered in the school book, they have usually supported the master against the local governors.

Buildings.—The present school buildings consist of a school room about 40 feet long and 30 feet wide, flanked by two comfortable houses, one the residence of the master, the other of the usher. The schoolroom is lofty and well adapted for its purpose, and the buildings are in good repair. There is a deficiency of maps and black-boards, but the schoolroom is otherwise well furnished. The master and usher have small gardens, and there is a playground of about an acre and a half adjoining the school

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The site is low, and to all appearance damp, but is said to be not unhealthy. No provision is made in the buildings for the reception of boarders.

Staff.—The present staff consists of a master, who is a graduate of a Scotch University, and was elected in 1822, and an usher, elected in 1852. They both bear a high reputation in the town, and one of the schoolwardens, on retiring from office in 1858, spoke of them as “well qualified to render the boys every necessary information and assistance in the classics,” if such instruction should be desired.

Statutes.—The statutes of 1813 are in force, though their meaning and extent have from time to time been limited and modified as follows:—

(1.) The number of free boys was increased in 1857 from 60 to 80.

(2.) In 1826 at a meeting of the governors it was resolved to give preference to the candidates for admission in the following order:—

(a.) Boys of the parish of Horsham.

(b.) Children of the poor; and it was resolved that, whilst such were candidates, the upper classes should be excluded.

(3.) “The principles of religion” were in 1857 interpreted by the Mercers’ Company to mean “the doctrines and principles of the Church of England as set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles.”

(4.) Latin has been excluded altogether from the school.

(5.) The master is by the statutes “answerable for the teaching of Latin and the principles of religion.” Examinations are held annually, to which the schoolwardens are “invited” by the master as a favour, but he maintains that the holding of such examinations is not compulsory on him.

(6.) The annual salaries of the master and usher have been increased by successive “gratuities” from 110*l.* and 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* respectively, to 160*l.* and 100*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* respectively.

(7.) The power of the Mercers’ Company has increased at the expense of that of the local governors. In practice the Mercers claim and often exercise a veto on the recommendations of the local governors, but the latter cannot oppose an order of the Mercers.

Foundation.—The applicants for the foundation are numerous. In 1860 there were 70 candidates for 25 vacancies; in 1862 the number was 84 for 25 vacancies. The average number of vacancies since 1857 has been 30 per annum. In 1863 as many as 39 were elected.

A preliminary examination is held every year before the election. A preference is directed and is said to be given to the best readers; but the majority of the new comers in the school spell simple words with the utmost difficulty.

No payment is made by any of the boys. Books, slates, and stationery are furnished by the master, who is paid for them by the Mercers’ Company. The books are very poor, and there are not slates enough for all the boys.

Instruction.—No boy being allowed to remain after the age of 14, the instruction is of a very elementary kind. Arithmetic is very well taught. The boys in the first class are quick in their working and quite able to deal with problems out of their ordinary beat. The writing, too, is good throughout the school, and the boys have a fair knowledge of the New Testament; but beyond this the instruction is very meagre. In many National schools dictation is more practised, and English grammar far better known. Some of the boys know the difference between a noun and a verb, but few can distinguish between a subject and an object. History and geography are taught from little text books or lists of names, places, and dates, compiled by the master. These the boys get up by heart, but no larger histories and no maps are used in class.

No French or other modern language is taught. Much time is devoted to ornamental penmanship and a kind of sign board painting in coloured letters; here and there a boy is encouraged to copy a drawing from the flat, but no regular instruction is given in this subject. Music is not attempted.

By far the greater portion of the boys are the sons of labourers. Now and then a tradesman gets his son elected, but the admission of a boy whose father can pay for his education is looked upon as an intrusion. As in many similar cases, the grammar school is preferred to the National school, because it is perfectly free, and has a kind of prestige which the other has not, but the teaching is of the same kind, and is jealously kept down to meet the wants of the same classes. The masters are able and willing to instruct a much higher class of boys, and, in spite of the opposition which any change of the present system would raise, the number of respectable inhabitants of the town who wish to see the school rise to better things, is sufficiently great to encourage an attempt to reform it. A considerable number of the inhabitants are anxious to extend the area rather than to raise the character of the charity, and an application was made to the Mercers in 1862 to raise the number of boys from 80 to 100. The Mercers replied that it would be desirable in a few years to provide a retiring pension for the master, who is nearly 70 years of age, and has been in office since 1822, and that, with this impending claim on their finances, they were not prepared to sanction the proposed extension.

At the request of the Vicar of Horsham, the Rev. J. Hodgson, who is most anxious for the improvement of the school, I attended a meeting of governors and past governors of the school at the vicarage on the 6th of September last. The question of capitation fees in aid of the endowment was raised, and though the meeting was not unanimous, the majority of the gentlemen present were not averse to the introduction of some charge for instruction. A strong feeling prevailed that, if it were introduced, it ought to be levied on all the boys alike, to prevent the possibility of favouritism.

Subsequently to this meeting a memorial was sent to me by the vicar, a copy of which will be found at pp. 125-6 of my general report.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 167, A.D. 1819.)

N.B.—*The Mercers Company decline to give any information.*

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Richard Collier, dated 23rd Jan. 1532, who left a house in London to be sold, and the proceeds expended on a house for a free school at Horsham.

School Property.—Two houses in Queen Street and one in Cheapside, belonging to the Mercers Company, represent Collier's benefaction, as well as a bequest of Thomas Egerton for the general purposes of the company. Four-fifths of the whole presumed to belong to Collier's charity.

Present income, gross, 540*l.*; amount annually expended on school said to be 360*l.*; the surplus income, after paying all charges, is claimed by Company for its own use.

Buildings good; erected in 1840. Includes residences for master and usher.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free school at Horsham for 60 children, to be educated gratuitously. Master to receive 10*l.* per annum, and usher 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Collier's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By foundation none specified; reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme made by Court of Chancery in 1813.

The Mercers Company manage the property; the Vicar and Churchwardens of Horsham, with two schoolwardens elected by the parish, are associated with them in the government of the school. The Horsham trustees appoint the masters, subject to the approval the Mercers Company.

Head master and usher.

Trustees empowered to pension masters appointed before 1840.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 160*l.* per annum; usher 100*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—80, all between 10 and 14; are provided with education, books, and stationery gratuitously; are mostly sons of small tradesmen and labourers. Attend school and church on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission must be able to read.

Some provision made to prepare boys for their future employment. School opened and closed with prayers. Collect and part of gospel learnt on Sunday.

Promotions by examinations. School examined three or four times a year by vicar, church, and school wardens, and sometimes by deputation from the Mercers' Company. Prizes twice a year.

Punishments: caning for all offences, inflicted publicly.

Playground, half an acre close to school.

School time, 44 weeks per annum; study, 26 hours per week in winter, 30 in summer.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest in the School are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Brewer -	Horsham -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 2	Innkeeper -	" -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" 3	Policeman -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 4	Farmer -	" -	4 miles.
" 5	Blacksmith -	" -	3 miles.
" 6	Labourer -	" -	2 miles.
" 7	Platelayer -	" -	1 mile.
" 8	Porter at railway -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 9	Painter -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 10	Labourer -	" -	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Shoemaker -	" -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" 2	Bricklayer -	" -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" 3	Policeman -	" -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" 4	Waiter -	" -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" 5	Sweep -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 6	Gardener -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 7	Miller -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 8	Carter -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 9	Labourer -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 10	do. -	" -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

TABLE B. SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The school, 80 in number, is divided into 6 classes.

80 boys learn, Religious knowledge, arithmetic, geography, reading, and writing.

50 " English grammar.

40 " History.

10 " Mensuration and surveying.

8 " Bookkeeping.

Average age of boys in first (or highest) class 12 years, in second 11½ years, and in lowest 10½ years.

Text books used by first and second classes :—Bible ; History of England ; Lennie's English grammar ; Pirie's geography ; Ingram's, Walkingame's, Vyse's, Joyce's, and Colenso's arithmetic ; and Butter's spelling.

By lowest class :—New Testament, Eve's and Mavor's spelling, and Watts' Hymns.

HURSTPIERPOINT.

ST. JOHN'S MIDDLE SCHOOL.

For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see vol. vii. pp. 139-143.

For evidence given by Head Master, see vol. v. pp. 45-71.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Belongs in common with St. Mary and Nicolas College, Lancing, (which see,) and St. Saviour's grammar school, New Shoreham, to a voluntary society known as Society of St. Nicolas College, and endowed by Rev. Nathaniel Woodard and others. This school at Hurstpierpoint commenced in 1849.

School Property.—Consists of site and buildings, seventeen scholarships tenable at school, in gift of Bishop, trustees of Rev. J. Branthwaite, Mr. Henry Tritton, vestries of Hurstpierpoint and Cuckfield, and founder.

Objects of Trust.—Promoting and extending education generally, but more especially among the middle and lower middle classes (Trust Deed of Society).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Doctrines and principles contained in the Book of Common Prayer (Trust Deed).

Government and Masters.—By trust deed founder reserved to himself, or other the provost for the time being, power, with consent of then Bishop (Dr. Gilbert), to make rules. Founder and seven other clergymen (styled fellows), by a special contract with him, to last until a legal constitution is given to Society of St. Nicolas College, are governors. All fellows are also masters. Head and second masters appointed by provost; other masters by head master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master D.D., has house, board, and keep of two servants free, with privilege of buying provisions for his family from bursar at cost price, besides salary of 150*l.* a year and fees on every boarder after the first hundred. Incomes of other masters regulated by circumstances, and varying in amount.

Day Scholars.—Seven, all between 10 and 14 years of age; from village and neighbouring farms.

Boarders.—324. Three meals a day; prefects and captains four; meat once. Terms for board and instruction: Sussex boys 28*l.* 7*s.*, other boys 31*l.* 10*s.*; head master's house 6*l.* 6*s.* extra; exhibitioners 10*l.* 10*s.* in grammar school, 17*l.* 17*s.* in training school. Optional special department 15*l.* 15*s.*, piano 4*l.* 4*s.*, German 4*l.* 4*s.*, private tuition 6*l.*, library 1*s.* Medical fee 16*s.* School bills, highest 60*l.* (boy in special department); average 37*l.* Average special school bills, head master's house 46*l.*; exhibitioners 21*l.*, in training school 26*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms about 510 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 9¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read well enough to be able to learn short lessons by heart by themselves.

School variously classified according to subject. Special cases provided for by a special department. Boys divided into divinity classes according to age for confirmation. Chapel morning and evening, besides prayers of five minutes duration at bed time.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examinations monthly; at Michaelmas by masters; at Easter fifth and sixth forms are examined by examiners from Oxford and Cambridge practically chosen by head master with approval of provost.

Punishments: flogging, caning, impositions, and gating to grounds or in worse cases to cloisters; first by head master only.*

* *Note by head master.*—Head master never flogs privately in the sense of secretly, nor publicly in the sense of exposure to the public. For serious offences affecting the morale or discipline of the school, the boys are assembled, the offence stated, and the offender is flogged in a room opening from the general schoolroom, the door being open, but the punishment screened from view. For less serious offences the punishment is inflicted in the same inner room, but the school is not convoked. Two prefects *must* be present in the outer room on behalf of the school, and any boy may be there also whom a morbid curiosity impels. I attach the highest importance to my rule, that no bodily punishment shall be withdrawn from public opinion, and nearly as much to the regulation by which indecorous exposure is avoided.

Playground about 14 acres ; 22 will soon be available. Drilling taught as part of system. No bounds except on Sundays.

Boys seldom go to universities. [6 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 37 hours and a half in the week, including time for preparation, but not including Sundays. Play-time 28 hours per week, not including holidays on red letter days and national holidays.

Head master, Rev. E. C. Lowe, D.D.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

There are but seven day boys in the School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Curate - -	Frome, Selwood.	
" 2	Bailiff - -	Pontefract.	
" 3	Farmer - -	Shillingford, Oxon.	
" 4	Needle manufacturer	Redditch.	
" 5	Orphan - -	Norwood.	
" 6	Curate - -	Gidleigh, Devon.	
" 7	Farmer - -	Staunton, Derbyshire.	
" 8	Horse dealer and trainer.	Middleham, Yorks.	
" 9	Newspaper proprietor	Nottingham.	
" 10	Job master - -	Fulham, London.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Tallow Chandler -	London.	
" 2	Butcher - -	Aylesford, Kent.	
" 3	Cashier - -	London.	
" 4	Attorney - -	London.	
" 5	Engineer - -	Malpas, Monmouth.	
" 6	Innkeeper - -	Isle of Wight.	
" 7	Hotel manager -	Brighton.	
" 8	Builder - -	Gravesend.	
" 9	Attorney - -	London.	
" 10	Clerk of a London market.	London.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

(b) Many boys from this school have passed the Civil Service examinations, but I (i. e. the Head Master) have no list of them. One boy from this school passed at Sandhurst for commission without purchase in 1862.

(a) There are three undergraduates now at Oxford holding exhibitions gained in that University at Exeter College, Magdalene Hall, and Christ Church.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.												
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.							
Religious Knowledge.	331	11	—	59 under-teachers.	yrs. 16½	h m 6 0 40	h m 6 0 25	—	h m 2 25	S. Matthew in English, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther; Church Catec. and 3 Creeds.	44	yrs. 14½	6	h m 0 25	—	h m 2 25	Same subjects as in higher class, with catechism more fully taught.	44 in 2 div.	yrs. 10	6	h m 0 25	—	h m 2 25	Genesis I.-XII., S. Matt. I.-XII., Catechism Part I., Beatitudes and hymns by heart.
Greek -	72	6	—	7	18	6 0 40	5 0 45	1	5 45	Plato's Apol.; Iliad, II. III.; Antigone, 300; Gk. Gram.; and re-translation of English into Greek.	9	14	5	0 45	1	5 45	Anabasis, Hecuba 500 to end; Greek Gram.	15	12	5	0 45	—	5 45	Grammar as far as end of τὸ πρῶτον.
Latin -	311	12	—	16	17	7 0 55	6 0 55	3	5 10 0	Ars Poetica, Georgic IV., Catilines 3 and 4, Livy XXII. 1-30, Wilkin's Latin prose and original prose.	19	15½	6	0 55	5	10 0	Æneid III.; De Amicitia I.-XII.; Edw. VI.; Latin Gram.; Wilkin's Prose, and Arnold's Exercise.	18	10	4	1 0	4	8 0	Lat. Gram. to end of Sum. Principia, part I.
French	310	12	—	23	16	4 0 45	4 0 45	2	2 4 0	Arnold's French Bk., Dictation, Compositn., Fourberies de Scapin.	22	15	4	0 45	2	4 0	Arnold's French Book, to exercise 40; Biographies Militaires; dictation.	52 in 2 div.	10	4	0 45	2	3 30	Caron's French Gram. to end of exercises on the articles, Avoir and Être, and regular verbs.
German	11	2	4 gs. per an.	7	15	5 0 45	5 0 45	—	2 5 0	Das Kalte Herz, German Grammar, and Ollendorff's Exercises.	4	—	5	0 45	2	5 0	German Grammar.							

Arithmetic	331	6 in 2 divs & 1 in 1 div.	—	64 under 2 tea-chrs.	15	4	1	0	—	4	0	Colenso, Hind, Barnard Smith.	Colenso or Barnard Smith.	38 in 2 div.	10	6	1	0	—	6	0	Four simple rules, and tables with weights and measures.
Book-keeping	59	1	—	59	15	8	0	40	—	5	30	Irish Commissioners Series.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	24	1	—	24	16	1	1	30	—	1	30	Baker's Land Surveying.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	174	3 in 2 divs each	—	64 under 2 tea-chrs.	15	2	1	0	—	3	0	Algebra to Quadrat. inclusive; Euclid 1, 2, 3, 4.	Euclid, Book 1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemistry	26	1	—	26	16	2	0	45	—	2	30	Chambers' Chemistry to end of Non-metallic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
History	331	13	—	33	16	2	0	45	—	2	0	Liddell's Rome to end of Samnite Wars; Students' Hume, Tudor Period.	Students' Hume, Tudor Period.	24	10	2	0	45	—	1	30	Kings of England.
Geography	328	13	—	33	16	1 a frt. night.	1	0	45	—	—	Cornwell's Geography, the whole book.	White's Geography, the whole book.	24	10	2	0	45	—	2	0	White's Geog. of England and of the World.
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parsing, &c. in connection with English Literature, as below.	—	18	10	4	1	0	—	2	0	Parsing, &c. of English recitation.
English Literature.	311	12	—	16	17	1	1	0	—	1	30	Shakespeare's Coriolanus	King John, acts 1, 2, 3	18	10	2	1	0	—	4	0	Cook's First Book of Poetry.
English Composition and Dictation.	311	13	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occasional essays	Occasional essays; dictation also $\frac{1}{2}$ hour per week.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Reading Writing	18	1	—	—	—	8	0	40	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	6	0	40	—	3	30	Kings of England.
Vocal Music	293	6	—	150	—	2	0	45	—	5	20	Hullah's Manual	Hullah's Manual to formation of scales.	35	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	40	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	0	Singing scales and intervals.
Instrumental Music.	19	—	4 gs. per an.	—	—	2	0	30	—	3	0	—	—	39	11	1	0	35	—	0	35	—
Drawing	290	4	—	29	15	2	0	40	—	1	20	Linear Drawings and Perspective.	—	72	11	2	0	40	—	1	20	Linear drawings.
English Recitation.	331	12	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pieces are given to say at Michaelmas & Easter.	Selected pieces from English Classics.	18	10	2	1	0	—	3	0	Cooke's Book of Poetry.

* Regular reading lessons are given only in the lowest form. In all the forms English recitation, preparatory to public speeches, takes place not less than once a week. There are also regular public recitations in Latin, with the view of cultivating clear and intelligent examination.

† These boys have also a dictation lesson for half an hour every day except Sunday.

LANCING.—COLLEGE OF ST MARY AND ST NICHOLAS.

For Mr. Giffard's Report see vol. vii. pp. 135–139. The following remarks have been subsequently added.

The Rev. R. E. Sanderson, head master of Lancing College, has recently called my attention to several inaccuracies in the account given of that school at pages 136–139 of my general report, and has given me information which makes it imperative that I should correct the report in several particulars.

I must premise that the report was based partly on the answers sent in June 1865 to the printed particulars of inquiry issued by the Commissioners, and partly on my own notes of oral evidence taken on the spot in the same month, and relates to the state of the school at that time only. One or two of the errors which I have to correct are traceable to inaccuracies in the returns; the others come from my notes of the oral evidence, in taking which I have, as it now appears, in some respects misapprehended or imperfectly remembered the statements of the witness. As my object was to give a true and just account of the school, both classes of errors are to me equally subject of regret. I proceed to correct them without further preface.

On page 137 of the report I state as follows: "An analysis of the time table will show that in the upper forms the staple of education is Latin and Greek. The mathematics receive a moderate degree of attention; French scarcely any;" &c.

This was true, at the time I visited the school, of the 6th Form and the Remove, in each of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week were given to mathematics, the time devoted to French being one hour per week for the 6th, and two hours for the Remove. I was under the impression, derived from the returns, that the 6th and the Remove were totally distinct forms, containing 18 and 15 boys respectively; but I am now informed that the two forms were practically one, and contained together only 17 boys. Under these circumstances the above statement, as applied to the "Upper Forms," is too sweeping. The time devoted to these objects in the other forms was and is as follows:—to mathematics 5 hours, to French 3 hours, per week. I should add, that a change, of which I was not aware when I wrote my report, was made in the school shortly after my visit, and that since such change the 6th and the Remove give the same amount of time to French and mathematics as the other forms, except that the 6th gives one of the French hours to a German lesson.

Lower down on the same page of the report is this statement:

"A boy's position in the school is in no way affected by his knowledge of the subjects which receive additional attention in the modern school."

This was true in June 1865, but had ceased to be true at the date of my report, a change having been effected in the school system shortly after my visit.

On page 138 occurs this passage, relating to the prefects of the school :—

“ There are certain rules which they are obliged by the authorities to observe, but in most matters they are left to form a code for themselves, e.g., with regard to smoking, which is prohibited, not by the head master but by the prefects. They are often in the society of the head master, and catch their tone from his. I am told that they soon learn his wishes and aversions, without obliging him to set out an elaborate catalogue of offences. They are obliged to register the punishments they inflict, and the corresponding offences, in a book kept for the purpose. But they may in some cases, by prefixing a certain mark to the register, indicate they do not wish the offence to be known to the master, who, in the absence of suspicious circumstances, forbears to read the register.”

I have made a mistake in instancing, “ smoking ” as one of the offences, the prohibition of which is delegated to the prefects. Mr. Sanderson informs me that smoking is prohibited by the head master, his prohibition being supported by the prefects.

I used the words “ his wishes and aversions ” in the sense of “ what the head master desired to be encouraged, and what he desired to be prohibited.”

The words “ forbears to read the register ” should be “ forbears to inquire into the reasons for the omission.”

On page 139 I have stated as follows :

“ Three half holidays are allowed in a week, on which, and on Saints’ days and whole holidays, the boys are allowed to go where they like ; they must, however, write down their destination in a book. Boys are not forbidden to frequent public houses. It is always assumed, if they have been to a publichouse, that they have been for some lawful purpose. Sometimes they make long excursions into the country, and on such occasions are allowed to dine at public houses.”

I must own that this passage, copied *verbatim* from my notes, is unfortunately worded, and is open to a construction very foreign to what I intended to convey. The facts are these: Boys may, on the days referred to, without special leave, walk where they like (except to Shoreham, which is out of bounds), provided they are present at the roll-calls, which occur at intervals not longer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. They may also, on application, obtain leave to go to Shoreham, or to make longer expeditions on foot or by rail. No objection is made, if, on a long excursion, boys with “ leave out ” dine at an inn. With this exception they are strictly forbidden to frequent public houses.

[For Evidence given by Head Master see vol. v. pp. 71-77.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Belongs, in common with St. John's school, Hurstpierpoint, and St. Saviour's grammar school, New Shoreham, to a voluntary society, known as Society of St. Nicolas College. Rev. Nathaniel Woodard, by deed 4 April 1855, (enrolled in Chancery 8 August 1855) conveyed to trustees lands at (1) New Shoreham, (2) Hurstpierpoint, and (3) Lancing, (last subject to a mortgage for 7,000*l.*, and comprising about 227 acres), with buildings, furniture, &c. More recently, farm of 194 acres at Ardingly, ten acres at Hurstpierpoint, two houses at New Shoreham, and "Pad" inn at Lancing, have been purchased.

School Property.—Consists of site and buildings. 25*l.* a year for four years allowed to winners of open scholarships, usually four or five, at Oxford and Cambridge. Eight scholarships, in gift of bishop, trustees of Rev. J. Branthwaite, Mr. Henry Tritton, and provost, tenable at school.

Objects of Trust.—The Society of St. Nicolas is intended for promoting and extending education generally, but more especially among the middle and lower middle classes (Trust Deed of Society). *Lancing College* provides a school education for sons of gentlemen (Prospectus of Lancing College).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The trust deed specifies only doctrines and principles contained in the Book of Common Prayer (Trust Deed). Lancing College is intended to give instruction also in Greek, Latin, mathematics, French, history, and geography (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—By trust deed, founder reserved to himself, or other the provost for time being, power, with consent of then bishop (Dr. Gilbert), to make rules. Founder and seven other clergymen (styled fellows), by a special contract with founder, to last until a legal constitution is given to Society of St. Nicolas College, are governors. Provost appoints head and second masters. Assistant masters appointed and dismissed by head master. All fellows are also masters.

All masters must be graduates or clergymen of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, ^{first} ~~third~~ grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. Oxford, has house, board, and two servants free, with privilege (if a fellow) of buying provisions for his family from bursar at cost price, besides salary at present of 250*l.* a year, and capitation fees of 5*l.* 5*s.* on each boy in special department, 2*l.* 2*s.* on all boys above 100, and 26*l.* 5*s.* on each boy in his own house, which has accommodation for 50. Second master has salary of 75*l.*, capitation fee of 8*l.* each on the 40 boys in his house, with privileges of a fellow. Incomes of other masters regulated by circumstances, and varying in amount.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—126. Three meals a day; upper school boys four. Meat once; prefects twice. Terms in head master's house 85 guineas, second master's 75, general school 55. Eight scholars pay 30 guineas less: provost nominees 15 less. Entrance fee 3*l.* 3*s.* Optional, instrumental music 8*l.* 8*s.*, German and drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* each, fencing 2 guineas, modern department 10*l.* 10*s.* Average school bill, head master's house 101*l.*; second master's 83*l.*; schoolhouse 67*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room, in largest boarding house 644 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m.; retire 8½ to 10 p.m. Provost's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently, write correctly and clearly, and spell with fair accuracy.

School classified by classics; separately for French and mathematics, lists of order in either being published once a year. In modern department, for boys intended for army, civil service, &c., mathematics, French, modern

history, English geography, &c. substituted for Greek and verses. Regular Scripture and Divinity lessons on Sunday, and in course of week. Chapel daily at 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; service slightly shortened from Prayer Book use.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination, taking into account the total marks for Classics, &c., Mathematics and French.

Examination monthly by head and mathematical master; at Christmas by form master; at Midsummer by masters (other than form master) and mathematical examiner chosen by provost, who also appoints a classical examiner for fifth and sixth forms. Prizes not given merely for industry or good conduct.

Punishments: impositions, extra drill, and birching; last, except for very scandalous offences, privately and by head master only. Prefects may use a "ground ash" over a boy's shoulders.

Playground more than four acres, 300 yards from school, besides foot-ball ground. Drilling once a week. Boys not allowed to go to Shoreham or anywhere by railway without special leave.

Within last five years 19 boys have gone to some university, and 27 to other places of education. [14 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 37 to 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours and a half in the week. Playtime about 22 hours in summer, and 19 in winter, per week.

COLLEGE OF ST. NICOLAS.

Visitor:

The Bishop of Chichester.

Provost:

Rev. N. Woodard, B.A.

Fellows:

Rev. E. C. Lowe, D.D., Vice Provost.

Rev. A. C. Wilson, M.A.

Rev. R. L. Pennel, M.A.

Rev. E. Field, Senior Chaplain.

Rev. F. M. D. Masters, M.A.

Rev. J. Gorham, M.A.

Rev. R. E. Sanderson, M.A.

Head Master of Lancing College

Rev. R. E. Sanderson, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	125	8	—	18	16½	3	hrs. ¾	—	hrs. 2¼	—	hrs. 2¼	15	15	3	hrs. ¾	—	hrs. 2¼	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Greek -	99	6	—	14	16½	8	hrs. ¾	—	hrs. 5	—	hrs. 5	15	15	5	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 5	Euripidis Medea; Arrian (Don. Sel.), 1-3; Arn. Ex., 1-25; Beatson's Iambics; Kennedy's Syntax.
Latin -	125	8	—	18	16½	8	hrs. ¾	—	hrs. 5	—	hrs. 5	15	15	5	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 5	Ovid, Fasti Bk. I.; Hor. I. Od., 1-20; Virg. Ecl., 1-3; Moberley's Lat. Verses; Arn. Lat. Ex., 1-30.
French	125	8	—	14	16½	1	—	—	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 3	26	15	3	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 3	Noel's and Chapel's Ex. (the first few); Brass, Fr. Phras. (many exercises); Gasc's Mat. for Fr. Comp.; M. Hunt, Picciola, last 120 pages; Le Sage, Gil Blas, ch. 1-33.
												11	11½	11	min 40	—	hrs. 7½	Kennedy's L. Gr. to end of Andior; Henry's 1st Lat. (Arnold), Ex. 1-24.
												24	14	3	hr. 1	—	hrs. 3	Caron's Gram. and Ex. from c. 5 to end; Gasc's Materials for Comp.; Cortes d'And, 54 pages.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
German	3	—	4 gs. per ann	3	yrs. 14	2	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 2	Arnold's Gram.; Rugby Accidence; Arnold's 1st Reading Book, 1-24 pp.; Ex. 1-26.	19	11½	5	1	—	5	Arithmetic from beginning to Vulgar Fractions (Barnard Smith).
Arithmetic	125	N.B.—Every boy learns arithmetic, but in the higher forms very little time is given to the subject.		21	16	5	1	—	5	Euclid, Bk. 1-4; Alge- bra (Todh.) to Quad- ratics.	11	11½	3	1	—	3	Mrs. Markham's England, Henry VIII. to George III.
Mathematics, pure or ap- plied, beside preceding.	101	4	—	18	16½	2	1	—	2	Liddell's Rom. Hist. and Oral Lectures on Rom. Hist., 754 to 241 B.C.	11	11½	2	min 40	—	1½	White's Europe, Asia, Africa. Dictation.
History	125	5	—	14	13	1	1	—	—	Clyde's Geogr. Europe	11	11½	3	1	—	3	Mrs. Markham's England. Chambers' Copy Book.
Geography	48	4	—	14	13	1	1	—	—		11	11½	2	min 30 hr.	—	1	
English Com- position.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		11	11½	3	1	—	3	
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		11	11½	3	1	—	1	
Writing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		11	11½	3	1	—	1	
Music	48	3	—	16	14	3	—	—	3	Singing class	11	11½	1	—	—	1	

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boards.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School			
1	Clergyman - -	Rectory near Bath -	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
2	Do. - - -	Vicarage near Saffron Walden.	Do.
3	Do. - - -	Hammersmith -	School house.
4	Do. - - -	Vicarage near Bristol	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
5	Colonel in Indian Army.	Kunackee, Scinde -	Do.
6	Clergyman - -	Rectory, Leicester -	Head master.
7	Do. - - -	Hastings - -	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
8	Landed proprietor -	Near Staplehurst -	The school house.
9	Clergyman - -	Hastings - -	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
10	Brewer - -	Near Wallingford -	The school house.
Boys lowest in School			
1	Clergyman - -	Vicarage near Chichester.	The school house.
2	Landed proprietor -	Near Bristol -	The head master.
3	Clergyman - -	Pimlico - -	The school house.
4	Do. - - -	Vicarage, Isle of Wight.	Do.
5	Do. - - -	Pimlico - -	Do.
6	Merchant - -	London - -	Head master.
7	Civil engineer -	Penge - -	School house.
8	Clergyman - -	Brighton - -	Do.
9	Do. - - -	Rectory near Hurst Green.	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
10	Landed proprietor -	Near Tunbridge Wells	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the school
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) 1860 An open exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford.
 1861 An open scholarship at Corpus Ch. Coll., Oxford.
 1862 An open scholarship at Corpus Ch. Coll., Oxford.
 1863 An open classical scholarship at Jesus College, Cambridge.
 — A first class in moderations at Oxford.
 — A first class in moderations at Oxford.
 1864 A second class in moderations at Oxford.
 — A second class in the final classical schools at Oxford.
 1865 A first class in the final classical schools at Oxford.
 — An open exhibition at Oriel College, Oxford.
 — An open fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford.
 — An open fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford.

LEWES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The present trustees (nine in number) were appointed in 1852. One of them resides in the town; the others are noblemen and gentlemen who have seats in the county. No meeting of the trustees has been held since 1859, when the present head master was elected. Two of them have paid occasional visits to the school, have given prizes to deserving boys, and have generally shown an interest in its success. The income, amounting to 99*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, consists partly of Agnes Morley's rentcharge of 20*l.*, partly of the interest of money in the funds, and is paid regularly into the Lewes Bank to the private account of the master, who keeps the school buildings in repair, and pays all taxes and other outgoings.

Statutes.—The statutes have fallen into disuse or been modified in the following particulars:—

- (1.) There is no usher on the foundation.
- (2.) The head master is "a priest, able to teach grammar," but holds a small cure in the town.
- (3.) Paying day scholars and boarders have been introduced into the school.
- (4.) The original schoolhouse and garden at Southover has long since been sold. The free scholars have no playground.
- (5.) The office of receiver and acting feoffee, who, according to Agnes Morley's will, was to be a "good, substantial man," has been abolished.
- (6.) The sum of 15*l.*, directed by Mary Jenkins to be spent annually in books, is not, nor is any other sum out of the trust funds, so applied.

Staff.—The present school staff consists of a head master and an under master (paid by the head master), both graduates of Cambridge. French is taught by a visiting master, also paid by the head master.

Foundation.—No limitation as to the number of boys to be educated freely occurs either in Agnes Morley's or in Mary Jenkins' gift. For many years the number of free boys has in practice been limited to 12. The engagement made with the present master at his election was "for teaching 12 foundationers, if so many could be found at Lewes." But this limited number has not been kept up, and there have never been so many as 12 foundationers since 1862. In September 1864 the number was seven; in June 1865 they were only five in number; nor, as far as I could learn, had any addition to the number been made between June and November 1865. The trustees are supposed to fill up the vacancies in rotation, but as they do not require notice to be given of vacancies the nominations are both rare and irregular. The total number of boys on the school books at the time of my visit in June 1865 was 23, of whom 5, as above stated,

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were on the foundation; 8 were day scholars paying 15 guineas each yearly; the rest were boarding in the master's house. I have no information respecting the terms for boarders.

Buildings.—The buildings are roomy and substantial; the schoolroom lofty and well ventilated, and large enough for 60 boys. The master's house was rebuilt a few years ago, and the expenses were defrayed by a subscription raised in the town and neighbourhood. It was built expressly for the accommodation of boarders, but is not very well adapted for the purpose.

Behind the house is a playground of moderate size used by the boarders only. Occasionally a day boy, "if he is a nice lad," is allowed to play with the boarders. A complaint was made to me of the exclusion of the town boys from this playground; but as it is a part of Mary Jenkins' gift, which was made for the enjoyment of the master and "no other purpose," the master may admit or exclude whom he chooses. It is to be regretted that the trustees did not, on the transfer of the school from Southover to St. Ann's, which took place many years ago, stipulate that the usher (who had rooms assigned him in the original house) and the scholars (who had a playground) should enjoy all their former privileges.

Instruction.—I examined some of the boys in Latin, Greek, French, arithmetic, and Euclid.

The first class in Latin and Greek consisted of one boy (age nearly 15) who could translate passages from Herodotus and Livy very creditably, and knew a good deal of the subject matter of the books, but his knowledge of grammar was decidedly inferior to his power of translating and historical knowledge.

The second form consisted of five boys (age 13 to 15). Their knowledge of Greek was infinitesimal; but they translated some passages from the 2nd *Æneid* of Virgil surprisingly well. Here again, however, the knowledge of grammar was below the mark.

The most promising boys in the school were those of the third form (little boys from 12 to 14 years of age), who translated pieces of Ovid very fairly, and answered questions in the Latin grammar much better than their seniors in the school.

The French translation and grammar of all the boys was fair, but their pronunciation bad.

Of seven boys who were examined in the 1st book of Euclid, four wrote out about half the propositions set them with tolerable accuracy; the other papers were very inferior. There is great room for improvement in the mathematical teaching, especially in the teaching of the definitions, to which little attention seems to have been paid.

Observations.—The master has been left unrestrained as to the number of paying day scholars and boarders and the terms on which he should receive them. The trustees have left unnoticed the admission of eight boys paying the high sum of 15 guineas for simple instruction, whilst there were only five free boys in the school.

The school is an exclusive one. The boarders are of a higher social rank than the free boys. It is obviously the master's

interest to keep the number of foundationers low, and to keep up the terms for paying day scholars. He is thereby able to satisfy the prejudices of the parents of his boarders, who would object to their boys being thrown much among free boys, but have a less objection to their associating with the children of parents who can afford 15 guineas a year for daily instruction. The master thinks himself thrown away in the place, and is aggrieved at the backwardness of the county gentlemen and leading men of Lewes in sending their boys to him. He had a large private connexion when he came to Lewes, and it was his object to maintain it; but the grammar school has been in a great measure sacrificed in the attempt.

The school hours are very inconvenient for day boys; no school is held between the hours of 12.30 and 4 p.m. However convenient this may be for the boarders, it is almost impossible for the day scholars, especially for those who live at a distance, to come to the school from 4 to 6 or 7 p.m., the second half of the school hours.

The school is clearly unpopular in the town. Many boys who ought to be in the grammar school are sent to private schools in the town, where the character of the instruction is inferior.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to me by the head master in answer to my inquiries will throw some light on the condition of the school past and present:—

“ I was appointed in 1859 and commenced my duties at the end of the Midsummer vacation.

“ The highest number of pupils seems to have been in 1861, when there were in all 51 under instruction.

“ Up to the end of 1861, when my health failed, the number of the pupils gradually increased from 39 to 51, as the following summary will show:—

	Easter.	Midsummer.	Christmas.
“ 1859	—	—	39
1860	40	49	50
1861	49	51	48

“ The £9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (subject to income tax) includes all moneys paid to the master, Agnes Morley’s 20*l.*, and the moiety of Blunt’s charity.

“ The services (*i.e.*, those conducted by the master in his church on week days) are on Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 a.m. On the latter days the boys go out at 11 for half an hour, and remain till 1 p.m. instead of 12.30, as on other days. On Wednesdays the boys (that is, my class) are engaged in preparing work which does not require my presence, and it is not therefore necessary to have a break in the school hours. There is always, of course, a master present in the school.”

The last explanation has reference to a complaint which was made to me, that the parochial duties of the master interfered with his duties at the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 234, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Agnes Morley, dated 24th May 1512, bequeathing a house and garden and a rentcharge of 20*l.* for support of a grammar school. Subsequent endowment, an annual rentcharge of 3*l.* by Thomas Blunt in 1611, and a sum of 1,533*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* by Mary Jenkins in 1709. The latter gave also the present schoolhouse.

School Property.—Rentcharges of 20*l.* and 3*l.* respectively, and dividends on stock 479*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* consols, 1,775*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* red. three per cents being produce of Mrs. Jenkins' donation, and of sale of premises left by Mrs. Morley.

Annual income, 99*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, all applied to school.

School site and buildings adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher to teach grammar freely. (Mrs. Morley's will.) Not more than 15*l.* per annum to be spent on books for free scholars; remainder on education of as many children as trustees should see fit. (Mrs. Jenkins.) Free boys in practice limited to 12.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Mrs. Morley's will.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, nine noblemen and gentlemen residing near Lewes, appoint head master and foundation scholars, but exercise no control over internal management. When number of trustees is reduced to three, survivors elect into their own body.

Master should be a priest able to teach grammar, having no cure of souls or other occupation to withdraw him from the school. The prohibition against holding a cure of souls dispensed with.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 99*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year from endowment, about 193*l.* 4*s.* from fees for instruction, besides profits from 10 boarders. Second master, not on foundation, paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—13, of whom five on foundation are free; rest pay 15 guineas a year each.

Boarders.—10.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—[No return. See Assistant Commissioner's Report.]

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Earl of Chichester, Stanmer Park.

Earl of Sheffield, Sheffield Park.

Visct. Gage, Firle Place.

Hon. H. E. H. Gage.

Hon. H. B. W. Brand, Glynde Place.

R. W. Blencowe, Esq.

G. C. Courthope, Esq., Whiligh.

Geo. Molineux, Esq., Lewes.

Thos. Whitfield, Esq., Hamsey.

Head Master:

Rev. Fk. Woolley.

MIDHURST SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Mr. Skirrow has recently reported to the Charity Commissioners upon the state of this school, and I am indebted to his report for some of the facts mentioned below.

The school has been closed for the last eight years.

The trustees have not been able to agree upon a scheme for re-opening it, and have all resigned, with the exception of the Earl of Egmont, who is still a trustee.

The school buildings consist of a master's house and a large schoolroom, detached. The house has gone completely to decay. In 1859 Messrs. Chorley and Grist, of Midhurst, estimated that it could be put into tenantable repair for 230*l.*, but Mr. Skirrow himself estimated the necessary repairs at 800*l.* at least. Since 1859 the decay has been rapid; the roof is not watertight, and the walls and partitions are sapped. I do not think it would be possible to repair it, and as it is a very patchwork house it would be inconvenient even if restored.

The schoolroom, which was built in 1821 at a cost of 900*l.*, chiefly raised by voluntary subscriptions from old pupils, is a handsome room 60 ft. by 56 ft. by 31 ft. It is occasionally used for concerts and tea-meetings, and is kept in decent repair, and might be completely restored at a moderate cost. If used as a schoolroom it might hold 150 boys. A fair playground and cricket field are attached to it.

It appeared to me that the garden was let at very much less than its full value.

In February 1860 the trustees resolved to take steps for restoring the school as nearly as possible in accordance with Gilbert Hannam's will, and to get rid of a portion of the school premises, the schoolroom being in their opinion large enough both for a schoolroom and a master's house.

In May 1860 the trustees recommended that the master's house should be pulled down, and presented several plans and estimates for the restoration of the school.

Mr. Skirrow's advice was, that the school, when restored, should be a commercial school instead of a grammar school proper; Greek to be excluded, Latin made optional; and that a small capitation fee of two guineas for foundationers, and four guineas for non-foundationers, should in future be charged.

A scheme was prepared by the Charity Commissioners, of which the following are the chief features:—

- (1.) The omission of Greek from the subjects to be taught. The trustees to have a control over the education, and to introduce Greek when required.
- (2.) A capitation fee not to exceed 2*l.* a quarter, and remissible by the trustees in special cases.
- (3.) The master to be at liberty to receive boarders.

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- (4.) Permission to the trustees to pull down and erect buildings.
- (5.) The school to have the whole income of the charity.
- (6.) The school to be open to inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The scheme has not been carried into execution, in consequence, chiefly, of the opposition raised to it by Lord Egmont, one of the trustees.

When the scheme was submitted to Lord Egmont, he sent it back with the following memorandum:—

“Having read this scheme, it appears to me, that if carried out it will entirely upset the intention of the founder of the above charity, and will inflict a gross injustice on the poor of Midhurst. I therefore enter my protest against it, and should it be adopted I shall withdraw from the trust.

(Signed) “EGMONT.”

Five or six years ago an attempt was made, unsuccessfully, to raise a fund for repairing the master's house. At the time when I visited Midhurst the project was being revived, and some hope was entertained that the connexion of the late Mr. Cobden's name with Midhurst and the wish of many of the inhabitants to pay some tribute to his memory would draw attention to the school. But though one or two gentlemen with whom I had some correspondence were sanguine that they would succeed in raising the requisite funds, they have not hitherto seen their hopes fulfilled.

Old Midhurstians and many of the people of Midhurst are anxious, if they have anything, to have the old grammar school back, and would subscribe to its restoration on its old footing; but the inhabitants want it more for the sake of the trade it would bring than for the sake of their own boys. It is unquestionable that Midhurst could not supply even a dozen boys needing a high classical education. The old school was dependent for its existence on its boarders, the most precarious kind of support, and one not to be depended on beyond the lifetime of the master for the time being. Dr. Bailey, one of the former masters at Midhurst, had as many as 90 boarders, but there always seems to have been a difficulty in finding 12 boys to fill the foundation scholarships.

Midhurst might form an excellent site for a West Sussex Middle School. Some negotiations have been afoot for such a purpose, and if the scheme were carried out perhaps the present schoolroom of the grammar school might be utilized. There are at present no schools whatever in the place where boys of the middle class can get a decent education; and those which have been established with that view by private enterprise have either failed or been compelled to lower their tone and their prices to meet the wants and the purses of the poorer kind of farmers and tradesmen in the neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 173, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deeds and will of Gilbert Hannam in 1672, 1674, and 1677. On an inquisition taken in 1679, a decree was made ordering trustees to hold lands in trust to pay 20*l.* a year to schoolmaster, 20*s.* for annual sermon, and to divide remainder of income between schoolmaster and minister.

School Property.—Schoolhouse and buildings, with playground, &c., covering two acres; 22 acres of land at Heysbott, most of which is unproductive.

Annual income from rents and investments in stock was 32*l.* 18*s.* (Ch. Com. Rep., 1819.)

The accumulation are (in 1867) 105*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* invested in Post Office Savings Bank.

Objects of Trust.—For support of a schoolmaster to teach 12 poor boys, who have lived at least seven years in Midhurst, those intending to go to university to be preferred. Boys to be educated in Protestant religion (Founder's Statutes).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, and arithmetic. (Founder's Deed, 1672.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees must be of the Church of England, not popishly inclined. Survivors appoint new trustees.

Master must be of the Church of England, not popishly inclined, a graduate of one of the universities, and not under 23 years of age.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

School in abeyance for last eight years.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, Cowdrey, Midhurst.

The Hon. John Jervis Carnegie, Fair Oak, Petersfield.

Thomas Arnoll Davis, Esq., Midhurst.

The Rev. W. H. Parson, Linchmere, Haslemere.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thos. Johnson, Esq., Midhurst.

RYE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

The school is supported by the joint proceeds of Peacock's and Saunders' charities, which were combined by an order of the Court of Chancery (1820). The order was not carried into effect till 1856. Since that time the boys on both foundations have been educated together.

Trustees.—Saunders' charity is vested in the Mayor and Town Council of Rye; Peacock's in nine trustees. The accounts of the two trust funds are examined every year by their respective trustees. Mr. O. Holloway, one of Peacock's trustees, devotes a great deal of time to visiting the school and examining the boys: the master attaches much importance to his visits, as keeping the boys on the alert.

Buildings.—The school buildings consist of two rooms, one above the other, each 30 feet by 18, and about 12 feet high. The lower of these only is used, and is made to hold 70 boys. There is no playground. A small piece of ground, about 30 feet square, adjoining to the school, has been allowed by the trustees to be used as a backyard to the neighbouring houses. Beyond this yard is a garden belonging to the trust, which is let for 7*l.* a year. The garden and yard together would form a fair playground.

The schoolroom is poorly furnished with school apparatus.

Staff.—There is only one master, upon whom devolves the whole of the instruction.

Foundation.—Seventy boys of the town of Rye are educated free of charges except a small sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, which is charged for stationery. Neither boarders nor paying day pupils are allowed to be taken.

Instruction.—The instruction is of a purely elementary kind; the boys being of the same class as in the National schools; they can read, spell, and write fairly, and are tolerably quick at arithmetic. The master told me he had not time to teach them any grammar, and declined to have the boys examined in it. They can roll off dates and historical facts with wonderful volubility, and are perfect walking handbooks of geography, that is to say, they have learnt to connect a wonderful number of spots on a map with a corresponding number of names. Beyond this they know very little. There were only three boys in the school above 14 years of age.

Statutes.—Neither navigation, which is required by Saunders statutes, nor Latin, which is required by Peacock's, is taught in the school.

The garden ought, under the Chancery scheme, to be used for school purposes.

Remarks.—The school is more popular than the National school, mainly because it is entirely free. The master has had great trouble since the enlargement of the school. He is obliged to take boys of all classes up to the number of 70. Formerly the more re-

spectable tradesmen sent their sons, and there were considerably more applications for admission than vacancies in the foundation. This class has now been driven away, and takes refuge in small private schools. Frequent applications used to be made to the master by merchants for boys to fill clerkships; this is no longer the case.

As long as the education is entirely free, and one master is expected to instruct 70 boys without assistance, so long will the school remain at its present level. The master is intelligent and hardworking, and is not, in my opinion, responsible for the decline of the school.

No spontaneous effort is likely to be made by the inhabitants for the improvement of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 424, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Pecock, by will dated 10th Sept. 1638, founded a free grammar school for the town of Rye, and endowed it with rent-charges amounting to 36*l.* a year. James Saunders, by will dated 7th Jan. 1708, bequeathed all his personal estate and 10 years accumulation of rents of his lands, to be invested in land for support of a school for poor children of Rye. Schools united by decree of Court of Chancery in 1856.

School Property.—Pecock's charity, a rentcharge of 32*l.* per annum, less property tax, and 2*l.* 10*s.* a year interest received from Saunders' charity, to which 50*l.*, received for redemption of rentcharge of 4*l.* a year, was lent. Saunders', a farm of 45 acres and a drowned rent of 7*l.* 10*s.* a year (decreed by Commissioners of Wet Level in 1672, on account of land required to be overflowed). Present annual income (of combined charities), gross, 116*l.*; net applied to school, before 1866, about 94*l.*, in consequence of deductions for repairs; since then about 100*l.*

Objects of Trust.—To found a free school in town of Rye, for better breeding up and educating of youth in good literature (Pecock). To provide a school and schoolmaster for poor children of town of Rye; not more than 70 to be admitted (Saunders).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Pecock). Grammar and other good Greek and Latin authors (orders of first trustees of Pecock's school), reading, English, writing, casting accounts, and the art of navigation (Saunders).

Government and Masters.—School under joint management of two bodies of trustees. Saunders' trustees are Mayor and Town Council of Rye; Pecock's, nine of chiefest inhabitants of Rye; number to be filled up by survivors when reduced to three. The trustees manage the property and appoint the master. By Saunders' statutes, the nomination of the scholars on his foundation rests with his trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master.

Day Scholars.—60, [(65 in 1867) sons of tradesmen, seafaring men, and labourers, all between 7 and 14, from distances not exceeding a quarter of a mile. No fees. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required on admission to read a little in the New Testament.

School divided into two classes by reading. Religious instruction to all, according to principles of Church of England. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

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Examinations annually, by master and by one of the trustees, in English grammar and history, Scripture history, geography, and arithmetic.

Punishments : detention and caning, which is inflicted publicly.

No playground.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)**Trustees :**

Mayor and Town Council, Rye.

W. Holloway, Esq., Rye.

John Bellingham, Esq., Rye.

Staines B. Brocket, Esq., Spain's Hall, Essex, now ; formerly in Rye.

Mr. David Taylor, Rye.

Head Master :

G. Easton.

NEW SHOREHAM.

ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see Vol. vii., p. 143-148.

(See also Evidence of Dr. Lowe, vol. v. pp. 59, 60.)

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Belongs, in common with St. Mary and St. Nicolas College, Lancing, (which see,) and St. John's School, Hurstpierpoint, to a voluntary society known as Society of St. Nicolas College, and endowed by Rev. Nathaniel Woodard and others. St. Saviour's Grammar School was established A.D. 1858.

School Property.—Consists of site and buildings. Four scholarships tenable at school, in gift of the Provost of St. Nicolas College, and one open to competition among the servitors at Hurstpierpoint and Shoreham.

Objects of Trust.—Promoting and extending education generally, but more especially among the middle and lower middle classes (Trust Deed of Society). Intended to meet wants of persons of very small means, whose sons may be boarded and educated in subjects necessary for their station at an expense little exceeding cost of food. Boys admitted from age of seven years, if they can then read; if 13 or more at time of admission, must have certificate of good conduct from their last school. Servitors school for 12 boys above 11 years of age, who assist in household work, and receive regular instruction in school for not less than three hours a day; part of their clothing provided by college (Prospectus of St. Saviour's Grammar School).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Doctrines and principles contained in Book of Common Prayer (Trust Deed). Include reading, writing, arithmetic, English and Latin grammar, mathematics, including Euclid, algebra, and mensuration, book-keeping, geography, English and general history, linear drawing, and vocal music (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—By trust deed, founder reserved to himself, or other the provost for the time being, power, with consent of the then bishop (Dr. Gilbert), to make rules. Founder and seven other clergymen (styled fellows), by a special contract with him, to last until a legal constitution is given to Society of St. Nicolas College, are governors. The fellows of the Society, are as a rule, also masters in one of the schools. Head and second master appointed by provost; all other masters by head master, who has power to dismiss them.

State of School in Fourth Quarter of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A., has house, board, and two servants free, with privilege of buying provisions for his family from bursar at cost price, besides 150*l.* a year (including 45*l.* from a foundation fellowship), with certain capitation fees. Incomes of other masters regulated by circumstances, and vary in amount.

Day Scholars.—Five, (ten in November 1867,) sons of tradesmen, &c.; all from immediate neighbourhood. No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—274 (including servitors), [310 in November 1867,] sleep in school buildings and seven other houses. Three meals a day. Meat five days a week. Terms for board and instruction, schoolhouse 13*l.* 13*s.* (since raised to 14*l.* 14*s.*); in head master's house 16*l.* 16*s.* (since raised to 18*l.* 18*s.*); scholars 8*l.* 8*s.*; servitors 5*l.* Library 2*s.* Drilling and drawing 5*s.* each. French and instrumental music 2*l.* each. Rent 1*l.* College dues 6*s.* Boys benefit fund 1*s.* Medical attendance 8*s.* School bills, highest 24*l.* (head master's house), 29*l.** (schoolhouse); average 21*l.* (head master's house), 18*l.* (schoolhouse); lowest 20*l.*

* Boy supplied with his clothes at school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.						Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	279	14	—	10	14	6	1	6	6	* Joshua, Judges, Ruth, St. Matthew, from the Bible; structure of Prayer Book; Catechism.	20	13	6	1	6	6	Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and St. Matthew; structure of Prayer Book; Catechism.	26	8	2	1	—	2	The boys in the lowest form are taught by a dame. A few chapters of Genesis and St. Matthew; Church Catechism to end of Commandments.
Latin	170	9		15	13	4	1	—	—	Principia Latina, Part I. (pp. 26-82; Part II. (pp. 47-67.) Edw. VI., Latin Accidence and Syntax.	13	—	2	1	2	2	Principia Latina, Part I. (pp. 1-50); Edw. VI., Lat. Gr., Accidence and 90 rules of Syntax.	18	—	2	1	—	2	Reading and spelling books; those published by the Irish National Board.
French	26	2		13	—	2	1	2	1	Arnold's 1st French Bk.; Caron's Gram.; Gasc's Fables.	23	—	8	1	—	8	Barnard Smith's Arith., except Stocks, Double Rule of Three, and Compound Interest.	18	—	2	1	—	2	Poetry Bk.; Cook's. The upper boys in this form have to copy out a portion of English every evening.
Arithmetic	279	11	—	15	13	4	1	—	—	Barnard Smith's Small Arithmetic.	20	—	2	1	—	2	Book-keeping, Irish Series.	18	—	2	1	—	2	Arithmetic book: 1st Book, Irish Series.
Book-keeping	119	6	—	10	—	2	1	—	2	Elements of Book-keeping (Irish).	20	—	2	1	—	2	Book-keeping, Irish Series.	18	—	2	1	—	2	Arithmetic book: 1st Book, Irish Series.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	15	1	—	Euc. 15 Alg. 15	—	2	1	—	2	Pott's Euclid, Bk. I. Todhunter's Elementary Algebra and Quadratic Equations.	15	—	2	1	—	2	Pott's Euclid, Bk. I. Todhunter's Elementary Algebra and Quadratic Equations.	15	—	2	1	—	2	Arithmetic book: 1st Book, Irish Series.

* This was the work taken in for examination.

Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	279	14	{	10	yrs. —	3	1	—	3	Smith's smaller Hist. England, Wm. I. to Richard III.; Landmarks of Anct. Hist. (pp. 1-75.) Europe (Cornwell's Geography); one map is given up every week.	20	13	3	1	—	3	Smith's smaller Hist. England, Wm. I. to Richard III.; Landmarks of Anct. Hist. (pp. 1-75.) Europe (Cornwell's Geography); one map is given up every week.
Geography	279	14		10	yrs. —	3	1	—	3	Boys occasionally have essays to write: they have dictation twice in the week, and they write letters to the master of the form.	20	13	3	1	—	3	Boys occasionally have essays to write: they have dictation twice in the week, and they write letters to the master of the form.
English Grammar.	279	14	{	10	yrs. —	4	1	—	4	Boys learnt by heart :— 1. A part of Macaulay's Essay on Earl of Chatham. 2. Gelert and two other pieces from Twell's History.	20	13	4	1	—	4	Boys learnt by heart :— 1. A part of Macaulay's Essay on Earl of Chatham. 2. Gelert and two other pieces from Twell's History.
English Literature.																	
English Composition.	158	2	1/3 per qr.	60	yrs. —	1	1 hour and a half.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Reading																	
Writing																	
Music																	
Drawing																	

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(head master's house), 17*l*. (schoolhouse). Average servitor's bill 7*l*. Rise 6¼ a.m., retire 8 or 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything necessarily on admission. Very little boys taught by a dame. (This arrangement since altered from want of accommodation. Boys must now be able to read before they are admitted).

School classified separately for general work, mathematics, singing, and drawing. Boy about to leave, if backward in any subject likely to be of special use to him, allowed to devote more time to it. Religious instruction by masters in several forms. Chaplain has separate classes for instruction of communicants, boys preparing for confirmation, or baptism. Morning and evening chapel, besides family prayers (those of Mr. Butler of Wantage used) litany on Wednesdays and Fridays; attendance voluntary, except by servitors, who do not attend other week day chapel services. Chapel holds half only of boys, consequently no boy attends more than one service daily, except on Sundays, when those who cannot be accommodated in chapel go to the parish church.

Promotions by marks and examination, and separate in mathematics.

Examination half-yearly by masters and chaplain. Prizes given once a year.

Punishments: birching by the head master only, before certain official witnesses, and for very grave offences, publicly; caning in public; tasks, and gating to school premises; these two last must be posted on a board in the schoolroom, or they are cancelled.

Playground nearly two acres, about five minutes walk from school. Drilling taught and athletic exercises encouraged by prizes. Upper school allowed to walk in country at their discretion; town and river prohibited.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 or 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 37½ hours in the week. Playtime 23 hours in summer and 22 in winter per week.

Head master, Rev. F. M. D. Mertens, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	HIGHEST.		LOWEST.	
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Master of a workhouse	London.	Cheesemonger -	London.
2	Publican - -	London.	Father dead, needle-	London.
3	Clerk in an office -	London.	woman.	
4	Domestic servant, butler.	Chislehurst.	Publican - -	Llanover.
5	Gardener - -	Croydon.	(Father) waiter, (mother) cook.	London.
6	Wheelwright - -	Norwood.	Waiter - -	London.
7	Builder - -	Brixton.	Dairyman - -	Anerly.
8	Tailor - -	London.	Florist - -	Fulham.
9	Gardener - -	Barford St. Martin, Salisbury.	Builder - -	London.
			Stationer - -	London.
10	Clerk in an office -	London.	Clerk in a pianoforte manufactory.	London.

There are only five day scholars, sons of a butcher, greengrocer, farmer and captain of coal brig.

STEYNING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The trustees are all gentlemen of independent fortune, and, with one exception, reside in the neighbourhood of Steyning. They meet once in every year, and minutes of their proceedings are kept. Once in every seven years the school lands are let by tender; in other years the business of the trustees seems to be confined to the passing of the treasurer's accounts. They do not seem as a body to be much interested in the school. At the last letting of the school property in 1861 the rental was increased from 101*l.* 7*s.* to 109*l.* 2*s.*, but there is no prospect of a material further increase of the rental.

Statutes.—The ordinances of 1819 are still in force. The permission to teach English subjects, besides the classics, is used. Every boy pays 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum for such instruction, a payment which is sanctioned by the trustees. Some of the clauses of the older statutes of 1614 were left unrepealed by the ordinances of 1819, but have grown obsolete. The scholars, for example, are permitted to play more than once a week, and none of the boys are restricted to the use of the Latin tongue, or learn the Church Catechism in Latin. By the original statute the number of boarders is limited to six. But this rule has not been adhered to, the trustees considering that the permission to take a larger number of boarders would induce a better class of men to apply for the mastership. The present number of boarders is 18. They are nearly of the same class as the day scholars, and do not, as they do in many cases where they are of a higher social grade, interfere with the due instruction of the day boys.

"Brotherhood Hall," the present schoolhouse, is a crazy wooden building, which has been kept from falling by well-timed repairs. No amount of money, however, spent on mere repairs would make it fit for its purpose. The schoolroom is ill-constructed, but fairly furnished with desks and other appliances. The dwelling-house is cramped and ill-adapted for the reception of boarders. The soil immediately around the house has, through improper drainage in former years, become very impure, and the unsound timber of the house is, in spite of whitewash, capable of harbouring or generating mischief to the inhabitants. The question of rebuilding the school was raised at a meeting of the trustees in 1864, but was dropped. A piece of school land, which lies 300 yards from the present buildings would, in case of the reconstruction of the school, be an admirable site.

Staff.—The present head master is not a graduate of any university, but has the reputation of being a good scholar and an excellent teacher. An assistant, who was educated at a training college, is paid by the head master to teach English subjects. The master's wife teaches French to about one-third of the pupils at

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an annual charge of four guineas; his daughter helps in the instruction of the little boys.

Instruction.—The total number of boys at the time of my visit was 48. Of these, only one was learning Greek. Latin was being learnt by all to some extent. The first two boys know the Latin grammar very fairly, but their translation of an ode of Horace, which they had prepared, was inaccurate, and their notions of the quantities of Latin syllables eccentric. The second class was also fair in grammar, faulty in translation. The English dictation of 9 out of 12 boys was good; that of the rest very loose. The first 15 boys were very good in arithmetic; the lower boys rather slow, but accurate in their working. Geography and history weak throughout the school; writing very neat. No boys were learning mathematics, pure or applied.

The discipline of the school was good, and there was a remarkable harmony of feeling between the boys and their teachers.

A good cricket field is hired by the master from the trustees, and opened to boarders and day scholars alike.

The careful teaching of the Latin grammar has had a good effect upon the knowledge of English grammar, but I think that for the mass of the boys frequenting the school, who are usually farmers' sons, destined to go into active life at the age of 15, this knowledge of English might be attained by a shorter road. More attention should be paid to history and geography, a necessary substratum for information to be gained in after life. The school is popular in the neighbourhood, and has swamped several private schools. If the terms for day boys were slightly raised, and French, elementary mathematics, and physical science made a part of the regular school course, and the study of Latin made optional or auxiliary to the teaching of French and English, I think the school would be still more popular and more useful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 178, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Wm. Holland, of Chichester, 16 June 1614, who gave to trustees estates and the house in which the school is carried on. Endowed subsequently with seven acres of land by Bernard Chatfield, date unknown.

School Property.—Average annual income from about 32 acres of land, gross, 105*l.*; net, 77*l.* 12*s.*; applied to school, 60*l.* [Income for 1864 113*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; expenditure, 80*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*] Buildings tolerably adapted to their purpose; master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free grammar school, with a learned schoolmaster, in town of Steyning. (Deed of Foundation.) Not more than 50 scholars to be admitted, provided no child or youth living within the liberty, and duly qualified, be refused. (Founder's statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and some Latin or English religious catechism (founder's statutes) writing, arithmetic, and elements of mathematics may be taught, provided they do not interfere with working of school as a classical school (ordinance of Court of Chancery 1819).

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by founder. A few alterations made by Court of Chancery in 1819. Trustees, 10 in number; must be persons of good fame and ability residing within five miles of Steyning; they are required to fill up their numbers when reduced to three. Hold property, appoint and dismiss master with consent of Bishop of Chichester.

Master may be dismissed for negligence or immorality. By ordinances of 1819 he may receive 60*l.* per annum from the estates, if there be enough after paying expenses, instead of 20*l.*, as ordered by founder. Trustees empowered to allow pensions to retiring masters. Master may take six boarders. Trustees have required that he should be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master paid by trustees; usher paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—29, mostly sons of farmers under 14, from distances up to five and a half miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum for English subjects, and 8*s.* for fire and lights. Classics, free. French, 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum extra. Drawing, 8*l.* 8*s.* Most residing in the town attend lessons on Sundays.

Boarders.—18; all but one under 16; all in head master's house; chiefly sons of farmers. Three or four meals a day; meat once. Terms from 30*l.* to 45*l.* Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Highest bill, 71*l.*; lowest, 39*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms per boy, 400 feet; each boy has a separate bed. Hours, 6½ to 7 A.M., 8 to 9½ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to read the Bible tolerably.

School variously classified according to subject. Bible read in school every morning. Instruction on Sunday in the collects, catechism, and evidences of Christianity. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by general progress. No examinations.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter publicly and by head master only, but rare.

Playground of one rood, adjoining the school; cricket ground of two acres, hired by master, 300 yards distant. A master always present at games. Drilling occasionally.

No boys gone to any university in the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 38 hours per week, besides one hour's preparation in the evening.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

William Westbrook Richardson, Esq., Brighton.
Charles Freeman Sandham, Esq., Washington.
Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P., West Grinstead Park.
Colonel C. Lloyd, Lancing.
Sir Charles Goring, Bart., Highden, Washington.
The Rev. John Goring, Wiston Park, Steyning.
The Rev. Thomas Medland, Steyning.
Harry Peter Crofts, Esq., the Abbot, Sompting.

Head Master:

George Airey.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.					Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	h.m	hrs.	hrs.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
															Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
															Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
															Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	45	1	—	3	yrs. 15	—	h.m —	—	hrs. —	—	hrs. —	—	—	—	Gleig's Sacd. Hist.; Crossman's Catm.
Greek	3	2	—	—	—	2 and gr. div.	1 15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latin	44	4	—	—	—	5	1 15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Latin Gram. and Delectus daily,
French	15	4	4gs.	—	—	2	1 30	2	—	—	—	6	—	6	Colenso and Guy's Cyphering Book.
Arithmetic	45	8	—	—	—	5	1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book-keeping	11	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	11	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

[illegible]

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Head master -	Steyning.	
" 2	Widow, lady -	Steyning.	
" 3	Widow, innkeeper -	Steyning.	
" 4	Limeburner -	Steyning.	
" 5	Woolstapler -	Steyning.	
" 6	Brewer and farmer -	Steyning.	
" 7	Widow, grocer -	Steyning.	
" 8	Harnessmaker -	Steyning.	
" 9	Farmer -	Buttolphs -	1½ miles.
" 10	Surgeon -	Steyning.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer -	Ashurst -	5 miles.
" 2	Farmer -	Steyning -	1 mile.
" 3	Miller -	Ashington -	4½ miles.
" 4	Farmer -	Ashurst -	5 miles.
" 5	Farmer -	Ashington -	4½ miles.
" 6	Farmer -	Ashington -	4½ miles.
" 7	Farmer -	Ashurst -	5½ miles.
" 8	Commercial traveller	Beeding -	2 miles.
" 9	Farmer -	Beeding -	3 miles.
" 10	Woolstapler -	Steyning.	
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Miller -	Horsham.	
" 2	Farmer -	Streat, near Lewes.	
" 3	Farmer -	Streat, near Lewes.	
" 4	Surgeon -	Lewes.	
" 5	Farmer -	Donnington, Chichester.	
" 6	Surgeon -	Cowfold.	
" 7	Commercial traveller	Huntingdon.	
" 8	Farmer -	Burnham, Essex.	
" 9	Surgeon -	Cowfold.	
" 10	Farmer -	Burnham, Essex.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Chemist -	Brighton.	
" 2	Farmer -	Streat, near Lewes.	
" 3	Relieving Officer -	Shipley.	
" 4	Farmer -	Beeding.	
" 5	Farmer -	Beeding.	
" 6	Surgeon -	Sloane St., London.	
" 7	Physician -	Portsmouth.	
" 8	Farmer -	Donnington, Chichester.	
" 9			
" 10			

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-								
			Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, or sta- tionary.
<i>Classical—</i> Chichester (Prebendal school).	8,059	Agricul- tural.	Registry of Bishop, Dean, and Chapter.	With con- sent.	Varied in 1828 & 1860 by Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, & Prebendary of Hadleigh, as prescrbd.	Good	Master	—	?	?	Stat.
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	2,556	Agricul- tural.	Trust deed enrolled in Chancery.	—	—	—	Trustees	—	—	—	—
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	950	—	—	—	—	—	Trustees	—	—	—	—
Lewes	9,716	Agricul- tural.	With the Hon. Se- cretary.	Yes	Observed in the main.	Good	Trustees	100	93	93	Stat.
<i>Semi-classical—</i> New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	3,351	—	—	—	—	—	Trustees	—	—	—	—
Steyning	1,620	Agricul- tural.	With the Secretary.	Yes	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1819.	Fair	Trustees	105	77	60	Stat.
<i>Non-classical—</i> Chichester (Whitby's).	8,059	Agricul- tural.	Solicitors	No	Varied by Court of Chancery.	Fair	Trustees	1,650	1,450	1,300	Stat.
Cuckfield	2,000	Agricul- tural.	—	—	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1846.	—	Rent- charge.	28	28	28	Stat.

(Continued on p. 282.)

(*) Increase according to increase of

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.	
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.												
None	—	None	—	Dean and Chapter	—	Master	No	Grammatici et pueri grammatici et alii, addiscendi causa accedentes.	Boys	Children of Protestant parents in Chichester or of clergy holding or having held cures in the diocese.	Nomina- tion by D. and C.	Stat.	Classical -	None	
None	—	17	—	• • •	—	By Pro- vost and Fellows through Head Master.	No	Middle classes.	—	Good char- acter, promise, and needy condition.	Through patrons, as shown in the Ca- lendar of St. Nicho- las Col- lege.	(*)	• • •	—	
4 or 5	25	8	31½	• • •	—	• • •	—	Upper mid- dle classes.	—	• • •	• • •	—	• • •	—	
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	—	No one specially mentioned; there are now 12 free boys.	Not sta- ted.	None • •	Nomina- tion by trustees in rota- tion.	Dim.	Classical -	None	
None	—	5	—	• • •	—	• • •	—	Lower mid- dle classes.	Boys	• • •	(a) By competi- tion. (b) Ap- point- ment by the Provost.	—	Semi- classical.	—	
None	—	None	—	Local	Resi- dence.	Both	Yes	Children and youth of Steyning.	Boys	Residence in Steyning.	• • •	Inc.	Classical -	Pen- sions for super- annu- ated mas- ters.	
None	—	None	—	Local	Ch. mem- ber- ship.	Trus- tees.	Yes	Chichester, Harting, and West Wittering.	Boys	Ch. member- ship of pa- rents abs.	Merit.	Inc.	Non- classical.	—	
None	—	None	—	Local, vicar of Cuck- field and next parish, ex off.	—	—	—	Parish of Cuckfield.	Not sta- ted.	Income applied to a parochial school for boys and girls.					

(Continued on next page.)

boys not on foundation.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	MASTERS.						CHARACTER			
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D).	School changed in Useful- ness, or class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Classical—</i> Chichester (Prebendal school).	1	Dean and Chapter	Only by forfeiture of his pre- bend.	H.M.	H.M.	As prebendary. Must be a priest of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	14 D	?	6
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	-	Provost	Provost (for mis- conduct) with ap- peal.	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman, and graduate of Oxford or Cam- bridge.	-	324 B 7 D	-	3
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	-	Provost	-	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate	H.M. and 2nd M.	126 B	No change	-
Lewes	2	Trus- tees.	-	H.M.	H.M.	Priest able to teach grammar, having no cure of souls (the last condition not observed).	H.M.	10 B 13 D	-	-
<i>Semi-classical—</i> New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	13	Provost	Provost (for mis- conduct) with ap- peal.	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman Ch. of Eng.	-	274 B 5 D	-	-
Steyning	2	Trus- tees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng. required by trustees.	H.M.	18 B 29 D	Neither	5½
<i>Non-classical—</i> Chichester (Whitby's).	H.M. and assis. H.M.	Trus- tees.	Trustees	Trus- tees.	Trus- tees.	Church member- ship.	All	46 B	No great change.	-
Cuckfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on p. 284.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated per cent. on 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars)		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to bed.	Discipline how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.	
Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C	A. C	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)					
Per cent. None	Per cent. 100 A	0	—	Case not arisen.	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40 A 60 B	—	1	—	—	—	H.M.	Yes	60	—	21	(a) 6½ (b) 9½	Prefects and masters.	about 510	—	
100 A	—	3·8	5·4	Provost	H.M. and 2nd M.	H.M.	Yes	101	83	67	(a) 6½ (b) 8½-10	Senior boy or Prefect.	644	Seve- ral.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80 B 20 C	100 B	0	?	See	Précis.	Resi- dent mas- ter.	No	29	21	7	(a) 6½ (b) 8 or 9	Prefects and Captains.	—	None	
28 A 72 B	10 A 90 B	0	Seve- ral.	Case not arisen.	H.M.	—	{ Once	71	—	39	(a) 6½-7 (b) 8-9½	Masters	440	None	
100 C	—	—	—	—	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(a) 6½-7½ (b) 8-9	Senior boys.	328	None	
—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION.											
COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Sub- ject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School; (b) out of School, under Supervi- sion; (c) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan- guages.
Classical— Chichester (Prebendal School.)	40	26	Reading and writing, ele- mentary La- tin, and arithmetic.	Sch. taught as private pupils.	- - -	(a) except me- moriter.	13	—	—	—	—
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	40	37½	Reading	Separate	Marks and exam. chiefly.	- - -	311	72	310	11	—
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	37 to 38	28½	Reading, writ- ing, spelling.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and ex- amination.	One-third to three-sevenths out of school,	125	99	125	3	—
Lewes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-classical— New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	40 or 41	37½	Reading	Separate	Marks and ex- amination.	Lessons learnt in school under supervision.	170	—	26	—	—
Steyning	44	38	Reading	Separate	Marks for lessons.	All (a) - - -	44	3	15	0	0
Non-classical— Chichester (Whitby's).	43	abt. 33	Fair reading and Cate- chism.	Mostly uni- form.	Seniority and general at- tainments.	Far the greater part in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Cuckfield.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on p. 286.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) By Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
6	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(a), (b), (c)	13	9	All three	0	0	0	0	0	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	P.	All	381	174	(c) Black board chiefly.	59	24	—	—	26	All ways
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	125	101	All three	—	—	—	—	—	No part of school course.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor; usually without aid.	P.	—	P.	—	Sentences and continuous pieces.	279	15	All three	119	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	P.V.	P.	P.	—	(a), (b), (c)	45	0	All three	11	11	0	0	0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	46	20	Text books chiefly.	12	20	22	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	INSTRUCTION—cont.																
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.: Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models D.M.; Colouring C.: Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by					
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M. Trustees, or others.				
Classical— Chichester (Pre- bendal School).	13	13	13	0	13	13	13	0	0	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	None	-
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	331	328	—	311	311	18	185	290	293	P. and D.F.; chiefly P.M. and T.M.	Eng. reci- tation 331.	Monthly	Once a year				
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	125	48	—	—	—	—	20	12	48	Drawing; an extra P.M. and T.M.	-	Monthly	Once a year by Provost.				
Lewes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Semi-classical— New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	130	G.D.; P.; D.F.; T.M.; and P.M.	-	Once a year	Part by ex- aminers ap- pointed by Provost once a year.				
Steypning	44	44	20	0	0	45	45	4	4	-	-	None	None				
Non-classical— Chichester (Whitby's)	24	46	24	—	24	46	46	46	—	G.D. and D.F.	-	-	Half-yearly by trustees.				
Cuckfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

(Continued on p. 288.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.	
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	13	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Church of England daily.	All	Parish Clergy.	None -	None -	
Yes, on entering special school.			331	Ch. of Eng.	Chaplain.	Prayer Book, 7 a.m., 5-5½ p.m.	All	Chaplain -	One -	Two -	
-	Yes -	-	125	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and chaplain.	Prayer Book, 7 am., 6 p.m.	whole school	Chaplain -	One -	Three -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	Drawing by those disqualified for singing.	279	Ch. of Eng.	H.M., chaplain, and asst. master.	Prayer Book, &c., morn. and even.	All except servants, &c.	Chaplain -	One for boarders.	Twice, boarders.	
-	Yes -	-	45	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Church of England and Bloomfield daily.	All	Parish Clergy.	Boarders and day boys in town.	Two Boarders.	
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Dr. Blomfield morn. and night.	Yes	-	Very few	Two -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
<i>Classical—</i> Chichester (Prebendal School).	Yes -	Public -	Only one mas- ter.	No monitors -	Not re- quired.	—	None	—	—
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	Cannot expel foundation scholars.	Semi- public.	Flogging -	Can chastise in cases of insolence or resistance.	? None except moral influ- ence of prefects	28	14 acres.	Close	Both
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	H.M. cannot expel.	Generally private.	Birching -	May beat and fag under control of H.M.	By pre- fects.	19 to 22	More than 6 acres.	300 yds.	—
Lewes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Semi-classical—</i> New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	Cannot expel	Public -	Birching -	Can give im- positions.	? None	21 to 26	Nearly 2 acres.	5 min. walk.	Both
Steyning	Yes -	Public -	Corporal -	No monitors -	Masters	—	(a) 2 acres. (b) 1 rood.	(a) 300 yds. (b) Close	All.
<i>Non-classical—</i> Chichester (Whitby's).	Trustees ex- pel.	Rarely used	Corporal -	Can only report	—	about 25	525 sq. yards.	Close	Board- ers.
Cuckfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on p. 290.)

[illegible]

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-								
			Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, dimi- nishing, or sta- tionary.
<i>Non-class.—cont.</i> East Grinstead -	4,266	Agricul- tural.	—	—	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1847.	No bldgs. be- long- ing to Cha- rity.	Master	42	42	42	Stat.
Hastings (Parker's school).	22,910	Seafaring and mixed.	- - -	Yes	By Court of Chancery.	None	Trustees	229	206	206	? Inc.
" (Saun- ders' school).	"	Seafaring and mixed.	In Town Hall and Trustees' Clerk's Office.	Yes	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1812.	Good	Trustees	202	156	91	Stat.
Horsham -	6,747	Agricul- tural.	At Mercers Hall.	Yes	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1813.	Good	Trustees	540	*	*	Stat.
Rye - - -	4,288	Seafaring	—	—	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1820.	—	Trustees	112	95	95	Stat.

* Surplus income of charity after payment of all charges

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.									
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.			
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.														
None	—	None	—	Local, vicar, ex off.	Members of church of England?	Master	—	Youth of East Grinstead.	Boys by schm	—	Nomina- tion by trustees.	—	Classical altered by scheme to non-classical.	None			
None	—	None	—	? Local	—	Trus- tees.	Yes	Town	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim	Stat.	"Learning"	None			
None	—	None	—	Local, municipal charity trustees	None	Masters	No	Poor boys of Hastings and certain other parts.	Boys	Residence	Applica- tion.	—	Semi- classical.	Ap- prenticing and two Dames schools.			
None	—	None	—	Mercers empny. vicar & chwdns. ex off. and two local.	—	Both	No	Parish of Horsham, especially the Poor.	Not stated.	Poor of Horsham.	Exami- nation.	Inc.	Semi- classical.	None			
None	—	None	—	Half local & half ex off. viz., mayor & corpora- tion.	—	—	—	Youth of Rye.	Not sta- ted.	—	—	—	Semi- classical.	None			

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	MASTERS.							CHARACTER		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.) Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Non-class.—cont.</i> East Grinstead -	1	Trus- tees.	- . .	- . .	- . .	Member of Ch. of Eng. required by trustees.	None	40 D	- . .	1
Hastings (Parker's).	1	Trus- tees.	Trustees	No as- sistants.	No As- sistants.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	60 D	Useful- ness.	2
Hastings (Saun- ders' school).	1	Trus- tees.	Trustees .	None	- . .	Member of Ch. of Eng., sober and discreet, capable of teaching Latin.	None	72 D	Neither	1
Horsham	2	Vicar & 8 Prshrs subject to ap- proval of Mercers Co.	- . .	Local Trus- tees.	- . .	None	Usher	80 D	- . .	3
Rye	1	Trus- tees.	- . .	None	- . .	- . .	- . .	60 D	- . .	1

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.												
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated per cent. on 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.)		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.		
Independent } Professional } Mercantile } Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.	Boarders.	Day Scho-lars.	Any Univer-sity.					Other Places of Education.	(a)	(b)					(c)	
Per cent.	Per cent.	100 C	0	1	Case not arisen.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	50 B 50 C	None	A few				No boarding houses.								
-	-	B. and C.	0	0	Case not arisen.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	35 B 65 C	0	3	Case not arisen.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	B. and C.	0	3	Case not arisen.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION											
COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Sub- ject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School, (b) out of School, under Supervi- sion; (c) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan- guages.
<i>Non-class.—cont.</i> East Grinstead	45	25	Alphabet	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	0	0	0	0	0
Hasting's (Parker's).	46	25	Reading	- - - -	By proficiency	Nearly all in school.	0	0	20	0	0
Hastings - (Saunders' School.)	47	28½	None	- -	Separate	(a) two-thirds, (c) one-third.	0	0	0	0	0
Horsham	44	28	Reading	- - - -	Examination	- - - -	10	0	0	0	0
Rye	44	28	Reading New Testament, but not strictly en- forced.	By reading	- - - -	Nearly all (a)	-	-	-	-	-

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
						40	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						60	None	All three ways	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught
						72	0	All three	0	0	0	0	0	—
						80	0	Text Books	8	10	0	0	0	—
						—	—	Text Books.	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	INSTRUCTION— <i>cont.</i>														
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by			
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.		
<i>Non-class.—cont.</i> East Grinstead	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings (Parker's).	20	45	20	—	20	60	60	12	—	One class G.D.	-	-	-	-	Occasionally
Hastings (Saunders School).	30	30	20	0	0	72	72	30	0	D.F.; D.M.	-	-	-	-	Trustees occasionally.
Horsham	40	80	50	0	0	80	80	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	3 or 4 times annually trustees.
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Annually master and one of the trustees.

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lives of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	- -	Church of England daily.	All	- - - - -	- - - - -	Two foundation scholars.
- - - - -	Sometimes	- - - - -	—	Open to all.	Master.	No prayers	—	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	72	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Church of England daily.	All	- - - - -	None	- - - - -
- - - - -	Yes	- - - - -	80	None	H.M.	Daily	All	Parish Clergy.	One	None required.
No - - - -	No - - - -	No - - - -	—	Instruction Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Daily, Church of England.	All	- - - - -	None	None

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.	DISCIPLINE.						RECREATION.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Boys, or both.	
Non-class. schools.—cont.										
East Grinstead -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	None	-	-	
Hastings (Parker's).	Trustees can interfere.	Not used.	- - -	No monitors	-	-	None	-	-	
Hastings (Saunders' School).	Yes - -	Public	Only one master.	No monitors -	-	-	None	-	-	
Horsham - -	Yes - -	Public	None -	No monitors -	-	-	½ acre	Close	All.	
Rye - -	No - -	Public	No other master.	No monitors -	-	-	None	-	-	

- RECREATION.					OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.	
				H.M.	Parents.				
None - - - -	-	-	None -	-	-	-	-	-	
None - -	No -	-	Open to all.	Arithme- tic, Geo- graphy.	Parents rarely express an opinion.	- - -	Expedient but not possible.	Irregularity of attendance, and early age at which boys leave.	
None - - - -	-	-	None -	Rea., Wri., Arith., His., Geo., Eng. Grammar, Religious Instrctn.	None in par- ticular.	No such ex- amination; not desira- ble.	Only occa- sionally.	None.	
None - - - -	-	-	None -	Reading Writing, & Arith- metic.	The same	- Not desirable	Both -	None.	
- - - -	-	-	-	Eng. Gra., English & Scrip. his- tory, Geo- graphy, arithmetc.	- - -	- - -	Not pos- sible.	None.	

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girl.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
ANGMERING -	953	Wm. Older -	1682	£ 102	£ 80	£ —	Yes	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	60	55
BATTLE: National School	3,293	Elizabeth Lang- ton.	1791	41	41	—	Yes	(30 free)	Labourers -	13	14
BOXGROVE: Boys' School	666	Countess of Derby.	1742	20	20	*	Yes	1d. (4 free).	Chiefly agricul- tural labour- ers.	44	—
Girls' School		{ Mrs. Nash Countess of Derby	1716 1742	17	17	—	Yes	1d. (8 free).	Chiefly agricul- tural labour- ers.	—	110
BRIGHTLING: National School	661	Mrs. Herbert	1728	24	20	—	Yes(not from endow- ment.)	1d. and 2d.	Nearly all poor labourers.	39	41
BRIGHTON: Grimmett's School.	77,693	Wm. Grim- mett.	1749	78	20	52	No	None	Artisans, &c. -	20	—
Central National School.		Rev. H. M. Wagner.	1829	39	39	—	Yes	2½d., 2d., 1½d.	Artisans, clerks, &c.	In central Nat. Sch. 421	218
Swan Downer's School.		Swan Downer	1821	286	132	172	(Being built.)	None	Various, some fishermen.	—	50
BURWASH National School	2,143	Rev. George Barnsley.	About 1726	43	43	—	Yes	6d., 3d., 2d., 1d.	Majority agri- cultural la- bourers.	112	93
CHICHESTER: Boys' Grey Coat School.	8,059	Bishop Man- ningham.	1722	Interest of endowment (115l. 17s. consols) devoted to purchase of cloth.							
Girls' Blue Coat School.		Subscription -	1710	40	(As returned in 1819). Funds applied to benefit and encourage						
WEST CHILTING- TON.	668	Wm. Smith -	17th cent.	45	34	—	Yes	1d.	Principally agricultural labourers.	30	40
GUESTLING	731	Rev. Robert Bradshaw.	1734	98 (Mixed charity)	82†	—	Yes	None	Labourers and small trades- men.	About 30	About 36
HARTFIELD -	1,451	Rev. Richard Rands and Thos. Earl of Thanet.	1640 1725	30 (Mixed charity)	30	—	Yes	(3s. 6d. a year for books, &c.)	Farmers, trades- men, and agricultural labourers.	43	34
HORSTED-KEYNES	790	Edward Light- maker.	1708	(Endowment, except master's residence, lost long ago.)				(10 or 12 free).	Chiefly farm labourers.	5	5
MAYFIELD -	2,688	Subscription -	1750	27	27	—	Yes (sepa- rate charity)	None	Agricultural labourers and journeymen mechanics.	39 (in Nat. Sch.)	—

* Four boys clothed from distinct endowment.

† Funds in Chancery. 16l. paid to repair fund in addition.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.) Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)							
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Not at present.	Master; mist. for needle-work.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Seventeen.	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Six.
4	—	—	—	2 M.B.	—	None	Four	Trustees and vicar.	Mast. cert.	No	One.
—	8	—	—	None	—	None	Four	Trustees and vicar.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Rector and church-wardens.	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	Master; aided by mother, sister, and paid montr.
20	—	—	—	10 M.B.	—	None	Sixteen	Central Nat. Sch. Commte.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four
—	—	—	—	6 boys E.A., 23 boys M.B.	—	None	Three	Com- mittee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Nine.
—	50	—	—	None	—	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. and writing mast.
—	—	—	—	22 boys M.B.	—	None	Rector and two church-wardens.	Managers	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and 5 paid mon., mist., assist. mist., and 5 paid mon.

ing for boys and girls of central National Schools with assent of Charity Commissioners, signified by letter.
9 March 1861.

ment (in the way of clothing) of most deserving children throughout National Schools (Return 1867).

—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Eight	Chrmn. of trustees, rector, & majority of trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	?	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., wife, and 3 moni- tors.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	—	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and 2 monitors.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
NEWICK - -	991	Louisa Barbara Lady Vernon.	1771	£ 50	£ 28	£ 22	Yes	None by found.	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	—	13
NORTHIAM -	1,260	Robert Iden -	1614	3	3	—	Yes	8d.	Farmers and village trades- people.	19	—
PETWORTH: Taylor's School.	3,368	Rev. John Tay- lor.	1753	152	41	87	No	None	Tradesmen -	10	10
Boys' National School.		Earl of Egremont.	1834	40	34	—	Yes (lent.)	6d., 4d., 2d., 1d., (10 free)	Majority me- chanics and labourers.	130	—
Girls' National School.			1833	40	30	—	Yes (not part of endow- ment.)	4d., 2d., 1d.	Chiefly agricul- tural labourers, mechanics, &c.	—	120
ROTHERFIELD -	3,413	Sir Henry Fer- mor.	1744	304	154	80	Yes	None	Mostly agricul- tural labourers.	40	—
RYE: Peacocke and Saunders' School.	4,288	James Saun- ders.	1720	[See among Grammar Schools, p. 258.]							
SEDLESCOMB -	703	Rev. George Barnsley.	1723	30	30	—	Yes	(20 free)	Chiefly labour- ers.	20	—
SHIPLEY -	1,212	Sarah Andrews	1823	40	40	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	35	—
STORRINGTON -	1,104	J. Hooper -	1806	36	36	—	Yes	1d., 2d., 3d.	Labourers -	37	35
UCKFIELD -	1,740	Dr. Anthony Saunders.	1718	232 (Mixed charity)	96	20	Yes	(20 free)	Farmers and tradesmen principally.	31	—
WALBERTON -	588	John Nash -	173	12	12	—	Yes	2d.	Chiefly agricul- tural labourers.	36	24
Total - - -				1,829	1,089						

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning			Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer-tificated.	School under Govern-ment In-spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.									
—	13	—	—	None	-	-	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. and 4 monitors.
—	—	9	—	None	-	-	None	One	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
10	10	—	—	None	-	-	One boy: one girl.	Three	Trustees	Mist. cert.	No, except girls' sch.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Four	Rector, who is trustee.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and p. teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Three	Rector	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and p. teacher.
40	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Eight	Rector and free-holders.	Mast. also chaplain grad.	Not at present.	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Three with ch. wrdn. and overseers.	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Five	Rector, with approval of his co-trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 6 F., 21 M.B.			None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Owner of estate on which endowment is charged.		Neither	No	Two.

HAMPSHIRE.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

NEW ALRESFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Alresford, which was "new" in the time of the Conqueror, is a quiet rural town within ten miles of Alton. The "Schola "Henrici Perin nummis ab eo legatis extructa 1698" is founded for 19 poor men's sons, six of whom are to be chosen from New Alresford, being sons of poor tradesmen, and the others from the adjoining parishes of Old Alresford, Sutton, Bighton, and Cheriton. For teaching these boys gratuitously the master now receives, besides his house, 70*l.* a year. He is required by the founder to be well skilled in the Latin tongue, and to have no cure of souls.

The free boys are taken from the poorer class of shopkeepers. Two of the privileged parishes have not sent their full number, which is made up from the others. Many of the most respectable tradesmen have been educated at the school, and still make use of it for the education of their sons, but usually prefer to pay for them rather than to send them as free boys. The day boys pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year, and boarders, not including French or Latin (which are each four guineas extra), 24*l.* The ordinances of the founder, by which the school is governed, are substantially the same as those of Eggar's School at Alton, which I have given at some length in the account of that school, and were confirmed by the Court of Exchequer in 1700. It is unnecessary to say they are almost entirely obsolete, and wholly inapplicable to the present condition of the school. Latin is not now taught by the scholars; indeed, only three boys were said to be even learning it; nor are the ordinances solemnly read out to them four times a year. The founder directs the master to refuse no properly qualified boy if he be nine years old, and contemplates the admission of other boys besides the free boys, on payment. No boy is to be admitted before he is able to learn his accidence.

At the time of my visit 57 were present; 18 free boys, 17 day boys, and 22 boarders. A good many were farmers' sons. The oldest boys were the boarders, several of whom were 14. The boarders are kept separate from the free and day boys, who are not allowed in the playground; and the three divisions occupy different desks in school, but are united when saying lessons in class. It is noticeable that, taking three weeks of the month of April 1866, out of 18 free boys the absence book showed 47 absences; only 8 had been entirely regular; while of 17 day boys who paid, the absences only amounted to 25.

The instruction given at the school, though elementary, was good of its kind. Both in dictation, cyphering, and especially in

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geography, the upper part of the school was above the average, and did their work intelligently. The boarders, from their superior age, were the most advanced in the school, but some of the best in writing from dictation were free boys.

The school seemed to be appreciated by the inhabitants; there is no other in the town besides the National and British. The schoolroom is lofty, but a little overcrowded. The house is small, old, and rickety; the floors are sunk, and have to be supported by a pillar in the cellar. The roof was not as watertight as it might be. The boarder accommodation was moderately good. The boys do not sleep in separate beds.

The founder left a small library to the school. The books have not been added to, have been sadly neglected, and are now valueless.

The government of the school rests with eight trustees, who alone are to manage the property and to appoint or remove the master, but who have the rectors of four adjoining parishes associated with them, for the purpose of examining into and regulating all things relating to the school and scholars, and, under the name of governors, the whole body are directed to meet for the above purpose twice every year. The rector of New Alresford, in whose parish the school is situated, is not one of these governors, New Alresford having been separated for parochial purposes from Old Alresford after the foundation of the school. When the trustees are reduced to four, they are to convey their interest in the property to eight other trustees chosen out of the neighbouring parishes.

At present there are only two trustees. One of these is old and infirm, so that the whole management of the property and the appointment of master is, practically, in the hands of one individual.

The present master is 66 years old, and has been here for 34 years, having married the sister of the former master. He has an active assistant, who was once a free boy in the school, and does the chief work in it.

The four rectors never meet to examine the school. The rector, who from his proximity would be most likely to attend, is excluded from the government by the circumstance mentioned above.

It is imperatively necessary in the interests of the school that new trustees should be appointed, and if eight properly qualified men of education and position cannot be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, the area from which they may be chosen should be extended.

I believe there are many who think the tone of the education might be raised. The present state of things is tolerable; it might be better; but there would be a reluctance to interfere much during the present master's tenure of office.

The property of the endowment, which in 1809 was let for 180*l.*, is now let for 70*l.* which the trustee, a gentleman who takes much interest in the school, informed me was its full value.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

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(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 502, A.D. 1824. Gr. Ret. 182.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 19 January 1696, Henry Perin gave 420*l.* to buy site and build school and house, 47 acres and one “yard meale” lands, and rentcharge of 5*l.* for repairs and master’s salary. He also bequeathed library to school. He had drawn up statutes for government of school in 1695. By inclosure, 1806, 6½ acres allotted in lieu of 3½ acres and common rights.

School Property.—52 acres of land let at 70*l.* a year, and a rentcharge of 5*l.* a year. Total annual income, 75*l.*, all applied to school. Land may become eligible for building. Railway about to be opened.

School site and buildings and master’s residence well adapted to purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Free school for educating six poor tradesmen’s sons inhabiting town of New Alresford, and 13 others, sons of poor inhabitants, as follows: five of parish of Old Alresford, four of tything of Bishop’s Sutton, four of parish of Cheriton. On admission boys should be at least nine years old (will); able to learn accidence (statute, 1695).

If not enough boys in one parish, number might be supplied from another, but no two of same man admitted at one time (statutes).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin tongue and English education (trustees answers).

Government and Masters.—Eight trustees appoint and may dismiss master and manage property. After death of four or more, survivors “convey their interest in the said premises to eight other neighbouring persons of good repute” (founder’s will).

Four governors, viz. rectors of Old Alresford, Brighton, and Cheriton, and vicar of Bishop’s Sutton, with trustees, regulate management of school (decree of Court of Exchequer, 6 Dec. 1700).

Management of property now left to master. Only two trustees.

Master must be well skilled in Latin, writing, and arithmetic, and “have no place of perpetuity or cure of souls,” but may have other ecclesiastical employment not inconsistent with attendance in school (decree); may be dismissed for negligence, insufficiency, notorious criminality, or infamous life (statutes).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 75*l.*, besides residence and profits from day boys and boarders. He employs and pays assistants at discretion.

Day Scholars.—33 [32 in May 1867], from distances within three miles. 19 on foundation receive instruction in English and Latin free. Others pay for general work four guineas, Latin four guineas. French, drawing, music and dancing extra, for all four guineas each.

Boarders.—21 [22 in May 1867]; all in master’s house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction in English and mathematics 24*l.*, washing 2*l.* School bills, highest 35*l.*; average 30*l.*; lowest 28*l.* Cubical content of bed-rooms, average 420 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission are required to read well.

School classified separately for every subject. Promotions for advancement. No provision for religious instruction, except boarders read religious books on Sundays and learn Church Catechism. Prayers before and after school work.

No system of prizes.

Punishments: impositions, fines, and corporal. The last publicly, by master only, and seldom used.

Playground about ¼ acre, for boarders only.

School time, 41 weeks per annum, 39 hours per week for boarders, 35 for day scholars. Play time, including time for meals in general, 32 hours per week, more in summer.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

E. Hopkins, attorney, New Alresford.

E. Hunt, architect, New Alresford.

Head Master :

William Richard Poynter, Esq.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk in bank -	All from Alresford, except three from Lavington, 2½ miles off.	Boys highest in School - 1	Lawyer - - London.
" 2	Relieving Officer -		" 2	Clerk - - London.
" 3	Surgeon -		" 3	Farmer - - Westmeon.
" 4	Butcher -		" 4	Steward in the Navy Winchester.
" 5	Grocer -		" 5	Farmer - - Cheriton.
" 6	Upholsterer -		" 6	do. - - Exton.
" 7	Farmer -		" 7	do. - - Candover.
" 8	do. -		" 8	do. - - do.
" 9	do. -		" 9	do. - - Twyford.
" 10	Fancy shop -		" 10	do. - - Bishop's Waltham.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Draper - -		Boys lowest in School - 1	Carrier - - Winchester.
" 2	Farmer - -		" 2	Piano tuner - London.
" 3			" 3	Chemist - - Winchester.
" 4			" 4	Butcher - - London.
" 5			" 5	do. - - do.
" 6			" 6	Gentleman - - Farringdon.
" 7			" 7	Farmer - - Cheriton.
" 8			" 8	In the Navy Winchester.
" 9			" 9	Farmer - - Ovington.
" 10			" 10	Builder - - Cheriton.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

LATIN CLASSES.

From 7 to 8 A.M. the Latin Pupils are divided into Three Classes.

1st class.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Repeat a lesson of Syntax, and <i>parse</i> from Virgil. Repeat a Latin verb, and turn a portion of a rather free translation of Nepos or Cæsar back into Latin.	2 pupils; last half I had 4.
2nd "	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Repeat a grammar lesson, and turn a portion of Eutropius into Latin. Repeat a grammar lesson, and <i>parse</i> from Eutropius or Nepos.	1 pupil.
3rd "	All the days.	Repeat grammar lessons.	"

From 10 to 12 the Latin Pupils are divided into Four Classes.

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1s class.	Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.	Prepare and construe lessons from Virgil. About six or seven lines at a time are brought up, and four lessons are expected. The literal meaning of each word, and the distinct sense of each clause, must be given. Valpy's edition is used, as being best punctuated. Only the Dictionary is used; but the poetical translation of the lessons is read when they are finished.	2 pupils this half. The last lesson said on May 2nd was from the first book, beginning at line 544, "Rex erat," and ending at 568, "nec tam aversus, &c." The next lesson from Prose Composition, the 20th Exercise.
	Friday.	An exercise from Arnold's Prose Composition. The observations to be studied and tolerably well committed to memory before the English sentences are turned into Latin.	
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English 1st class.	
2nd "	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Prepare lessons from Ovid's Metamorphoses or from Phædrus' Fables, as above. The Dictionary only is used; but the poetical translation is read after the lessons are finished.	1 pupil.
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English 1st class.	
3rd "	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Prepare lessons from Nepos or Eutropius, with the help of Hamilton's Translation.	"
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English 2nd class.	
4th "	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Repeat grammar lessons, and one or two lessons from Eutropius, with the translation.	"
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English 2nd class.	

From 12 to 1.

All the classes.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Attend to ciphering.	3 pupils.
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English classes.	

From 7 to 8 P.M.

Prepare Latin and French Lessons for the morrow.

French Pupils are divided into Three Classes from 2.15 till 4.

1st class.	Monday.	Say an irregular verb, and do an exercise from Caron's Grammar on the verb said. Translate into English a portion of Dumas' Les Trois Mousquetaires, or any similar French author.	1 pupil.
	Thursday.	The same; but instead of the exercise, a Trésor lesson.	
	Tuesday and Friday.	Attend to Cassell's lessons in French.	
2nd "	Monday.	Prepare to be examined in a verb conjugated like the four regular conjugations. Write an exercise from Caron's Grammar. Then translate into English Perin's Fables, with the aid of a translation; or from some easy French work without a translation.	1 pupil; 3 last half.
	Thursday.	Prepare a verb, learn a lesson from Trésor, and translate into English.	
	Tuesday and Friday.	Attend to Cassell's lessons in French.	
3rd "	Every day.	First, learn to pronounce French. Then learn the verbs avoir and etre, and the four conjugations—affirmatively, negatively, interrogatively, and negatively interrogatively. Exercises from Caron's Grammar on Monday and Thursday. When equal to it, begin to translate Perin's Fables with the help of a translation, devoting an hour to it on Tuesdays and Fridays.	1 "

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From 4 to 4.20.

The 1st and 2nd Classes attend to an Examination of a page of Trésor every day.

English Pupils.—Four Classes from 7 to 8 A.M.

1st class.	On Mondays. Tuesday and Friday. Wednesday. Thursday. Saturday.	Parsing from Lennie's Grammar. Paraphrase and parse from Thomson's Seasons. Do Practice and Long Compound Addition sums. Say Syntax rules and do exercises. Attend to examination on the rules for spelling participles, plurals, &c.	3 pupils.
2nd „	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tuesday and Thursday. Saturday.	Repeat Accidence of Lennie's Grammar, and parse from it. Repeat Syntax rules and do the exercises. Repeat rules for spelling participles, &c.	8 „
3rd „	Monday and Wednesday. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday. Saturday.	Parsing from Lennie's Grammar. Repeat Accidence and parse. Attend to examination on the rules for spelling plurals only.	5 „
4th „	Every day.	Parse easy sentences, and attend to explanation of rudiments of grammar. Junior boys unequal to grammar write dictation exercise.	9 „

English Pupils from 10 to 12, into Five Classes.

Regular Ciphering one hour. Irregular the other.

		Regular.	Irregular.	
1st.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.	Mensuration, algebra, Euclid, book-keeping by double entry.	Practice, rules of proportion by whole numbers and fractions, and long compound addition sums.	3. Two are doing algebra, and one mensuration.
2nd.	Do.	Sums from <i>Keith's Arithmetic</i> , beginning at vulgar fractions to geometrical progression, including bills of parcels in the 3rd part.	Do.	5.
3rd.	Do.	Sums from <i>Joyce's Arithmetic</i> , beginning at tare and tret to the end.	Do. and reduction, combining whole numbers and fractions.	14.
4th.	Do.	Sums from <i>Joyce's Arithmetic</i> , beginning at compound addition, and doing as far as practice (inclusive).	Long division, compound addition, and reduction.	12.
5th.	Do.	Simple rules as far as reduction.	Sums in the rules gone through.	20.

English Pupils on Wednesdays and Saturdays from Saturdays from 10 to 11.

1st class.	Wednesday and Saturday.	Attend to paraphrasing and parsing from Thomson's Seasons, or to Beale's Text Book of English History, or reading from Animal and Vegetable Physiology.	6 pupils.
2nd „	Do.	Reading the Accidence of Lennie's Grammar and being examined, or Syntax and parsing.	9 „
3rd „	Do.	Write dictation exercise; so also the junior boys.	25 + 14 = 39.
1st „	Do.	English pupils from 11 to 12. Attend to English composition in letter writing.	
2nd & 3rd class.	Do.	Attend to grammar and dictation.	

English Pupils on Wednesday and Saturday from 12 to 12.30.

All attend to geography, the 1st class using White's larger geography and an atlas, the other classes White's abridged geography, and maps suspended to the wall. The whole school is divided into four classes.

English Pupils on Wednesday and Saturday from 12.30 to 1.

All examined in boxing the compass, and tables of weights and measures, &c. The whole school is divided into four classes.

English Pupils every Day from 2.15 till 5. Holidays on Wednesday and Saturday.

2.15 to 2.45, prepare dictation exercise. 2.45 to 3, write dictation in a book.
3 to 3.15 prepare spelling lessons while dictation is being looked over.
3.15 to 4, attend to examination in spelling. 4 to 4.15, prepare for examination in Reason why, on General Science, and in Child's Guide to Knowledge.
4.15 to 5, read, and be examined in the same.

From 7 to 8 P.M.

Prepare lessons for the next day. The junior boys attend to instruction in grammar and ciphering.

Specimens of Sums set for Irregular Ciphering.

To the boys working from Keith's Arithmetic, 3,498 cwt. 3 qr. 19 $\frac{7}{11}$ lbs. at 2*l*. 19*s*. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d*. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.
The above to be done either by practice, taking the supposed price of a cwt. to be a pound, or a guinea, or a crown, or a shilling, &c.; or by the rule of three, working the terms either by whole numbers, or by vulgar and decimal fractions, or by compound multiplication. Whichever way the sum is done, it must be proved by one of the other ways, or by two or three.
To those using Joyce's Arithmetic, 7,349)619,784,693,793,846*l*. 17*s*. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*., to be proved by compound multiplication, making a fraction of the remainder of the sum.

Also in Reduction.

In 7,198,673,478 $\frac{3}{4}$ farthings, how many crowns, pounds, dollars, guineas, groats, threepences, half-crowns, shillings, and florins. To be proved by bringing back the quantity in the last name (florins) to that in the first name (farthings) the shortest possible way. Also long compound addition sums of 25 lines. The number done in the hour will be from 8 to 12, according to the attention given.

These sums, and accustoming every boy to take the consequences of his own actions, by never allowing him to escape punishment when he deserves it, are the means I use to engender the habits of obedience, attention, and self-control.

In reading over my programme you will see that I make the education of my boys to rest on three pillars—dictation, parsing, and irregular ciphering; and I cannot help thinking that, if an examiner were to see that these three supports were well and firmly fixed, he would do more to promote a sound and healthy education for the middle classes than by only trying to find out boys of memory and talent, always a small minority in every school.

ALTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

One of the prettiest of the old houses near Alton is the Free Grammar School of John Eggar. The actual building is doubtless coeval with the foundation, and has inscribed over the entrance :

“ Schola Grammaticalis, Joh. Eggar Fundata 1642.”

It is about half a mile from the town, and stands in about three acres of land, part of which is a garden of scrupulous neatness, and part a meadow, both in the occupation of the master. For its age the house seemed in good repair. The schoolroom was rather low and draughty, and must be very cold in winter. The desks had been somewhat roughly used, but otherwise were suitable. A small irregularly shaped playground adjoined, divided by an imaginary line between the boarders and free boys, and a penalty was imposed on all transgressors. It was too small for any but trivial games. A small shed, perhaps 12 feet square, served as an assembling place for the free boys, who are not allowed in the schoolroom except in school hours.

The master has been here 23 years, and originally prepared pupils for some of the naval and military services at Greenwich, and brought boarders with him on his appointment; he has had as many as 40; and there is fair accommodation for several. At present he has 6, and there are, besides, 24 foundationers, all day boys, and nominated by the trustees. A preliminary examination enjoined by the statutes is not enforced, and boys are admitted below the standard of attainment required by the ordinances of the foundation. Their education is gratuitous, but they pay about 1*l.* a year for books and stationery; they come from the surrounding parishes, seven came from Alton itself. They seldom stay later than 13, and come at 8–9, and are mostly the sons of smaller tradesmen and yeomen. Four of the present boys are sons of servants of the trustees, and one boy had just left to be a page. The irregular attendance list was a formidable one. The trustees are clergymen and gentlemen of position and wealth, and are required to be inhabitants of the hundred of Alton.

The master has been without an assistant for the last year. He receives 10*l.* a year from the trustees towards the payment of an usher, and 60*l.* a year as his own salary.

At my visit 26 boys were present. All were expected to learn Latin; no Greek was learned. The upper class, consisting of six boys, had been reading Eutropius, but their acquaintance with it and Latin generally, was almost nominal. In arithmetic and other subjects the instruction must be regarded as very moderate of its kind. A few of the boys were taught a

little French by the master himself. Some of the younger boys lately nominated on the foundation could only read with difficulty.

The lower middle class practically occupy the foundation. The upper or even middle tradesmen or farmers do not avail themselves either of the school or the foundation; of the former, as educating a class below them; of the latter, from a fear of their sons being considered charity boys. Some of the trustees think that the class now attending the school are those whose interests they are chiefly bound to regard, and do not seem to have ever seriously entertained the question as to how far it might be desirable to raise the standard for scholars on the foundation; they are inclined, however, to make the interests of the foundationers, as compared with boarders, paramount. I cannot say I found any strong wish to alter the *status quo*, except on the part of a clergyman, who objected to the nomination of dissenters on the foundation, which it seems occasionally takes place.

Such is the school in 1866. We must go back more than 200 years to see what it probably was or was intended to be.

The ordinances which still nominally govern the school were made in pursuance of a power given to the trustees by a private Act of Parliament in the 17th year of the reign of King Charles I. They are so carefully and elaborately drawn to meet all the then probable contingencies of the school, that I give the more characteristic ones, which stand out in sharper contrast with modern times. They are contained in a book which has been kept of the proceedings of the trustees ever since the foundation of the school, with none but trifling interruptions, and which is a marvel of neatness, and is valuable even in an antiquarian point of view, as showing the gradual change of English handwriting.

“ Statutes and Ordinances of ye Ffree Gramer Schoole of Jno. Eggar within towne of Alton.

“ 1. The master and the usher are neither of them to have a place of perpetuity, but only according to his diligence and labour; on reasonable warning to go, and other to be chosen.

“ 2. Hours of school, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, and 1 to 5.

“ 5. Neither master nor usher to be absent more than 20 days in the year, unless for sickness, when they are to provide some ‘goode sowl’ to take their place.

“ 11. None to be admitted ‘schollards before hee shall bee brought to the said master,’ and upon examination found to be able to learn the rudiments of grammar commonly called accidence ‘within or without booke,’ when he shall be admitted with consent of the feoffees.

“ 12. Every schollard from Alton to pay the master 6 for his examination; if a stranger or from the country 12*d*.

“ 13. Every schollard, whether foundationers or not, shall pay yearly 12*d*. for rodde and brooms, sweeping and cleaning, and for tallow candles.

“16. If scholars are absent four days in a quarter they are to lose the benefit of their admittance.

“17. They are to have holidays once a week to play, unless a worshipful person get further liberty for them, but never two holidays together.

“18. The schollards in alle their speeches within the schoole shall use the Latine tongue, and none other, unless by remission of the master for some reason.

“20. Pickers, stealers, blasphemers to be removed.

“21. Every Saturday, after dinner, the scholars are to be taught ye ‘principalles’ of the Christian religion, the more learned to learn the catechism in Latin, or ‘Nowell hys large catechism,’ till bell rings for evening prayer. On every half-holiday or saint’s day, after dinner, they are to declaim in grammatical or rhetorical questions, repeat Latin phrases, and such like scholastical exercises, to further them in good literature and the Greek and Latin tongues.

“22. They are to attend church Sundays and holidays, and take notes of the sermon.

“24. Vacation to be from the feast of St. Thomas to the first Munday after 12th day, and holidays at certain church festivals, e.g. Easter, &c.

“25. The statutes to be read out to the whole school every quarter.”

From what I have said already, it is unnecessary to add that nearly all these injunctions have become obsolete.

The Act of Parliament of Charles I. enjoins 20*l.* to be paid to the master and 10*l.* to the usher; and the whole scheme seems to have contemplated two masters, and there is no indication that the founder intended the school for the class of boys now exclusively attending it. I am informed the land belonging to the endowment is let at its full value, some of it being very poor. It will be seen that although it does not average in rent 1*l.* an acre, yet the railway company has lately purchased two and a half acres of it at the rate of 200*l.* an acre.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 483, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 21 March 1638, John Eggar purchased and gave house, and 26 acres land, besides 29 acres in common fields in Chawton towards maintenance of master and repairs of school to be built by him.

By deed, 28 November 1640, 39 acres in Anstey purchased and conveyed as further endowment.

By Act of Parliament, 16 Car. I. (1641), feoffees incorporated and allowed to take and hold lands of rental not exceeding 100*l.* for school, 20*l.* for master, and 10*l.* for usher.

By inclosure 1741, allotment made in lieu of said common field lands.

In 1824, surplus income had accumulated to 550*l.* consols. Deeds in custody of feoffees.

School Property.—106 acres of land. Consols reduced to 50*l.* Average annual income of all, 84*l.* gross; 69*l.* nett; all applied to school; besides three acres

and occupied by master, playground and school buildings containing residence for masters.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Site and buildings well adapted for purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching freely 24 boys, on payment for admission by boys of Alton 6d., others 1s. Boys nominated by feoffees.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and grammar learning (Act 1641).

Government and Masters.—Corporation, 15 feoffees, must be freeholders inhabiting within hundred of Alton. When reduced to 10 at least, survivors fill up vacancies. Feoffees nominate and have power to dismiss master and usher, can make rules for government of all (Act of Parliament, 1641). Master may not hold any benefice; he may appoint and dismiss other assistants at discretion.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 60*l.*, besides profits of boarders, residence, and three acres garden and meadow land; he pays salary of usher in excess of 10*l.* and of other assistants. Usher receives 10*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—[24 in November 1867]; pay a tuition fee.

Boarders.—[12 in November 1867;] all in master's residence. Four meals a day "at same table and hours as master and his family." Cubical contents of bed-room 672 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission ought to be able to read a chapter in Testament and do first four rules in arithmetic. School classified "by groups of subjects generally." School course modified to suit particular cases.

School work begins and ends with prayers and reading in Bible and Testament. Instruction by master in doctrines of Church of England. Special religious instruction on Sunday afternoons. All are required to attend Church on Sundays; attendance of day scholars certified by parents.

No boy gone to any other place of instruction during last five years.

Promotions according to master's judgment.

Yearly examinations by examiners appointed by feoffees, who give 1*l.* for prizes.

Punishments: impositions, and, in extreme cases, caning by master publicly.

Playground, 80 yards by 40, besides master's meadow. Bounds prescribed.

School time 38 weeks per annum, 38 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. 1866.

Trustees:

Edward Knight, Esq., Chawton House, Alton.

John Wood, Esq., Thedden Grange, Alton.

Robert Cole, Esq., Holybourn Lodge, Alton.

Francis Jervoise Elles Jervoise, Herriard Ho., Herriard.

Henry Burningham, Esq., Froyle House, Froyle.

Rev. George James Huddleston, Tunworth.

Rev. Charles Bridges Knight, Chawton.

James Winter Scott, Esq., Utherfield Park, East Tisted.

Henry Hall, Esq., Alton.

John Taylor Plummer, Hartley Mauditt.

Rev. Henry Staverton Matthews, Bentworth.

James Battin Coulthard, Esq., Binsted Hill, Bentworth.

Sir Charles Hayes Miller, Bart., Froyle.

Rev. George Hunter Fell, D.D., East Waldham.

Rev. Octavius Arthur Hodson, Alton.

Clerk to Trustees: W. and J. W. Clement and Son, Alton.

Head Master: John A. Plow.

ANDOVER FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

According to various old inscriptions and records, the school here is simply called a Free school. I several times, without success, endeavoured to get a sight of the original deed of foundation, which is in the custody of the clerk of the trustees, or to have it compared with the Charity Commissioners Report. As far as I can ascertain, the school, nowhere, either by the founder or two subsequent benefactors, is called a grammar school; nor is any special qualification laid down for the master.

The present master is a graduate of Dublin, chaplain of the workhouse, and takes Sunday duty in an adjoining village. One of his immediate predecessors was a layman. He has been here 21 years, and was nominated by the Diocesan board, and accepted by the trustees. Owing to some informality at the time of his appointment, the board are unable to insist on their right of periodically examining the school. The master receives 20*l.* a year, has his house insured and rates paid, and educates as foundation boys 10 sons of the inhabitants of Andover at two guineas each a year. He has a good house with a large walled garden belonging to it, and once took boarders, for whose accommodation, all the upper part of the house was appropriated, but is now unoccupied. The present house was the munificent gift of a lady in the town not many years ago, who gave it to the school in exchange for some unsightly old buildings adjoining the churchyard, where the school used to be held, which she pulled down, and planted the site as ornamental ground for the town. The value of this gift has been estimated at 1,500*l.*

At the time of my visit to the school there were 13 boys in attendance, two of them were very young and could hardly read. There were two vacancies on the foundation, which it is often difficult to fill up, handbills having to be printed and circulated in the town inviting applications. Only four boys were learning Latin, none of whom were on the foundation. Two of them translated some selections from Cæsar and Nepos with tolerable facility, one of them with some ability. One of them had begun Greek. The attainments of the boys generally in other subjects were very moderate. In writing from dictation eight upper boys averaged six mistakes each, one having none, and three over 10 mistakes; the eldest boy being 14 years old, the youngest 10.

They were wholly unaccustomed to any examination at all, either *vivâ voce* or on paper. They were not marked, nor were prizes given, nor was any list kept of their attendance, which I learned from the master was not very regular, the boys, on an average, staying away one day in the week.

The parents seemed opposed to their children learning Latin. Several of the tradesmen send their sons to a commercial school

in the town, and some to a school at Abbots Ann. Some also made use of the British school, which is said here to be very efficient.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOL

The schoolroom is an excellent one; it is 40 feet by 20, well lighted, ventilated, and furnished. There is no playground.

A resident gentleman, an old pupil, remembered 60 boys in the school, of whom half were boarders. His class were then reading Homer, and he received as a prize White's Diatessaron. In his time two boys went from the school direct to the university. But of late years the school has been in a languishing state, and although instances were given me of boys who have passed successfully the examinations for the navy and other public appointments, a result doubtless due to the ability of the master, yet the present condition of the school cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The general impression, in which the master himself joins, is that the school would succeed best as a middle class school. It is now neither one thing nor the other. If the foundation fees were raised, possibly it might again become more of an upper school. At present the town and surrounding district derive but small advantage from the presence of the endowment.

The trustees are the charity trustees of the town, the school originally having been in the patronage of the corporation. The accounts have been very accurately and methodically kept by the treasurer. The trustees of the charity called "Kemis" gift, with which the school is partly endowed, have in their hands accumulations of about 700*l.*, with which authority is sought from the Charity Commissioners to rebuild some almshouses. The school, however, seems fairly entitled to share in this fund. Richard Kemis left 400*l.* to be invested in land, so as to produce 20*l.* a year, which latter sum was to be divided equally, 5*l.* to the schoolmaster, 5*l.* for bread to the poor, 5*l.* for money doles, and 5*l.* for a church lecture. The land so bought now returns 100*l.* a year, and is likely to improve in value; and there is a reasonable reluctance to increase the payments to all the four charities equally. 16*l.* a year is already distributed in sixpences, and 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* in bread, with the usual results attending these generally misdirected bounties, and there is no wish to add to their amount.

I agree with the treasurer, who himself suggested it, that it would be desirable that any accumulations from the charity should not be invested in his sole name, as is the case at present, but in the joint names of several.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 346, A.D. 1825).

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 1569, John Hanson gave 200*l.* for maintenance of free school.

By will, 25 September 1611, Richard Kemis gave 400*l.* to be invested in lands to produce 20*l.* a year, of which 5*l.* to be paid to master and 15*l.* to charities.

Richard Blake gave small plot of land on which corporation of Andover built school and house.

In respect of said gifts, trustees of Andover charities have since 1703 paid 20*l.* to master, besides rates, taxes, and repairs of buildings. Deed with trustees. House for master given by lady recently.

School Property.—Annual income 20*l.*, all paid to master, besides school-house, garden, and playground. Site and buildings well adapted to purpose.

Objects of Trust.—A free school in Andover (deed of 1569). By custom, 10 boys of Andover nominated by bailiff of town receive classical instruction for annual payment of two guineas.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None by foundation, by custom, classics.

Government and Masters.—Trustees of Andover charities (appointed by Court of Chancery) appoint master, and have general control over school.

Master must be graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, may have other employment if not interfering with duty to school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 20*l.*, from fees nearly 100*l.*, besides house suited for reception of boarders, free of rates, taxes, and repairs.

No assistants.

Day Scholars.—25 [16 in November 1867]; 10 on foundation, more than half under 14; one from distance of two miles, the rest from town. Foundationers pay two guineas a year for general work; others, under 12, four guineas; above 12, six guineas. French extra for all, two guineas.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know elements of arithmetic, and be able to read elementary English books.

School classified by Latin subjects and arithmetic separately.

Promotions for proficiency. School course modified to suit parents' wishes.

Scripture history read on Mondays, and church boys catechised and prepared for confirmation by master.

Only morning prayers from Common Prayer Book. No attendance on Sundays.

Examination at end of each half-year by master, who sometimes gives prizes.

No boy gone to any university during last five years.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter in public by master only.

Playground very small, only for boarders when any.

School time 41 or 42 weeks per annum, 24½ or 25½ hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Professor or Occupation of Parents.
Boys highest in School - 1 }	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - 1 }	Baker, &c.
" 2 }	Land Valuer, &c.	" 2 }	Tailor.
" 3	Independent.	" 3	Bailiff.
" 4	Yeoman.	" 4	Cattle dealer.
" 5	Draper.	" 5	Publican.
" 6	Independent.	" 6	Carpenter.
" 7 }	Gentleman Farmer	" 7	Country grocer, &c.
" 8 }	Artist.	" 8	Chemist's assistant.
" 9		" 9	Surgeon.
" 10		" 10	

All resident in the town, except two, one of whom is two miles distant, the other four.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

One boy, at examination held at Portsmouth, obtained 1st certificate on gaining appointment as clerk assistant, Sept. 1864.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Rev. C. H. Ridding, vicar of Andover.

Edward B. Hawkins, Andover.

Henry A. Loscombe, Andover.

Turner Poulter Clarke, Andover.

Charles Herbert, Freefolk.

John Dyson, Andover.

Henry Dowling, Andover.

Robert Dowling, Andover.

Philip Henry Poore, Andover.

Clerk to Trustees :

H. Footner.

Head Master :

Rev. John Harrison, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.																
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.										
Religious Knowledge.	All	Three classes	Extra for French only.	7	12 or 13 years.	Two or three daily in Classics and English.							Two or three daily.							Two or four daily.							English studies only. Grammar and Exercises. English History. Roman History. English Dictation from "Times." Geography and maps, once or twice a week. Scripture History and Church Catechism on Mondays.							
Greek	2					Daily one or two.							Cannot say how much time for each subject.							Cannot say how much time for each.														
Latin	18																																	
French	8																																	
Arithmetic	All																																	
Euclid and Algebra.	9																																	
History	All																																	
Geography	All																																	
English Grammar.	All																																	
English Composition.	All																																	
Reading	All																																	
Writing	All																																	

BASINGSTOKE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The School of the Holy Ghost was established by letters patent of Philip and Mary, for the education of youth and boys in literature. A name venerable by the tradition of three centuries was in 1852 changed by some prudish modern sentiment into that of the Queen's Free School. For many years during the late master's tenure of office there were no buildings attached to the school beyond the old Holy Ghost Chapel in the burial ground, which was used as the schoolroom, the ruins of which are now a conspicuous object from the railway station.

In 1852 a friendly suit was instituted for a re-arrangement of the school property, at a cost of 700*l.*; and when matters were settled, the present school premises were erected in a healthy situation, half a mile from the town, on ground bought by the subscription of the inhabitants and surrounding gentry. The staff of the school consists of a master and usher. The master is appointed by the Queen, the office, apparently, of chaplain to the Chapel of the Holy Ghost being inseparably united with it, and therefore technically an ecclesiastical one, and in the "donation, collation, and free disposition" of Her Majesty. Certain small ecclesiastical dues are still attached to it.

The usher is nominated by the municipal charity trustees of Basingstoke, and discharges his office with the consent of the trustees of the school, and receives 20*l.* a year under a foundation of Sir James Lancaster, and a certain authorized proportion of the capitation fees. The trustees of the school are eight in number, consisting of the mayor and vicar for the time being, three persons chosen by the corporation, and three by the municipal charity trustees.

The scheme of the Court of Chancery lays down an unexceptionable programme of subjects to be taught in the school, besides the classics (which are still to be taught gratis), a programme which may be nearer the literal meaning of the words of King Philip and Queen Mary in the deed of foundation than the narrow view apparently once adopted, that Latin and Greek only were intended to be taught.

At the time of my visit 20 boys composed the school. Of these 11 were boarders, three were non-parishioners, and six parishioners. All parishioners are entitled to be educated in the regular school course for three guineas a year; they may come at 7, but must not stay later than 18.

The head master has given up part of his house to the usher, who lives in it, and has the exclusive superintendence of the boarders out of school hours.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

The boarders were quite of an upper class, and the foundationers were from the upper, rather than the middle, section of the respectable inhabitants of the town.

The upper boys, a class of six or seven, with individual exceptions, made some fair and intelligent work in Xenophon and Livy, and their knowledge of arithmetic and the elementary parts of algebra was good. The lower boys, many of whom had been but a short time at the school, knew but little arithmetic, and some of them could only read with difficulty.

Some boys in the middle of the school did some writing from dictation moderately. None learnt drawing, and none of the foundationers French, which is an extra. The discipline and moral tone appeared good.

The smallness of the number of the residents of the town who made use of the school is noticeable; out of a population of 4,500 only six boys were found to attend. The richer parents preferred sending their sons to a boarding school at a distance, and the poorer generally disliked the classical system of the grammar school. The latter parents were said to favour the commercial schools, two of which exist in the town, from the greater attention paid there to writing than at the grammar school; the cost of education being about the same.

It did not appear that there was any really well-founded dissatisfaction with the system of the school, the constitution of which has so recently been remodelled, and of the advantages of which it is a matter of regret that the inhabitants do not more largely avail themselves.

The late head master had no boarders, and, I believe, for many years the number of the day boys was very small, not more than 8 or 10. Since the building of the new schoolhouse in 1854 the numbers have fluctuated, having at one time reached 40.

The whole holiday on Saturday enjoined by the scheme is hardly suited to the present condition of the school.

The school premises are all good. There is accommodation for 30 boarders.

A large playground or field adjoins the school.

The present master for many years received no income at all, the whole being absorbed in paying off the principal and interest of the money borrowed to rebuild the school premises. The income will, of course, gradually improve; last year it was 40*l*. I understand the school property is likely to increase in value.

The trustees take much interest in the school. One of them was in favour of raising the capitation fees so as to induce the presence of a higher class of boys than are now inclined to resort to it. None of them wished to alter the general character of the instruction given. The parents of the boys now on the foundation were all in favour of maintaining the classical education of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 377, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard, Bishop of Winchester, and William, Lord Sand, with licence of Henry VIII., founded fraternity and school of the Holy Ghost destroyed at Reformation. By letters patent 3 and 4 Ph. and M. fraternity re-established, and close of two acres, 103 acres in common fields, and other hereditaments at Basingstoke restored to it to support priest as schoolmaster and minister of its chapel.

About 1607, John Wigg gave 80*l.*, interest thereof for master.

By will, 19 August 1607, Sir James Deane gave rentcharge of 10*l.*, out of manor or farm of Ashe, for master to be nominated by feoffees of his estate.

This rentcharge paid to master of school.

By will, 18 April 1618, Sir James Lancaster gave rentcharge of 20*l.*; 16*l.* thereof for usher, and 4*l.* for usher or master, or both, at discretion of corporation, so long as they should be appointed by corporation, if not, the money to be expended in charity. Rentcharge paid to usher.

By will, 13 October 1632, John Hall gave rentcharge of 10*s.* out of Rowe meadow for master. About 1785, 100 acres enclosed lands allotted in lieu of lands in common fields. By will, Robert Holloway gave rentcharge of 10*s.* for school (died 25 October 1569). By will, 1582, John Green gave rentcharge of 10*s.* to master and 10*s.* for repairs of school. Other small gifts appear to have been made, some of which, including gifts of Holloway and Green, seem to have been lost.

School Property.—Annual income in 1866, gross 279*l.*, net 100*l.*, besides 20*l.* paid to usher by Municipal Charity Trustees from Lancaster's gift.

Objects of Trust.—A guild to support a priest for celebration of divine offices and instruction of boys and youths in literature ("in literis") within the town (original foundation according to recital in letters patent). Instruction of youth and boys of Basingstoke (letters patent.) All boys residing in parish of Basingstoke of the age of seven years and upwards, being of good character and able to read and write, are capable of admission, subject to payment of 15*s.* a quarter, or if more than 14 years old 1*l.* per quarter. None to remain beyond 18 years of age. Non-parishioners may be admitted, if there be room (Scheme), and to pay 30*s.* a quarter.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Grammar and other good learning," (Deane). The principles of the Christian religion, the Greek and Latin languages and literature, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading and writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as to the trustees may from time to time seem expedient. Instruction in scripture to all; in liturgy, catechism, and articles of Church of England to such of the boys as are in communion with that church, and to such other boys whose parents, &c. shall not object to their receiving such instruction (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1852. Trustees consisting of Vicar and Mayor of Basingstoke, ex officio, and three nominated by Town Council, and three nominated by Municipal Charity Trustees, one of each three to go out every year, but re-eligible. Elected trustees must be members of the Church of England, and resident within seven miles of school-house (Scheme).

Lord Chancellor, for Crown, appoints master. Municipal Charity Trustees appoint usher on Lancaster's foundation. If such usher be not approved by school trustees, they may appoint another. Head master dismissible by two thirds of trustees present at meeting (after due notice), if such dismissal be confirmed by same majority at a subsequent meeting (after due notice), and by Lord Chancellor. Usher dismissible by trustees without cause assigned.

Master may take 30, or with special permission 40 boarders, to be instructed in common with other boys without any distinction. Neither master nor usher to have any appointment which shall interfere with the regular performance of his school duties.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Head master to receive all income of endowment, after payment of management and building expenses by trustees. Usher to receive 50*l.* out of head money and one third of the surplus; head master to have the rest. (Scheme).

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 40*l.*, from capitation fees 34*l.* Usher, from Lancaster's gift 20*l.*, from capitation fees 67*l.*

Day Scholars.—13, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, all on foundation. Come from distances within two miles. Those under 14 pay for general work 3*l.*, others 4*l.*, all for fires 10*s.*, stationery 10*s.*

Boarders.—13, chiefly between 10 and 14, all in schoolhouse. Four meals a day; meat twice. Those under 10, and between 10 and 14, and over 14, pay for board 40*l.*, 50*l.*, 60*l.* respectively. All, for instruction, 6*l.* Hours in summer, 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.; in winter 8 a.m., 8½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by one subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction provided by head master. Church Catechism and Articles not taught to Dissenters. School work begins and ends with prayers. Boarders on Sundays learn Scripture history, and Greek Testament for Monday.

Promotions: partly by half-year's work, partly by examination.

Examination yearly, by an examiner appointed by trustees, when examiner and head master give prizes.

Punishments: impositions, keeping in, stoppage of holidays, and corporal. The last privately by head master only.

Playground, about an acre, including gymnasium.

Five boys gone to university during last five years. [One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks, 30 hours per week. Play time three hours per day and whole holiday on Saturdays.

BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 30th December 1866.

RECEIVED.			PAID.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance of last year's account	-	149 14 11½	Clerk and Receiver's salary	-	15 0 0
To dividend on Consols, rents and quit-rents	-	265 2 1	Tradesmen's bills for repairs, printing, stationery, advertisements, and incidentals	-	25 0 0
Sir James Deane and Mr. John Wigg's gifts	-	14 0 0	Fire insurance, tithe rentcharge, rates, and quit-rents	-	8 18 5
Capitation fees	-	107 0 0	Interest on mortgage, less property tax	-	78 13 4
			Investment in Consols for sinking fund	-	66 13 4
			Investment in Consols for repairing fund	-	10 0 0
			Revd. W. B. Lightfoot, head master—residue of rents and profits to Christmas 1865	-	40 0 0
			Head master—capitation fees	-	33 18 0
			Second master—one year's stipend	-	50 0 0
			Do. capitation fees	-	16 19 0
			Prizes and examiner's fees	-	8 8 0
			Balance in banker's and receiver's hands	-	182 6 11½
	£	535 17 0½		£	535 17 0½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

ENDOWED
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SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Commercial traveller	Basingstoke -	$\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.
" 2	Land agent -	Hackwood -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" 3	Commercial traveller	Basingstoke -	$\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.
" 4	Clergyman -	do. -	do.
" 5	Land agent -	Hackwood -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" 6	Ironmonger -	Basingstoke -	$\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.
" 7	Land agent -	Hackwood -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clerk -	Basingstoke -	$\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.
" 2	Painter and glazier -	do. -	do.
" 3	Ironmonger -	do. -	do.
" 4	Confectioner -	do. -	do.
" 5	Butcher -	do. -	do.
" 6	Publican -	do. -	do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman -	Slindon, Sussex -	Head master.
" 2	do. -	do. -	
" 3	Surgeon -	London -	
" 4	Clergyman -	Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.	
" 5	do. -	Lea Marston, Warwickshire.	
" 6	do. -	Portsmouth -	
" 7	Gentleman -	Malling, Kent -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Timber merchant -	London -	Head master.
" 2	Solicitor -	do. -	
" 3	Gentleman -	Royston -	
" 4	Surgeon -	Maidstone -	
" 5	Solicitor -	London -	
" 6	Lady -	Winchfield -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

(a) Two college prizemen, open scholarship, and foundation scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; one prizeman and metallist at Trinity College, Dublin.

(b) Gold medal and prizeman in East India Service.

(c) In middle class examinations:—

2 first class.

5 second class.

9 third class.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

By the union of the gifts of three charities, Bishop Morley's, Richard Kerby's, and Mary Bone's, 50*l.* a year is obtained from different estates, and paid over to a schoolmaster, who undertakes in return to educate gratuitously 10 boys at Bishop's Waltham. The boys are elected by the trustees of the different foundations, two boys on Bishop Morley's, four on Bone's, and four on Kerby's foundation. 10*l.* is received from the trustees of the first, 20*l.* from those of the second, and 20*l.* from those of the third. The trustees of the two first are the same, those of Kerby's (which is the largest) consist of 11 of the leading inhabitants of the town.

By a scheme settled by the County Court at Waltham, Feb. 10, 1858, for regulating the foundation of Mary Bone, and approved by the Charity Commissioners, it is ordered that a 20*l.* yearly rentcharge be paid to the rector and churchwardens of Bishop's Waltham, as the trustees of the free school, for the payment of a master. They are to appoint and, if occasion require, to remove him; to hold half-yearly meetings and keep a minute book: and that the master of the National school be at all times ineligible to hold the office of master of the said free school. The master of the free school is to teach gratuitously four poor boys to be nominated by the owner of an estate in Corhampton called Lomer, and the rector of Bishop's Waltham; such poor boys being sons of resident inhabitants of Waltham, not under 8 nor over 15 years of age. The instruction, in accordance with the directions of the founder, is to be in reading, writing, English grammar, Latin, and arithmetic, and such subjects of general and useful knowledge as shall be directed by the trustees. Provision is made for annual examinations and prizes, and many other useful regulations are laid down.

For some time the rector was of opinion that this 50*l.* might be made most useful by devoting it to the purposes of the National school. In this view the trustees of Kerby's Charity and the inhabitants generally did not concur, and a master, said to have been an able man, was accordingly appointed, and received the 50*l.* a year, and was called the master of the free school; and this school was intended to educate a class superior to those attending a National school. The master soon afterwards, owing to some misunderstanding between himself and the authorities, had to vacate his office, and opened, and still continues a private school in the town. For two years the post remained vacant, but in 1864 a student from St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, was elected, and shortly afterwards was ordained and now assists the rector in the Sunday services of the church and the general work of the parish. He is also chaplain to the union.

There are no school premises belonging to the foundation. The present schoolroom is hired for 5*l.* a year, which has been paid by the trustees out of the accumulations of the two years during which the office of master was in abeyance. The school desks, however, and some good maps belong to the charity. The schoolroom is quite large, and convenient enough, for the 12 boys who now compose the school, of whom six are on the foundation and six pay 5*l.* a year. The former are the sons of the poorer inhabitants and tradesmen, such as blacksmiths, brickburners, &c.; of the latter, two were sons of large farmers. Thus it will be seen the foundation is not full. There are no boarders. Out of eight boys, during the last week in April 1866, two were absent from school four days, one three days, and one one day without any valid excuse.

On the occasion of my visit nine boys were present, of whom four were free boys. Four boys were learning Latin, and had reached the second conjugation in the Eton Grammar. Not only in Latin, but also in other subjects, their knowledge was very limited, and not up to the requirements of their age, four of them being over 13. It was not equal to that of a National school. Only four of them attempted to do a sum in compound division of money, and only one did it right; two giving it up *in limine*.

The rector and several of the trustees seemed desirous of establishing a middle class school in the town. They would prefer a boarding school such as once existed here as a private school some 20 years ago, and attained considerable repute, the schoolroom of which, built at the master's own expense, was shown me. It is now used as a warehouse. It cannot be said that, for the existing school, there is any necessity for the master to be a clergyman, and the interests of education are perhaps rather made subservient to the ecclesiastical wants of the parish. The difficulties of developing a middle class school around this small nucleus, consist mainly in the want of school premises; and 50*l.* a year, with no house, and 10 boys to teach gratuitously, is not a very tempting offer to secure the services of an able schoolmaster. But the trustees are alive to the importance of the matter, and the conviction that it was unfair towards the class of boys whom the founder intended to benefit, who they thought were meant to be above the rank of labourers' children, made them unwilling to concur with the rector in the proposition for devoting these funds to the National school.

Kerby's gift has largely increased in value. By his will in 1721 he devoted the income to three purposes:—1. That 20*s.* should be distributed amongst the poor communicants on the three feasts of Easter, Whitsunday, and Christmas; 2. That 6*l.* should be paid to the schoolmaster of Waltham, licensed by the bishop for the schooling of six poor boys between the ages of 7 and 14; and 7*l.* for the schooling of poor boys and girls at some other good school in the town, the girls to be between the ages of 5 and 14; and the boys, as vacancies occurred in the school licensed by the bishop, were to be draughted off there

to supply their place. Any surplus over this 16*l.* the trustees were to lay out in some charity as they should think fit. The income of the charity amounts now to 70*l.*, instead of 16*l.*, there being upwards of 1,000*l.* of accumulations invested in the funds. Last year 22*l.* were given away in doles of money to the poor. Some of the lay inhabitants of Waltham think, with reason, that the accumulations of this fund might, both without departing from the intention of the founder, and to the advantage of the inhabitants, be employed in developing the existing free school into some more useful institution.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 224, A.D. 1825).

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 13 November 1679, gave 10*l.* annually, part of a fee farm rent of 51*l.* out of manor of Mottisfont for master.

By will, 23 August 1721, Robert Kerby gave 400*l.* to be invested in land; out of the rents 6*l.* to be paid to master, 10*l.* for other purposes, and surplus, if any, in charity, as trustees should think fit.

By will, 26 March 1732, Mary Bone gave rentcharge of 10*l.* out of manor and lands of Lomer to master. For many years 4*l.* deducted for land tax (Ch. Com. Rep.) but full amount now paid (?).

School Property.—Annual income 50*l.*, viz., from Morley's Trust 10*l.*, from Kerby's Trust 20*l.*, from Bone's Trust, 20*l.*

Objects of Trust.—Teaching without payment children of poorer sort nominated by rector and churchwarden (founder). Schooling six poor boys (Kerby's scholars) of parish chosen by his trustees, not to be under 7 or 14 years of age (Kerby). Teaching 10 poor boys of parish chosen by proprietor of manor of Lomer and rector of Bishop's Waltham from 8 to 15 years of age (Bone).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and writing (founder). Reading, writing, Latin, arithmetic, and Church Catechism (Bone).

Government and Masters.—Rector and churchwardens superintend school, elect and may dismiss master; master after election to be licensed by bishop of Winchester (founder).

By scheme of County Court 1858, school converted into elementary school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

The Master states there are two boys on the Morley Trust, four on the Bone Trust, and four on the Kerby Trust. (See also Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

GODSHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ISLE OF WIGHT.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The present school at Godshill, to which the grammar school endowment is paid, is the National school of the parish, the boys being taught by a certificated master, and the girls by his wife. It receives Government aid and is annually inspected. Godshill is a mere village, but in area an extensive parish of 6,530 acres. It is about three miles north of Ventnor.

The endowment for the Free Grammar school is a very old one, carrying us back to the early part of the sixteenth century, and being for the most part limited to a fixed rentcharge, has, from the increased cheapness of money, become comparatively trifling. It arises partly from the benefactions of individuals, partly from the subscriptions of the inhabitants themselves, who in 1622 subscribed 100*l.* to increase the stipend of the usher, and who about a century later seem also to have built a schoolroom.

It would seem, also, that in 1615 Sir Richard Worsley, great grandson of Lady Ann Worsley the founder, conveyed to certain trustees a house, orchard, and garden, called the Chantry House, in which the school was then held, for the maintenance of "the Free Grammar school," together with certain rentcharges for the maintenance of the schoolmaster. Thus the endowment contemplates not only a free grammar school, but also a master and usher, each office being separately endowed, and in the case of the latter, an augmentation by will to his salary in 1617 is directed to be paid to the crown if the school should ever cease to be maintained as a "free grammar school of learning." The appointment of master is, according to the report of the Charity Commissioners, to be made by the vicar of Godshill, the parson of Niton, and the parson of Gatcombe, with the advice and only admission of Sir R. Worsley and his heirs. As a fact, I cannot find that these three clergymen have taken any part in the election of late years; and, as heir of the Worsleys, Lord Yarborough, who until lately had large property in the parish, exercised his right by the appointment of the present master, who is also curate of the parish.

For the appointment of usher, according to the terms of the endowment, the heirs of Sir R. Worsley are requested to join with the parishioners of Godshill; and the parish claimed the right on the last occasion, and were in favour of appointing a local candidate, in order more entirely to "keep in the parish" the benefit of the endowment; but, after some agitation and discussion, the post was advertised and filled up with the present well qualified National schoolmaster. Thus the curate,* Mr. Ratcliffe, is the nominal master, but he voluntarily pays over the whole of the income of the endowment, which he receives in that capacity, to the master of the National school, who technically fills the post of "usher" on the foundation, and thus receives from

* Now the vicar.

it altogether in money 38*l.* a year, and has also the use of a good house, to which two schoolrooms are attached, one for boys and one for girls, built by Lord Yarborough, in exchange for the old schoolhouse called the Chantry, which now forms part of the private property of Mr. Ratcliffe. The school buildings stand in about 1½ acre of land belonging to the endowment, which is partly used as a playground, partly for the master's garden, and partly is let in allotments.

The present school, although evidently not of the kind intended by the founders, is a fair specimen of a village school. There were 50 boys and girls present when I visited it after a wet morning. The upper children read creditably for their tender years, and were fairly familiar with the early parts of cyphering. They had a knowledge of notation beyond that of many boys in schools of more pretence, and wrote decently from easy dictation. Several of the girls were expert in the knitting of socks, which the mistress taught them. The school is now supported by the endowment, the Government grant, and about 20*l.* a year raised by subscriptions in the parish. Mr. Ratcliffe considers that, without the endowment, it would be impossible to raise in the parish funds sufficient to procure a properly trained master. All the poor children within reach, attend the school, paying sums varying from 1*d.* to 6*d.* a week, which latter sum is paid by some few farmers' sons.

The trustees of the school property are gentry and substantial farmers, and I understood were not at all desirous of altering the character of the education, and thought the school quite suited to the parish. Mr. Ratcliffe, being nominally master, is not one of the trustees.

Lord Yarborough has disposed of the greater part of his property in the neighbourhood, and it is somewhat inconvenient that he should retain the appointment of master in a place where his interest is now so slight, and which he would retain were he totally unconnected with the island. His late residence at Appuldercombe is about to be occupied as a private school. If the present school at Godshill is to remain merely a parochial school, it seems desirable it should have all the ordinary incidents of such a school; and the present separation of the offices of master and usher, each of them being appointed by a different patron, though now working well, might on a future occasion give rise to disagreeable complications.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 476, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By codicil to will, Lady Ann Worsley gave rentcharge of 20 marks for maintenance of school (recital in deed of 1615).

By deed, 1 February 1604, rentcharge of 5*l.* purchased for maintenance of school.

By deed, 14 April 1607, John Rice gave rentcharge of 13*s.* 4*d.* to master for maintenance of school.

By deeds, 20 March 1615, Sir Richard Worsley gave schoolhouse garden, close of land, and rentcharge of 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in lieu of said rentcharge of 20 marks, and of a sum of 15*l.* given by William Burbage to master for maintenance of school and master.

By deed, 23 February 1647, reciting loss of deed of 1604, Sir Thomas Knollys confirmed gift of said rentcharge of 13*s.* 4*d.*

By will, 14 August 1617, Richard Gard gave rentcharge of 5*l.* for usher of free grammar school with proviso that if free school should be converted to any other use rentcharge should go to Crown. By deed, 22 January 1639, his nephew Richard Gard and two others, apparently acting under mistake, charged said rentcharge on other lands (Rep. 462).

By deed, 26 January 1622, Thomas Rice, in consideration of 100*l.* raised by subscription, gave rentcharge of 5*l.* for usher.

28 September 1824, Lord Yarborough gave new site and school to parish in lieu of old school. Deed executed in 1859 under the authority of the Charity Commissioners.

School Property.—Two rentcharges of 17*l.* and 10*l.*, also 100*l.* on mortgage, 190*l.* invested, and a piece of ground producing rent of 3*l.* 15*s.* Average annual income about 36*l.* (in 1866, 39*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*), all applied to school, besides schoolhouse.

Objects of Trust.—Erection and maintenance of a free grammar school (recited in deed of 1615).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Lady Worsley's will, deed, 1615).

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Godshill and persons of Niton and Gatcomb "with the advice and only admission" of heirs of Sir Richard Worsley "place" master and make rules.

Lands vested in 12 or 10 trustees; when only three survive they supply vacancies from sufficient and substantial men of parish of Godshill (deed 20 March 1615). Six appointed in 1858 by order of Charity Commissioners, two of them since dead.

Heirs of Sir Richard Worsley and parishioners elect usher (Gard's will).

Lord Yarborough, as heir of Sir Richard Worsley, now appoints master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

School has now become an ordinary parochial one under Government inspection.

Curate of Godshill, nominally master, under appointment of Lord Yarborough, appoints acting master and mistress, and pays endowment to them. Children of labouring class attend school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

David England Gillingham, Esq., Godshill Park, Isle of Wight.
James Whitewood Jolliffe, Esq., Sandford Park, Isle of Wight.
William H. Barton, Esq., Chale Abbey Farm, Isle of Wight.
William Wavell, Esq., "Fairfields" near Godshill, Isle of Wight.

Head Master :

Rev. Thomas Ratcliffe, M.A.

HOLYBOURN FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Andrews school, not many years ago, was a school where boarders were taken, was presided over by a clergyman, and attended by the sons of several of the surrounding gentry and farmers. Free scholars of a poorer class were also taken, but taught in a separate room from the boarders. It was usual for the curate of Holybourne to be also master of the school, who is required by the founder to be in orders. The founder intended the school "for all the children of the parish of Holybourne, as well "rich as poor, and that 20 of the boys should be taught Latin." He also extended the freedom to 20 boys out of three adjoining parishes; but he directed that any children of the surname of Andrews in the four parishes should have a preference and benefit in all things.

The inhabitants of Holybourne seem to have thought that in past years the master favoured the interests of his boarders to the neglect of the free boys; and, after much and bitter agitation in the parish, the school has been completely remodelled, and is regulated by a scheme sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners in March 1863, which is acceptable to a majority of the trustees, but is not equally approved by many intelligent residents.

The school under the new scheme is now composed of boys and girls, and 53 of the former and 42 of the latter were present at my visit, all day scholars; this number being far beyond the average attendance, which was anything but regular. Of the boys, 20 were below 7 years of age, and 13 were learning their alphabet. The master is a native of the parish, and has no assistant. He was once in service, and does not appear to have been specially trained for teaching. He and his wife receive together 80*l.* a year. He has been here 6 years.

The school premises stand upon 1½ acre of ground, and contain a good house, which has accommodation for boarders, and is much larger than is required for the establishment of the present master. There is a garden and playground shaded by a fine avenue of walnut trees. There are two schoolrooms, in one of which the boys, in the other the girls, are taught. Each room has a separate entrance and playground, but they are both low, and much too small for the numbers actually present at the time of my visit.

The master's wife acts as mistress for the girls, a large number of whom are merely sent to be taken care of, some being only four years old. She has no assistant, but the bigger girls help her in the management of the smaller.

All the children of Holybourne, 12 of Alton, 5 of Binsted, and 3 of Froyle, and any number of young Andrewses inhabiting the above parishes, are here entitled to a gratuitous education, upon the nomination of a trustee, with certain preferences

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in favour of poverty. The number from Alton, which is a mile distant, is not full. The school is less than a mile from Eggar's grammar school at Alton. The boys at the school are the sons of labourers and small tradesmen. Two a year are apprenticed at premiums varying up to 20*l*. A certain number receive a suit of clothes, dependent on considerations of poverty, regularity of attendance, and good conduct.

I examined the upper and second classes. They hardly profess to have learnt more than reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic, and they knew these very imperfectly indeed. Some boys in the upper class could only read with hesitation. The average age of their leaving was 11-12.

The existence of this school has swamped any attempt to establish a National school. A Sunday school is held in the church, which many of the boys at Andrews' school attend. Owing to some misunderstanding between himself and the trustees, the clergyman does not avail himself of the 10th clause of the scheme, which entitles him to have access at all times to the scholars, and under certain conditions to catechize them. Several of the children are Dissenters, but learn the Church Catechism, without availing themselves of the conscience clause in the scheme.

The trustees are now five in number, elected by the housekeepers of Holybourne. Of the five, two must be housekeepers of Holybourne, and the other three of Alton, Binsted, and Froyle respectively. They are substantial farmers and yeomen; they are not disposed, though by the scheme they have the power, to impose any payment on the children attending the school. A paid examiner yearly examines the school. For the last two years the master of the National school at Alton has discharged his office at the request of the trustees.

The scheme provides that the master shall teach Latin, if required. I think those in authority were rather impressed with the importance of not over educating the children so as to interfere with their position in life as labourers, and the master was elected as much with a view to what was called "taking care" of them, as that he should impart any large amount of positive instruction to them.

The scheme of 1863 contemplates the establishment of a higher school than that into which the school has actually drifted. It contemplates, in addition to the present school, an infant or preparatory school, payments of head money by the scholars, the reception of boarders, the teaching of Latin and such subjects of general and useful knowledge as the trustees may require. At present the school is a mere village school, and there seems small hope of its rising to that fuller development which, in deference to the clear intention of the founder, has been provided for in the scheme.

The trustees, from the mode of their election, are likely to be gentlemen of the same class as at present. The farmers of the

neighbourhood, who are generally wealthy, prefer sending their own sons to a distance from home for their education; and it is not probable that they either desire or would take any active part in urging forward a higher education at the school for the class now frequenting it.

The property of the endowment is said to be fairly let, and is likely to increase in value when the lease of a London house falls in.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 496, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 14 Nov. 1719, Thomas Andrews gave fee farm rents out of Haddenham in Bucks and Guildford marshes in Sussex for erecting and maintaining school, providing books and firing for certain children, clothes for 20, residue to be divided between master and mistress. Testator also gave messuage in London for apprenticing boys from school. By deed, 27 Nov. 1722, in pursuance of decree of Court of Chancery, testator's heir conveyed devised premises to trustees. In 1730, trustees bought site and school for 50*l.* In 1730 invested accumulated surplus income in 400*l.* consols. In 1820, trustees received 164*l.* as compromise for arrears of rent. In 1823, purchased rentcharge of 5*l.* Consols amounted to 600*l.* on 1st. Jan. 1864.

School Property.—Annual income 170*l.* gross, 145*l.* net; 113*l.* applied to school and scholars. Rent of house in London not confined to apprenticing scholars but applied to general purposes of trust. Increase of rent on house in London expected.

Site and buildings containing residences for master and mistress well suited for purposes. Master's residence adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for ever at Holybourn for all the children of that parish, as well rich as poor, who would take the benefit thereof, and for 12 of Alton, five of Binstead and three of Froyle: providing books and firing for children of such as had not 10*l.* yearly in lands and tenements; and clothes for 20 poorest. Preference given to name of Andrews. Apprenticing scholars at premium of 10*l.*, or, if named Andrews, 20*l.* (founder's will).

To obtain clothing child must have attended school one year regularly, and be able to read and write. No boy to be apprenticed under the age of 13, and who shall not have attended the school for three years previously, and who shall not be able to read, write, and work the common rules in arithmetic. Trustees, at discretion, may charge scholars not less than 1*d.* per week, and may increase premium on apprenticeship to 20*l.* A preparatory school may be established (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—All to be catechized; boys to be taught writing, and 20 of them Latin; girls working and reading (founder). Children to be taught "such subjects of general and useful knowledge (including in boys' school Latin when required) as may" be directed by trustees. Girls also taught needlework and such other industrial instruction as can conveniently be introduced. Religious instruction in Bible and Bible history to all, and Church Catechism to all but dissenters (scheme).

Government and Masters.—(Scheme of Ch. Com. 31 March 1863.) Five trustees, viz. two housekeepers of Holybourne, one of Binstead, one of Alton, and one of Froyle, chosen by housekeepers of Holybourne and approved of by Charity Commissioners. Trustee loses office by resignation, bankruptcy, insolvency, incapacity, ceasing to be housekeeper in place in respect whereof he was elected, or nonattendance at meeting of trustees for two years consecutively.

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Trustees may elect one of themselves honorary secretary and treasurer to keep accounts and receive and make payments of income. Real estate vested in official trustee of charity lands. Trustees appoint and may dismiss master, mistress, and any other teachers, and may expel scholars. Master and mistress must be members of Church of England, but master need not be in holy orders. On appointment must sign declaration of terms on which they hold office, and must constantly reside in their residences and devote whole time and attention to school.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Trustees' permission required to take boarders. Total income 65*l.* from endowment with residence. Mistress (master's wife) receives (in 1867) 20*l.* from endowment. No assistants.

Day Scholars.—56 boys, all free, from distances up to three miles, chiefly under 10 years of age. Average number of girls 40 of like age. 14 boys and 12 girls receive clothing. Two boys apprenticed.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be six years old.

School classified by one leading subject solely. No modification of school course. Master gives religious instruction for about three quarters of an hour daily. School work begins and ends with prayers. Promotions by half-year's marks.

Examination yearly by examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes of books given at examination.

Punishments: extra lessons, caning. The latter publicly by master.

Playground about half an acre.

School time 43 weeks per annum, 26½ hours per week.

RECEIPTS (in 1864).			EXPENDITURE (in 1864).		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand -	112	18 0	Salaries (master, 65 <i>l.</i> ; mistress, 15 <i>l.</i>)	80	0 0
Rents -	149	18 3	Examiner -	2	2 0
Dividends on 600 <i>l.</i> consols -	17	5 3	School stationery, books, &c.	4	4
Timber -	3	6 0	One apprentice premium -	10	0 0
			Clothing for scholars -	17	10 0
			Rates, repairs, insurance -	17	15 8½
			Agency, law, and petty expenditure	7	12 0
			Balance -	144	3 6½
	£ 283	7 6		£ 283	7 6

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

William Gunner, Alton.

Thomas Lillywhite, Holybourn.

Walter John Complin, Holybourn.

William Young, Froyle.

George Langrish, Binsted.

Head Master:

George Cobb.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.				Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	hrs.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	hrs.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	hrs.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowledge.	56	4	—		14	11	5	30	3	3½		Holy Bible; Cambridge Analysis; Stevens' and Hole's Bible Chronology; Church of England Catechism.	14	9½	5	30	—	3		Holy Bible; New Testament; analysis; Church of England and Dr. Watts' Catechism.	28	8	5	25	—	2½		New Testament; Dr. Watts' Catechism.
Arithmetic	56	4	—		14	11	5	35	—	4		Irish National, Stevens' and Hole's Book; Colenso and Hutton's.	14	9½	5	30	—	3		Irish National, Stevens' and Hole's series.	28	8	5	30	—	3		Stevens', Hole's, and Irish National.
History	30	2	—		15	11	2	35	—	1½		Ince's Outlines; Goldsmith's, &c.	15	9½	2	35	—	1½		Ince's Outlines.								
Geography	30	2	—		15	11	2	35	—	1½		Irish National	15	9½	2	35	—	1½		Irish National.								
English Grammar.	30	2	—		15	11	—	—	—	—		Murray's	15	9½	2	—	—	—	—	Murray's.								
English Composition.	30	2	—		15	11	—	—	—	—																		
Reading	56	4	—		14	11	5	30	—	3		Stevens' and Hole's Grade Lesson Books; Irish National.	15	9½	5	30	—	3		Stevens' and Hole's Grade Books; Irish National 3rd Books.	28	8	10	25	—	5		Stevens' and Hole's Grade Lessons, 3rd and 2nd standard.
Writing	56	4	—		14	11	5	30	—	3		Stevens' and Hole's Ready Writer	15	9½	5	—	—	—	—	Ready Writer.								Write on slates. This class is not able to write in copy books, and is often divided into two distinct classes, making a fourth.

LYMINGTON.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The small endowment of this school was the result of the contribution of George Fulford and several persons in 1668, towards the erecting and maintaining a grammar school in Lymington wherein youth might be trained up "in learning" and the true Protestant religion, and more especially in a "knowledge of Latin and Greek, writing, arithmetic, and good life." The foundation seems to have contemplated a master and an usher.

In 1688 the corporation granted in fee to certain trustees a newly erected building in the middle of the High Street, Lymington, for a public school for teaching youth pursuant to the above foundation.

This building seems to have fallen into decay, and was pulled down in 1782, and the site now forms part of the street. So ended the Lymington Grammar School. The only income now existing from the grammar school foundation arises from land, and produces about 20*l.* a year. Small sums from another educational charity, and interest upon some accumulations, raise the total permanent available income to about 34*l.*

By an order in the County Court of Hampshire holden at Lymington, dated December 16th, 1858, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, the old trustees of the property were discharged, and the officiating minister for the time being, with the churchwardens, were appointed trustees, and the accumulations, amounting to 300*l.*, belonging to Fulford's charity, were ordered to be invested in the names of the official trustees of charitable funds in government stock. The land was vested in the minister and churchwardens in fee simple, in trust for the charity. It was further ordered that the interest of the above 300*l.*, and of another sum of 150*l.* also invested, and the rent of the land, should be applied "in aid and towards the support of" the National schools of Lymington, so that any number of poor "children of both sexes of that parish may be educated according to the rules established in those National schools."

Before this arrangement was made, it seems that a gentleman kept a private classical school in the town, and amongst his pupils educated certain boys of the parish, nominated by the trustees, freely or at reduced terms, in return for the income of the endowment, which was paid over to him.

This is the past history of the foundation. The school now is under Government inspection and receives the Government grant. The site of the schools was presented by Mrs. St. Barbe in 1840. The subscription raised towards their support in 1865 was 67*l.* 11*s.* All the children pay at least a penny a week, and seven who have passed the 6th standard, 3*d.* When I was there, there was a large attendance of boys, and they did their work creditably.

The boys were chiefly of the poorest classes, but some small tradesmen's sons also attended the school. Indeed, I found in the parish indications that the presence of the latter had in some degree interfered with the subscriptions to the school, it being thought that those were making use of it who could well afford a higher payment, and for whom it was not intended. Undoubtedly many were there who could well afford a higher payment, and the question of exacting it has been discussed by the managers, but the proposal, having been met with opposition, has been abandoned. Such a course would undoubtedly bring the school in nearer accordance with that contemplated by the founders of the old grammar school; and the working of such a plan seems to be operating well at Ringwood.

The school buildings are moderately convenient.

The town of Lymington contains a long, handsome street and good houses, and apparently has a considerable population capable of deriving much advantage from an education above that of a mere National school. It is healthily situated, and accessible by railway and by steamboat. At present, I was informed, all the upper tradesmen send their sons away from home to be educated, but many of them would be glad to avail themselves of a school, at all events as a preparatory school, nearer their own doors.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 487, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, June 20 1668, in consideration of 326*l.* subscribed by George Fulford, John Newburgh, and others, for erecting and maintaining school, the said persons and William Coke gave about 12 acres lands in Buckland Newton for procuring site and maintaining master.

The old schoolhouse having been pulled down, the present schoolhouses were built by, and the lands, &c. presented to the town, by Ann, widow of Samuel St. Barbe, Esq.

Deeds in custody of Mr. St. Barbe, Lymington.

School Property.—Average annual income 17*l.*, all applied to school; besides school and house for master in good condition, but too small. House not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching and training of youth (deed 1668).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Learning and true Protestant religion, and more especially Latin, Greek, writing, arithmetic, and good life" (deed 1668).

Government and Masters.—Eight governors and visitors. Vacancies supplied by remainder. Five governors appoint master, may dismiss master, usher, or scholars, and regulate all matters relating to school (deed 1668.)

Now only four governors. (See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

The funds are now applied to the national school. Master receives 60*l.* from governors, viz., 17*l.* from endowment, and 43*l.* from voluntary subscriptions, &c. (See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

TRUSTEES, &c., (1867): Rev. Benj. Maturin, Rev. Thomas Beckley, George F. St. Barbe, Esq., C. C. Wilkinson, Esq., all of Lymington.

HEAD MASTER: George Barton.

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The Free School of the town and borough of Newport is said to have been originally founded by subscription, and at various times in the early part of the 17th century had its endowment increased by benefactions.

In 1686 certain regulations were made for the school, with the approbation of the Bishop of Winchester, which still nominally regulate the school, but in practice are obsolete. They are nearly identical with those laid down for the grammar school at Southampton. They provide for a gratuitous instruction for so many scholars of poor men's children in Newport as can read "perfectly well" and are ready to begin "gramer," as the corporation shall think fit; that the schoolmaster shall have an usher, on whom he is to settle such yearly salary as the corporation think fit; that a room adjoining the Free School shall be kept as a writing school, where poor scholars sent by the mayor and justices shall be taught to write and cast accounts by a writing master appointed by the corporation, but paid by the schoolmaster, unless he think fit to teach the writing himself. Full power is given to the mayor and justices to alter or make fresh regulations for the management of the school, with the consent of the bishop. At Easter the mayor and justices, and such learned gentlemen and clergymen whom they shall think fit to bring with them, shall meet at the school, examine into the efficiency of the scholars, the state and condition of the school, and the due observance of the statutes; and be then entertained by the scholars with orations and declamations in Greek or Latin, or such other as the master shall enjoin. The books to be studied are also prescribed, a list of which will be found in the report of the grammar school at Southampton. They include all the best Latin and Greek classical authors, and the school books in ordinary use at that time, among which the dialogues of Corderius seems to have been a favourite.

The present number of the boys is 28, of whom 20 are free boys, and the 8 others pay sums from six guineas upwards, according to private arrangement made by the master with the parents. One of the trustees remembers the time when there were 70 to 80 boys at the school. The free boys are elected by the trustees, the majority of whom are taken from the principal tradesmen of the town, but who include also the vicar and some professional men. They represent the old corporation, from whose hands the management of this and other charities passed under the Municipal Reform Act. The boys elected are chiefly the sons of the smaller tradesmen. The foundation is now limited to 20 boys, and is full, but there is no pressure upon it, and apparently there is no difficulty in obtain-

ing a nomination. The school is not used by the resident gentry, professional men, or upper tradesmen. The boys seldom stay beyond the age of $14\frac{1}{2}$ years. The average age of the first seven, one being 16, was $13\frac{1}{5}$. The master once took boarders, but has ceased to do so. He has at present two young men as private pupils, who live with him in his house. All the free boys on Sunday accompany him to the parish church. He has been here 23 years, and has no assistant of any kind.

I cannot speak very favourably of the proficiency of the school in any subject. All the boys are taught Latin, and two Greek. The Greek of the upper boy was confined to his being able to read and construe a few verses of the Greek Testament in one of the gospels, which he had prepared. One boy was doing Virgil, two Eutropius, four Delectus, but their acquaintance with these books or with Latin was exceedingly small. Nor can I give a better report of their knowledge of history or geography. The seven upper boys wrote from dictation only moderately well. Only five boys in the whole school attempted elementary sums in fractions and the rule of three, and of the remainder still fewer could do compound division. Algebra had been begun by a few of the upper boys, but no Euclid. Neither French nor drawing was learnt. In the junior class, in which were the four last elected free boys, who had been in the school six to eight months, three of them being 12 years old and one 10, two of them had to be helped with their words in reading, and certainly, even after their six months sojourn at the school, did not come up to the terms of the statute, which requires that they shall not be admitted till they can read and write "perfectly well." Their writing was merely text hand.

For many years no examination seems to have taken place according to the statutes, no special fund being provided for an examiner, but for the last two years there has been a formal meeting once a year, when the scholars have been examined in the presence of some of the trustees by the master.

The value of the property of the endowment has been and is increasing. It will be larger this year than in any previous year. The trustees do what they consider the necessary repairs to the school premises, deduct the cost from the income, and then pay over in full the residue to the master, which last year (1865) amounted to 117*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The schoolroom is an historical spot. It is unaltered since King Charles I. held in it his memorable and fruitless interview with the Parliamentary Commissioners in October 1648, and was hurried hence to Hurst Castle in November, and thence in two months to the scaffold. The door into the room which he used as a retiring room to consult his advisers, who were not allowed to accompany him into the presence of the commissioners, is still visible, though it has lately been filled up. The schoolroom is about 50 feet by 20, and is suitable for its present purpose. Some rooms adjoined, which were locked, but which I understood could be used for class rooms. The old house is substantially built, and seems in good repair. The present master, at his

own expense, has added a room to it. The room for boarders varies according to the requirements of the master's own family. A moderately sized garden adjoins, and a small playground, the whole premises occupying about three quarters of an acre.

As regards the course of instruction, the master considers himself bound by the statutes to place chief stress on teaching the classics. At the same time, he stated his belief that a middle class education is what is most needed here. This, I believe, is also the general view of the trustees. The class of boys who probably would most nearly represent those intended by the foundation, are now educated at a school under the supervision of the diocesan board by a trained master, which has the reputation of being a good school, and which educates a class of boys, farmers and tradesmen's sons, socially higher than those now attending the grammar school. Boys occasionally pass from the national school to the foundation of the grammar school.

I gathered, both from the trustees and others, that dissatisfaction was felt with the present condition of the school. Opinions were somewhat divided as to the class of boys who should be elected to the foundation, but the trustees would be glad to adopt any measures which would restore the prestige of what ought to be the chief educational establishment in the island.

The trustees are the general administrators of the charities of the town. They are numerous, and also are all resident, and represent very varying shades of political and religious opinion.

Political feeling has at various times run high in Newport, which on some occasions has tended to interfere with the harmonious working of the relations between the governing body and the master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 483, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—About beginning of 17th century, subscription made for founding school and site acquired.

By deed, 1 October 1614, Sir Thomas Fleming gave land in Newport for school. Other lands and money given by Sir Thos. Fleming, Sir Richard Worsley, John Serle, and others, in or before 1623.

Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Average annual income 135*l.* gross, 116*l.* net, all paid to master. Increase of 25*l.* expected in about 10 years.

School site, buildings, and residence for master well adapted for purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Described as "the free grammar school" (Serle's deed, A.D. 1623). Teaching gratis so many scholars of poor men's children in the said town (Newport) "who could read, and were fit to learn grammar," as majority of mayor and justices of said borough should think fit (rules 1686).

Number now limited to 20; preference given to orphans by trustees.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing and casting accounts (rules 1686). Arithmetic and classics besides, by custom.

Government and Masters.—15 trustees (appointed by Charity Commissioners). Trustees appoint head and one under master.

*State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.*ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.*General Character.*—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.Masters may take boarders. Head master, total income from endowment 116*l.*, besides fees, profits of boarders, and residence. He pays all other masters.*Day Scholars.*—20, on foundation, free, of all ages under 16, within the borough. Non-foundations, [in November 1867, six,] average number during last three years, 20.*Boarders.*—Average number during last three years three, all in master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. School bills, highest 35*l.*, average 31*l.*, lowest 31*l.* [In 1867 no boarders.]*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics and mathematics separately, and other subjects subordinately. No modification of school course. Religious instruction provided by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers. Free boys must attend church on Sunday.

Promotions for general proficiency.

Examination yearly by trustees and others invited by them. Prizes of books given.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter in public, and both by head master only.

No boy gone to any university during last five years.

Playground quarter of an acre.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 25 hours per week.

Play time 16 hours per week, besides half holidays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

School Instruction.

All boys learn religious knowledge, Latin, arithmetic, natural history, history, geography, English grammar, English literature, reading, and writing.

4 boys learn Greek, 6 book-keeping.

Number of classes into which the boys are formed—5.

Average age of boys in 1st class 12 to 14, in second class 12, in lowest 10.

Aggregate of time per week given to each subject 2 to 3 hours.

Eutropius, Ovid, Nepos, Greek Gr. and Ex., Latin Ex., Euclid and Algebra learnt by first class; by 2nd class, Eutropius, Latin Gr. and Ex.; by lowest, Latin Grammar.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Gould, retired merchant, Newport.

Joseph Sayer, retired draper, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.

Edward Way, corn merchant, Newport.

Rev. George Henry Connor, vicar of Newport.

Frederick Cowdery, grocer, Newport.

Charles Cantelo, ironmonger, Newport.

William Thomas Gubbins, stationer, Newport.

William Baron Mew, brewer, Newport.

Morris Morgan, china dealer, Newport.

Francis Pittis, auctioneer, Newport.

Henry Mace Wavell, chemist, Newport.

Edward Way, grocer, Newport.

Henry Waterworth, surgeon, Newport.

Clerk to Trustees:

James A. Mew, Newport.

Head Master:

Rev. A. Wallace, M.A.

PETERSFIELD.—CHURCHER'S COLLEGE.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1722 Richard Churcher, who had served the East India Company in India, and who ultimately settled at Petersfield, made his will, whereby, *inter alia*, he left to trustees 3,000*l.* Bank of England stock, "for the establishing of a colledge in the borough of Petersfield," for a master and 10 or 12 boys (according as the funds should permit), such boys to be belonging to the borough; to be of any age between 9 and 14; to be healthful boys; and "whose parents will give security to the trustees to oblige their sons (as much as in them lieth) to be bound apprentices unto masters of ships that may make their voyages to the East Indies, after they have been educated in the arts of writing, arithmetic, and the mathematics, chiefly that part of it which relates to navigation, and after they have had their dyett, cloathing, and tutoradge at the bounty of the founder of the colledge." The testator then left a further sum to provide school premises; empowered the trustees to fill up their number so as to keep it at seven; to appoint a layman as master, and from time to time to nominate the 10 or 12 boys; and, for such misdemeanors as they should judge to be heinous offences, to displace either master or boys.

The security of the Bank stock was never to be changed but on the greatest reason, and with the consent of all the trustees; 40*l.* a year was to be paid to the master; 10*l.* a year for each boy's board; 2*l.* for each boy's clothing, the lower part of which was left to the trustees' discretion, but the upper was to consist of a blue gown with a badge of metal, with the arms of the East India Company on it. He also allowed 1*l.* a year to be spent in an entertainment to the trustees, who were to meet once a year "to direct the master in the management of these charitable benevolences."

For a few years after the death of the founder the school was carried on according to his injunctions, apparently from 1732 to 1744. In the latter year, acting on the wish of the inhabitants, the trustees petitioned Parliament for a bill to enable them to deviate from the founder's intention, on the ground that few parents in Petersfield were willing to have their sons taught mathematics and navigation only, and that the parents were not able, or if they were able, the charitable fund could not be applied, to apprentice the boys on board East India ships, inasmuch as the captains refused to take such apprentices; and that thus the borough was losing the benefit intended by the founder. Accordingly, in 1744, an Act of Parliament was obtained, whereby, after reciting the impracticability of fulfilling some of the rules prescribed by the founder, new regulations were enacted,

the chief variation from the original being that the boys were to be chosen between the ages of 6 and 14, instead of 9 and 14; only those were to be instructed in navigation whom the trustees should direct, and only the parents of such boys to be required to have them apprenticed to the master of a ship; and the trustees had full discretion to apprentice boys to other trades after binding to mariners so many of the boys as they should think qualified. At the end of their servitude the mariners' boys were each to have 30*l.* given them, and all the others 20*l.* All the residue of the yearly income was to be applied for the benefit of the charity in such way as the trustees should think fit.

This charity, like most others, has had its season of litigation. Its funds were misappropriated and mismanaged, the plain provisions of the Act of Parliament not complied with, and great irregularities in the administration of the school were committed.

The school was in Chancery, at the instance of the inhabitants against the trustees, from 1818 to 1822, and thence apparently at intervals down to 1835, when the scheme for the management under which it is now regulated was obtained. The larger part of its funds are still in the hands of the accountant-general, who pays over half-yearly to the trustees the accruing interest. The gross income for the last year (1866) cannot have been far short of 900*l.*

By the scheme of the Court of Chancery of 1835, which is very short, and relates chiefly to the application of the revenues of the charity, and is supplementary to the Act of Parliament of 1744, the master's salary is raised to 100*l.*, and no boy is to receive the apprentice fee unless he has been two years at the school. No directions are given either as to the course of study to be adopted, or the class of boys to be elected on the foundation.

The school now (1867) consists of 23 boys: 14 foundationers, who pay nothing; 2 boarders, and 7 day boys, who pay. 21 were present on the occasion of my visit. The age of the upper class of eight boys averaged 11½. Their best work was in writing from dictation, in which they averaged three mistakes each, the best having none, and the worst seven. Their reading was unintelligent. Three of them did a sum in the rule of three, but the general knowledge of arithmetic was exceedingly small. One or two boys answered fairly some questions in geography and history. Of the 13 junior boys, whose average age did not exceed nine, many of them read creditably, and five of them worked correctly a sum in the addition of money. Many of them made sad havoc in attempting to write on their slates from memory the Lord's Prayer, of which "the livers from evil," instead of "deliver us," is a specimen. Two of the newcomers could not repeat it, and many of them only produced a fragmentary form on their slates. I passed down seven places before a boy could tell me the Queen's name.

The present master has held his office for 20 years, and succeeded his father, who also held it for 34 years. By the rules he is irremov-

able, except he commit some heinous offence. He has, and himself pays, an assistant, who boards with him. He receives 100*l.* a year salary, and 17*l.* a year for each of the foundationers, who all board with him, which sum was augmented last year, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, by 2*l.* for each boy. Besides this, he is allowed 10*l.* for stationery, 10*l.* for books, and 5*l.* for coal, and his house is kept in repair for him. The trustees have provided separate iron bedsteads for the boys. There is at present easy sleeping accommodation for 18 boarders, and the space would vary according to the size of the master's family. The house is in fair repair, the floors somewhat wormeaten; the sleeping rooms of the boys were good. All their washing is done down stairs in a small shed 4½ feet wide and 9 long, which contains a pump, and is approached from the schoolroom by a passage open to the air on the side of playground. It is insufficient and unsatisfactory. The schoolroom is fairly convenient, as is also the playground, though it is small.

The foundationers are elected by the trustees from the sons of the inhabitants of the old borough, whose population is 1,451. The privileged district does not extend to the modern parliamentary limits. The applicants are numerous; 16 competed at the last election, out of whom four were taken; and, as far as it is possible with candidates of the tender age of six to eight, the trustees select those who after examination do the best. The boys are chosen from the sons of the tradesmen of the town, and some attempt is made to keep up the social status of those elected, so that, as a rule, labourers' children are excluded. Nearly all of the candidates have first been to the National or British schools. Each boy may stay till 14, at which time he is apprenticed with 30*l.* for seven years. While he is at school he receives from the charity a suit of blue cloth clothes (a sensible substitute for the old yellow stocking uniform formerly worn), four shirts, four pairs of stockings, one pair of shoes; and during his seven years apprenticeship, 3*l.* is paid to him every year to provide himself with clothes.

No trust could have more completely failed to carry out the plain and single intention of the founder than Churcher's College. There is no indication that he ever wished a school to be established where tradesmen's sons might be educated and apprenticed to home trades.

The intention of the founder has been wrested by an Act of Parliament—procured, it is said, by political manœuvring, and no doubt at the wish of the inhabitants—to subserve the present institution.

It is believed in the town, what I cannot myself doubt, that the education of the National and British schools, at both of which are classes paying at least 6*d.* a week, is better and higher than that of the "college."

There are no regular examinations of the boys; no prizes are given, and there is no school library. As far as the educational advancement of Petersfield is concerned, it can hardly be doubted that the present large income is absolutely wasted, and that the

college is regarded as an eleemosynary institution, rather than a place of learning. The present master remembers in his father's time 101 boys at the school, of whom 45 were boarders. It is said the inhabitants thought their interests suffered in the presence of so many boarders. But in the general interests of education it may well be questioned whether the school was not then a more useful institution, even to Petersfield, than it is at present, when professional men and even upper tradesmen, who themselves have been educated there, consider themselves unable to profitably make use of it for the education of their own children.

The trustees are seven influential gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, and their meetings, which from the minute book appear to have been well attended and regular, are mainly held for the purpose of electing the boys. They hoped to increase the efficiency of the school, by allowing the master to take both day boys and boarders, besides the 14 foundationers.

A regard for vested rights has hitherto, perhaps, deterred them from seeking a further development of the resources of the school, which their funds would justify; and some fear of expense and possible opposition in the attempt to obtain a new scheme.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 288, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Churcher, by will, 16 January 1722, gave 3,000*l.* Bank stock and all interest thereon due at the date of his decease, for establishing a college in borough, to consist of a master and 10 or 12 boys, as trustees should judge most convenient, according to annual income; for building college, giving encouragement to pupils whilst under tutorage, or when bound apprentices for convenient clothing, &c. Testator also gave 500*l.* Testator directed out of annual income 40*l.* per annum to be paid to master, 10*l.* per annum for each boy's board, 40*s.* per annum for each boy's clothing, and 20*s.* per annum for trustees' entertainment. By a private act of Parliament, A.D. 1745, 3*l.* per annum apiece was authorized to be spent in boys' clothing, and 20*l.* apiece in apprenticing them to mariners, and 10*l.* to other trades, with 3*l.* a year during apprenticeship, and 30*l.* or 20*l.* at end of servitude to mariners or other apprentices respectively.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment, 815*l.* gross, 810*l.* net, of which 583*l.* is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site fairly well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Boys to be taken out of and belong to borough, of any age from nine to fourteen, healthful, whose parents will give security to oblige their sons (as much as in them lies) to be bound apprentices to masters of ships making their voyages to the East Indies (Founder's will). Age to be between six and fourteen, number not to exceed twelve. Such of boys as majority of trustees think proper to be instructed in navigation, and none such to be admitted without security for his being bound apprentice to a mariner (Act, A.D. 1745). Number boarded and lodged not to exceed fourteen (Scheme, A.D. 1835).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, arithmetic, and mathematics (chiefly such part as relates to navigation. Founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery bears date 11th Feb. 1835.

Seven trustees: Elect to fill vacancies in their own body. Majority appoint and dismiss master.

Master must be a layman. Holds office during good behaviour.

*State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.**General character.*—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.*Masters.*—Master receives 100*l.* from endowment. Bound by agreement with trustees to keep an usher.*Day scholars.*—11; six under ten years of age; all but two from town.*Boarders.*—Five, besides fourteen foundationers. Three meals a day. Meat once. School bills, highest 27*l.*; average 25*l.*; lowest 20*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms 432 feet per boy. Rise 6 to 7 a.m.; retire 8 to 8½ p.m.*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must have an elementary knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Religious instruction in conformity with Established Church. Schoolwork begins and ends with family prayers.

Promotions partly by seniority and partly by merit.

School examined occasionally by trustees, or inspectors appointed at their request.

Punishments: extra lessons, writing from history, mental arithmetic, and mental geography. Corporal punishment seldom used.

Playground about 72 feet by 41. Drilling taught as part of system.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 34 hours in the week. Playtime fifteen hours per week.

STATEMENT OF INCOME and EXPENDITURE, A.D. 1864.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock -	830	15	6	Master -	376	0	0
Income tax returned -	11	11	5	Tradesmen (clothing apprentices and boys) -	100	8	8
From master -	6	5	0	Premiums (four apprentices) -	55	0	0
				Rates and taxes -	17	4	0
				Repairs -	33	9	11
				Accountant, &c. -	1	16	3
				Balance -	264	13	1
	£ 848	11	11		£ 848	11	11

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1864).

Right Hon. Sir W. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., M.P., Heath House, Petersfield.

Sir Jervoise Jervoise, Bart., M.P., Idsworth House, Petersfield.

J. Bonham Carter, Esq., M.P., Adhurst St. Mary, Petersfield.

Rev. John M. Sumner, Buriton Rectory, Petersfield.

Hon. J. J. Carnegie, Fair Oak, Petersfield.

John Waddington, Esq., Langrish house, Petersfield.

Sir W. Knighton, Bart., Blandworth, Petersfield.

Head Master:

Alfred Dusautoy.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.					
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Independent -	Petersfield.	6	Surveyor -	Petersfield.
2	Chemist and Druggist.	do.	7	do. -	do.
3	Linendraper -	do.	8	Butcher -	do.
4	Painter -	do.	9	Farmer -	Steep (nearly two miles.)
5	Farmer -	Steep (nearly two miles.)	10	Publican -	Petersfield.
			11	Grocer -	do.

The five private boarders are sons of farmers, &c., from places within eight miles of Petersfield.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.															
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	14	2	—	7	10	28	min 25	20	min 35	Lennie's Grammar of the English Language.	4	9	26	min 45	16	min 50	Lennie's Grammar.	3	7	26	min 45	16	min 50	The course of four reading books by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.
Latin	3	1	—	3	12					Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.	9	9					Kenny's Spelling.	8	7				The rules of arithmetic, by ditto.	
French	3	1	Yes	11	11					History of England, by Edward Farr, Esq., F.S.A.	9	9					History for Young Children.						Tables of Weights and Measures, &c.	
Arithmetic	28	3	—	11	11					Colenso's Arithmetic.							Practical Arithmetic, by Alexander Ingram and James Trotter.						Catechism of Geography, by Mrs. Gibbon.	
Book-keeping	9	1	—	11	10					Introduction to Geography, by Robt. Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D.							Imperial Table Book, by R. Wilkinson, M.C.P.						The Bible.	
Mensuration and Surveying.	7	1	—	1	12					Arithmetical Tables, by H. N. Solomon.							Geography, introduced to, by Robt. Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D.						Catechism of Grammar, by Elizabeth Harri-son.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	—	1	12					Bonnycastle's Mensuration.							Spelling-book super-seded, by R. Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D.						Kenny's Spelling.	
History	14	2	—	7	11					Exercises in Orthography, by H. Hopkins, A.M., Ph. D.; Dictation.	7	9					Dictation.	5	7				The Bible.	
Geography	28	3	—	12	11					Mental Arithmetic, by Messrs. Fryers.	11	9					The Bible.	7	7				Catechism of Grammar, by Elizabeth Harri-son.	
English Grammar.	28	3	—	11	10					Students' Hand-book, by John Questen.	10	9					Ince's Outlines of English History.	7	7				Kenny's Spelling.	
English Literature.	11	2	—	7	11					Mental Arithmetic, by Messrs. Fryers.							Mental Arithmetic, by Hopkins.							
English Composition.	11	2	—	7	11					Students' Hand-book, by John Questen.							Ince's Outlines of English History.							
Reading	8	3	—	12	12					The Dictating Book.	10	9					Ince's Outlines, English History.	6	7					
Writing	28	3	—	11	12					Ince's Outlines, English History.	11	9					Euclid.	6	6					
Drawing	4	1	—	1	11					Euclid.														

PORTSMOUTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

William Smith, M.D., by a will dated 1732, and proved in London 1733, devised the Free Chapel and farm of East Standen, in the parish of Arreton, in the Isle of Wight, to the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, in trust that they should constitute and support a grammar school in the borough of Portsmouth in manner following, viz., that they should appoint a master and usher to the said school, and pay to the master 50*l.*, and to the usher 30*l.* a year; and that the dean and chapter for the time being should order and direct the management of the said school. Upon these words it was held by the Master of the Rolls in 1821, (an information having been filed in 1811 by some of the inhabitants against the chapter to establish the charity,) that the school was to be a free school for the teaching of the learned languages; that it was intended for resident inhabitants of Portsmouth, being Protestants; that Church of England doctrine was to be taught there, the master to be at liberty to take boarders and day boys, and the number of boys entitled to the freedom to be 50; the sum of 50*l.*, fixed as the head master's income by the founder, being taken as a guide in determining this last point. From the report of the proceedings given in Jacob's Rep. 474, it appears that the present schoolroom had been built by the trustees in 1750, and that they had, up to the filing of the information, professed to conduct the school not as a free school, but as a school for the general benefit of the town, where scholars were to be educated at the expense of the parents; the contention of the trustees being that their chief duty was to find proper persons to act as master and usher.

At present the number of free boys is fixed at 20, but the master was unable to say how the number was thus reduced from 50. A certain local committee, consisting of the vicars of Portsmouth and Portsea, the admiral superintendent of the dockyard, the mayor and the head master, have for many years undertaken to nominate the free boys, and, without apparently occupying any legal position, to exercise, on behalf of the patrons, a sort of superintendence over the school. At present their duties are little more than nominal. When I visited the school 26 boys were present, 16 being free boys, who are educated gratuitously, and 10 day boys, paying four to six guineas a year. Four vacancies on the foundation occurred at Christmas, which were not filled up in May. Up to Christmas no examination of the school seems to have taken place since 1835, when the present Regius Professor of Hebrew, as Canon of Christ Church, examined the boys in "Homer, Thucydides, Livy, Greek and Latin composition," and made an entry in the minute book expressing satisfaction with the progress of the school.

At present all the boys are taught Latin, but none had gone

beyond Delectus, of which they made but indifferent work. Since last Christmas some of the boys had begun Greek grammar, and had reached the declensions of substantives. Some had begun Euclid and Algebra. 11 upper boys averaged eight and a half mistakes each in writing from dictation. Their knowledge of arithmetic was very limited, and altogether the character of their attainments was very moderate. French and drawing were not learnt. The boys were all very young, few being much more than 13 years old, and were the sons of the poorer tradesmen. The head master has an assistant, for whom he receives 30*l.* a year, who comes at uncertain times for two hours a day.

The situation of the school is bad, being at the extreme south-west corner of Portsmouth, which has grown out largely in a northerly direction, and at Portsea. The premises are in a narrow street, and next door to a public house, and what is said there can be heard through the partition in the master's sitting room. The master's house is old, the rooms small, and the floors are decayed. There is some indifferent accommodation for boarders, but none are taken.

A few yards at the back of the house is the schoolroom, which is an upper room, and fairly suits its present purpose. Underneath it is an open court roughly paved with pebbles. There is no playground. In the schoolroom is inscribed:—

“*Virtuti et literis sacrum ex munificentia Gulielmi Smith, M.D., qui obiit, 1732.*”

The intentions of Dr. William Smith are at present, and long have been, but very imperfectly fulfilled. The gentry do not send their sons to the school. The upper tradesmen do so but seldom, and then not as free boys. The parents who send the free boys send them because the education is gratuitous, not because they think it suited to their children. The proper work of the grammar school is now being discharged by private schools and a diocesan school.

In the opinion of some of the leading inhabitants the school would best succeed if divided into separate departments, an upper and a lower. An upper school is as much wanted here in a population of 100,000, as a middle or lower.

Canon Shirley, on behalf of the chapter of Christ Church, shortly before my visit, made a personal inquiry into the condition of the school, and was taking active measures to endeavour to remodel and revive it. Before his death he drew out a scheme, which he was kind enough to privately communicate to me. But up to that time the duties which the dean and chapter of Christ Church took upon themselves by accepting the trust “for the ordering and directing the management of the school” seem to have sat very lightly on them, and, instead of active superintendence, certainly of late years “out of sight out of mind” has been rather the guiding principle for its management.

Endeavours have been made to obtain from the Government the grant of a plot of ground for a new school on the site of the old

fortifications, which are about to be dismantled. The spot desired is both open and central, but the application has not met with success. Southsea, which has been suggested for the new school, would be at an inconvenient distance for Portsmouth boys to attend.

The present school premises have been valued at 400*l*.

The income from the endowment has lately increased, the rent of the land in the Isle of Wight having been raised in 1866 from 200*l*. to 260*l*., and in seven years will be raised 60*l*. more. The head master's salary of 100*l*. and allowance for usher of 30*l*. have for some time left a balance in the hands of the chapter, which has been from time to time invested. The sum of 498*l*. 10*s*. was so invested in Bank stock in November 1865.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(End. Gr. Ret. 184.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 1752, Dr. William Smith gave lands and tithes for support of school and payment to master 50*l*., to usher 30*l*. per annum.

Surplus income accumulated and invested in 400*l*. consols.

School Property.—The average of the lands is 299*a*. 3*r*. 13*p*. Average annual income (before 1866) 200*l*. gross 175*l*. net. Income in 1867 about 335*l*. gross; 150*l*. applied to school. School buildings contain residence for master.

Site and condition of buildings not good.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school with master and usher (founder). Teaching 50 boys, sons of resident inhabitants of borough of Portsmouth, professing Protestant religion (decree in Chancery, 1821). Number now reduced to 20; admitted by trustees, after examination.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, principles and religion of church of England (founder).

Now English, arithmetic, and mathematics besides.

Government and Masters.—Decree of Court of Chancery, 1821.

Trustees, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, manage property. Appoint and can dismiss master and usher.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 100*l*., from fees 17*l*. (?) besides residence.

Income of usher 30*l*. from endowment.

Day Scholars.—20, from distances under two miles, chiefly between ages of 10 and 14; 16 on foundation free, except payment of 10*s*. for fires and stationery. Others under 12 pay four guineas, over 12 six guineas, for general instruction, and 10*s*. for fires and stationery. [No foundationers admitted since Christmas 1865 in view of the reconstruction of the school.]

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and have some knowledge of arithmetic.

School classified separately for each subject. School course in certain cases modified to suit intended profession.

Religious instruction in Scripture and Catechism given by master.

Work begins and ends with prayers. Foundationers attend church on Sunday mornings in care of usher.

Promotions by half-yearly examination.

Monthly and half-yearly examinations by master in work of previous period. Rewards of books given at half-yearly examinations to those who get two thirds marks; extra play hours given at monthly examination.

Punishments: impositions and confinement in school after hours; also corporal, by master only, in public, but sparingly inflicted.

No playground.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week. Half holidays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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BALANCE SHEET, 1866.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Rent*	-	200 0 0	Salary—head master	-	98 6 8
Dividends on 400%. Reduced	-	11 16 3	Do. assistant master	-	30 0 0
Do. Bank stock	-	23 10 0	Surveyors and plans	-	52 10 6
			Taxes	-	1 3 11
			Income tax	-	2 10 0
			Treasurer's visit	-	2 0 0
			Account overdrawn last year	-	5 1 7
			Balance	-	43 13 7
	£ 235	6 3		£ 235	6 3

* In 1867 raised to 300%.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees: The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxon.

Clerk to Trustees: The Treasurer of the Chapter usually conducts the correspondence.

Head Master: Rev. A. Russwurm, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School		
1	Clerk, H.M. Dockyard (dead)	13, Peel Street, Southsea.
2	Chemist	6, King Street, Portsea.
3	Chemist	S. Mary's Street, Portsmouth.
4	Drillman, H.M. Dockyard	13, Pill Street, Landport.
5	Photographer	1, Palmerston Road, Southsea.
6	Measurer, H.M. Dockyard	3, Cumberland Street, Portsea.
7	Usher of the School	Wish Street, Southsea.
8	Writer, H.M. Dockyard	16, Common Street, Kingston.
9	Clergyman	High Street, Portsmouth.
10	Grocer (widow)	North Street, Portsea.
Boys lowest in School		
1	Lodging House keeper	Oakley Place, Southsea.
2	Gunner, R.N.	10, Cumberland St., Portsea.
3	Lawyer's clerk	17, King Street, Southsea.
4	Shipwright, Dockyard	14, Union Place, Kingston.
5	Gunner, R.N.	10, Cumberland St., Portsea.
6	Foreman to a cork cutter	52, Green Road, Southsea.
7	Captain in the army (retired)	High Street, Portsmouth.
8	Innkeeper	Palmerston Road, Southsea.
9	Baker	46, Brougham Terrace.
10	Warrant Officer, R.N.	50, Central Street, Kingston.

None more than two miles distant from school.

RINGWOOD NATIONAL SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The will of Richard Lyne in 1586 charged his estates with 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to be paid to a schoolmaster to teach young children and scholars in "reading, writing, Latin, and all manner of humane doctrine," as long as a certain old stone house in the churchyard, which in his lifetime he had converted, with the consent of the vicar, into a schoolhouse, should continue so to be used. And he directed, that if the schoolhouse was disturbed so that it could not remain to such uses as aforesaid, his lands charged with the above payment should be absolutely exonerated from it.

I was informed by two of the trustees that this old house was quite unfit for its purpose; in it 35 boys of the poorest class were once taught gratuitously the rudiments of English and arithmetic, and that the teaching was absolutely inefficient. By dint of great personal exertions, two of the present residents succeeded, by aid from the Government and by means of local subscriptions, which latter amounted to 837*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* towards the boys' and girls' school, in building the present National schools, consisting of a boys' and girls' and infant school, unobjectionably situated and constructed, in which at the time of my visit 107 boys, 75 girls, and 64 infants were assembled. Lord Malmesbury, in whose hands the lands charged with the payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* are now vested, generously met the wishes of the committee of school management, and by a deed dated Jan. 20, 1850, transferred to four trustees, of whom the vicar of Ringwood and the senior churchwarden are two, 414*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, which is invested in consols, and the proceeds are paid yearly in aid of the National school fund. Certain other small sums from endowments, the gifts of various benefactors, expressly left for the teaching of poor children reading, writing, and arithmetic, are also so applied, raising the whole sum of the endowment to about 35*l.* a year.

The deed of Lord Malmesbury contains a proviso that if any attempt be made to reinstate the old schoolhouse in the churchyard, the payment from the interest of consols is to become void.

At this school, which is now strictly the National school, duly inspected and receiving the Government grant, a large number of the smaller tradesmen and small farmers in and around this rural town receive their education, some coming in daily from a considerable distance. A payment is made by all on a graduated scale, the highest being 7*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; many, of course, were labourers' children. The master is certificated and an A. A. in the Oxford local examination; he was assisted by a paid monitor and a pupil teacher. The upper boys were fairly familiar with the early parts of arithmetic, and some of them intelligently worked sums in the rule of three; and in dictation and reading

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were creditably proficient. The lower boys also gave satisfactory proof that their work was not neglected.

There is no other school in the place, except one of the same character, supported by the Dissenters, and presided over by a mistress, for very young boys. Several Dissenters used the National schools. Although it may be a subject of regret that there is not here an upper school such as that clearly contemplated by the benefactor who left the 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annuity, yet, considering the praiseworthy efficiency of the existing school, and, as I was informed, the absence of any material in the immediate neighbourhood for the support of a higher school, results fully commensurate with the endowment may be fairly said to be now brought about. The parish is poor, and although some tradesmen, not unnaturally, felt scruples about using the National school for their own children, and would have been glad to have had the benefit of an upper school, yet all spoke favourably of the present school. Much of the success attending it, besides what is due to the care of the master, is doubtless to be attributed to the untiring exertions and personal superintendence of two of the trustees.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 529, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 18 Dec. 1586, Richard Lyne charged repairs of school in churchyard on all his lands, and gave rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and house, garden, and orchard in West Street, Ringwood, as residence for master of said school, with power to his executors to provide a residence instead thereof. Rentcharge was paid by Earl of Malmesbury, out of Westover estate only.

In 1712, John Pitt gave 100*l.* for instruction of children. In respect of this 5*l.* is paid yearly out of farm at Lower Kingston.

By will, 7 May 1621, Thomas Lyne gave annuity of 6*l.* out of tithes and lands for bringing up a poor scholar at Oxford or Cambridge taken from school every third or fourth year; for want of such, then from other schools.

By will, 31 July 1799, John Atrill gave 350*l.*, the interest thereof subject to payment of 10*s.* for repair of vault for master. Two gifts, together of present annual value of 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, given by person or persons called Louis.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 5*l.*, and 1,015*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Consols, arising from Atrill's gift (451*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*), from Lyne's (414*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*), and from Jones' (149*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*). House given as residence for master has been alienated.*

Average annual income 35*l.* gross, 33*l.* net all applied to school.

School site and buildings well adapted to purpose. Residence for master (?).

Objects of Trust.—Free instruction of young children and scholars, except an admission fee of 1*s.* (founder) of poor children not on parish collection (Pitt). Teaching such number of poor inhabitants of parish of Ringwood, boys or girls, as vicar and churchwardens direct (Atrill).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, Latin, godly discipline, and "all manner of humane doctrine" (founder). Reading and writing (Pitt). Reading, writing, and arithmetic (Atrill).

Government and Masters.—"Such persons as should have any estate of inheritance in possession in founder's manors, lands, and tenements by virtue of his will," with advice of vicar of parish, had power to nominate, and without

* Charity Commissioners, in 1825, thought the claims for restoration of this house a fit subject for consideration of Court of Equity. The house, however, has not been reclaimed.

such advice, after admonition for great negligence or notable enormities, might remove master. Master might also be removed for preferment to spiritual promotion with cure, or for other preferment requiring residence away from school. Master to be "discreet, sober, and apt learned man." Preference given to men who had been at Oxford or Cambridge (founder).

Vicar and churchwarden, as managers of Ringwood National school, now appoint a certificated teacher as master.

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State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

School managed as a National school under Government inspection. About 138 scholars; 110 pay 1*d.* per week; the rest various sums up to 6*d.* per week.

No scholar entitled to Thomas Lyne's exhibition to university for many years.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Managers:

The Vicar of Ringwood.

Mr. Oake, Ringwood.

Capt. Edwards, R.N., Ringwood.

Head Master:

Alf. O. Clarke.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School			
1	Civil engineer	Poulner, Ringwood	1 mile.
2	Railway porter	Brockenhurst, Hants	11 miles.
3	Shoemaker	Ringwood	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
4	Railway porter	Holmesly station	6 miles.
5	Wine merchant	Ringwood	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
6	Civil engineer	Poulner, Ringwood	1 "
7	Innkeeper	Ringwood	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
8	Navvy	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
9	do.	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
10	Plumber	do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Boys lowest in School			
1	Farm labourer	Crow	2 miles.
2	do.	do.	" "
3	do.	Ashley	1 mile.
4	do.	Moortown	" "
5	Coachman	Ashley	2 miles.
6	Shoemaker	Ringwood	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
7	Innkeeper	Poulner	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
8	Blacksmith	Moortown	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
9	Railway porter	Holmsley	6 miles.
10	Watchmaker	Ringwood	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

SOUTHAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

By a Latin charter, dated 1553, His Majesty King Edward VI. established a school at Southampton "quæ vocabitur libera schola grammaticalis, pro educatione, institutione, et instructione puerorum ac juvenum, temporibus perpetuis duraturam;" ordered it to consist "de uno magistro sive pædagogo, ac uno sub-pædagogo;" constituted the mayor and corporation governors of the school, and gave them full authority, with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester, to make ordinances for its management.

In the first year of the reign of Philip and Mary, the executors of Dr. Capon, who in 1550 had left money for the purpose of maintaining a grammar school, with which certain hereditaments had been bought, conveyed the same to the corporation for the maintenance of the school, and to the intent that the boys to be educated and taught in the school might daily for ever pray for the soul of the said William Capon; and upon the site so conveyed, the school is now supposed to stand. The ordinances by which the school is governed were made in 1674, pursuant to the power reserved in King Edward's charter.

The following are the most remarkable.

3. The following books are to be read in the school:

Latin—Lilly's Grammar, Sententiæ pueriles, Corderius' Dialogues, Walker's Particles and Idiotisms, Æsop's Fables, Ovid's Epistles, Erasmus' Dialogues, Terence, Justin, Florus, Quintus Curtius, Sallust, Pliny's Epistles, Orations from Tully, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Virgil, Horace, Martial's Epigrams, Juvenal, Livy.

Greek—Samden's Grammar, Poikeley's Colloquia, Vigerii Idiotismi, Lucian's Dialogues, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Herodotus, Museus, Theocritus, Hesiod, Homer, Pindar, Greek Epigrams.

4. The scholars of the two first forms to speak Latin, except by special remission of the master.

5. The school to assemble at 6 in summer and 7 in winter till 11, and come again at 1 and stay till 5.

7. Holidays to be at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, during which several times tasks to be given to the scholars to be brought to the master on their return.

9. The scholars to be examined on Saturday in Church Catechism.

10. The master to appoint the scholars to meet him every Sunday and holiday, and thence to follow him two and two in a rank to Holy Rood Church; those capable to take notes of the sermon.

11. The master to appoint a præpositor, one of the best scholars,

to observe the behaviour of the boys in school, or who comes last at the appointed time, or plays the truant; and another præpositor to watch them at church and out of school. Lists of misbehaving boys to be given up by them to the master, who is to punish them, especially those given to lying.

12. The master to teach gratis so many scholars of poor men's children as the mayor and council think fit; payments by others to be 5s. to the master on admission, 2s. 6d. to the usher, and 6d. to each of the præpositors. Similar payments to be made at breaking up.

15. Two copies of the statutes to be kept, one in custody of the mayor, and the other of the schoolmaster.

18. The master to be removed by the mayor and council on proof of negligence, insufficiency, or misbehaviour.

20. The town council and ministers of the churches, every Whitsuntide, are to examine into the school and the observance of these statutes, and to be entertained with orations and declamations in Latin and Greek.

21. The statutes to be read to the school every quarter.

22. Power reserved to the mayor and council, with the advice and consent of the Bishop of Winchester, to add to, alter, or change any of these statutes as occasion shall necessarily require.

These ordinances, without having been formally abrogated, have been modified by resolutions passed by the trustees in 1840, and sanctioned by the Bishop of Winchester, providing for an extended system of education at the school. The first resolution is as follows: "That the principle of the grammar school shall remain unchanged, but that, as from the altered state of society instruction in Latin and Greek alone is not desired by the inhabitants in Southampton, it is advisable to add to the instruction in those languages instruction in other branches of education." It was further resolved that capitation fees should be paid, not exceeding 8*l.* a year, for such extended instruction; that there should be a yearly examination by an university graduate; that a fund should be established for prizes, and an exhibition of 25*l.* a year for four years at either university, or for a student in law or physic, or for assistance in trade. A course of instruction was also laid down for the whole school, adhering as closely as possible to the spirit of the founder's intention, that this was to be a school for instruction in Latin and Greek; and dividing the school for this purpose into six classes, of which the highest was to read the higher Greek and Latin classical authors, trigonometry, &c.; the lowest, Latin Delectus, Keightley's History of England, &c.

The above resolutions were printed and circulated among the inhabitants, and subscriptions were solicited by the trustees in aid of this "important local object." No response seems to have been then made to the appeal. The master shortly afterwards resigned both his boarding and day school.

In 1848 the trustees again printed and circulated the above resolutions, appending to them a short history of the school; and,

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apparently in answer to some suggestions that the school might be advantageously adapted for education of a different kind and suited for "poor men's children," replied, that they were unable lawfully to make such alteration, and had no funds whatever wherewith to apply to the Court of Chancery to enable them to do so.

The school at one time during the present century was a large boarding school, with but few day boys. When the present master was appointed the school had been in abeyance for six years. The property of the foundation had unfortunately become mixed up with the general property of the corporation, past the power of identification, and a Chancery suit was imminent. This was averted by the timely concession of the corporation, who, in lieu of all other claims, undertook to pay yearly 150*l.* to the master; and also built a new school-room, and otherwise improved the premises. They also have leased the present school premises, of which they are the owners in fee, to the trustees for 99 years, at a nominal rent, for the purposes of a school. All these arrangements are accepted as a fair compromise by the trustees, and have been sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners. It will be seen there are other small payments made to the master from other benefactions. The class of boys who now attend the school are chiefly sons of tradesmen and those employed in the custom house, docks, &c. The resident gentry do not make use of it.

The boys seldom stay later than 15, and the average age of 21 boys in the second highest class was 12.

The present scheme of instruction introduced at the appointment of the present head master comprehends what is called the main branches of a sound education, viz., English, Latin, Greek, and mathematics. For this course all sons of ratepayers within the county of the town of Southampton pay 6*l.* per annum; *i.e.*, 4*l.* if they only learn Greek and Latin, and 2*l.* for English and arithmetic. Beyond this limit 10*l.* is paid. For every 10 boys a free scholar is elected by competition out of the school, but the age of the candidates is so young—one scholarship being for boys under 11, another for boys under 13—that it is difficult to make the examination any great test of proficiency; and, as a fact, those boys who can best afford to pay for their education usually obtain the freedom.

About 70 boys were present at my visit. The master takes no boarders; the accommodation is hardly suitable for them. One of his under masters kept a boarding house, but has lately left him and opened a private school on his own account. The grammar school has three assistant masters, one of whom is a foreigner, and teaches French and also other general subjects to the lower parts of the school. Very little progress had been achieved in Greek, which in some cases, at the request of the parents, was allowed to be dropped. The upper boys, a class of 14, with some ability translated Virgil, and, as well as the form below them, in other branches of study showed satisfactory mark

of progress. Their arithmetic, and especially their geography, were well done. The head master encourages drilling, but although the charge is only 1s. 6d. a quarter, has some difficulty in inducing parents to incur the expense. Together with some of the trustees and residents in the town, he and his second master have been successful in instituting athletic sports among the boys.

The opinion of the inhabitants was favourable towards the school, though it was mixed with a large amount of absolute indifference. Few of them cared about their sons going in for the university local examination, on account of the fee, and the master also complained that the preparation of the few candidates caused an undue interruption to the ordinary school work.

The trustees are the charity trustees of the town, and among them are some who are actively interested in the school. To a sub-committee of three appointed by themselves are usually referred questions relating to the school. They occasionally have examined the boys. They are chosen from the clergy, gentry, and a few upper tradesmen of the town.

Among the parents French seemed to be preferred to Latin, and certainly to Greek. More than one of them dwelt to me on the importance of French to their boys in this seaport town, and there is very little doubt what would be the result, were Latin to be made an extra at 2*l.* a year, instead of French.

The premises occupied by the school, under lease from the corporation, form a tolerably sized and compact area, and are only separated on one side from the sea by the street and a warehouse; the immediate neighbourhood on the other is not a very desirable one. The schoolroom built by the corporation is a lofty open roofed building, warmed with hot water. In its general arrangements it is not built with any great judgment. Three other rooms without fire-places, and not more than 9-10 feet high are also used. They can be only ventilated by opening the windows, and are not well adapted for their purpose of school-rooms. Over them, divided by wooden partitions into small rooms, is the old rambling accommodation for boarders, which being at present unused, might with advantage be thrown into the rooms below. There is ample space either for improving the existing schoolrooms, and keeping the school as a day school, or for making accommodation for boarders. A moderately sized playground adjoins the schoolroom. The trustees of the school possess no funds to carry out any suggested improvements in the school. The site of the school buildings does not belong to them, and, were the premises to cease to be used for the purposes of a school, would revert to the corporation. The trustees, generally, without being unanimous, desire to keep up, or rather restore, the classical character of the school, both from a belief in its usefulness, and from a regard to the founder's intentions. The parents, on the other hand, of the present scholars care principally for a commercial education, whatever that may be.

To effect some change, and to provide funds, the head master has lately suggested to the trustees and inhabitants to engraft a

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proprietary system on the present foundation, by which all strangers who used the school should buy a share of 10*l.* or 20*l.*, and in return be entitled to all the benefits of ratepayers. He would divide the school into three departments, classical, modern, and commercial, with separate masters and different scales of fees. Many other suggestions for improvements and for remedying defects in the present organization of the grammar school have been brought by him under the notice of the trustees and inhabitants. It cannot be thought surprising that the trustees, chosen as they are, who only lease the school premises, and have no funds of the endowment with which they can deal, should not be very active in adopting improvements attended by some trouble, risk, and a large outlay; and it is to the public spirit of the inhabitants generally that recourse must be had for the further development of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 165, A.D. 1825.)

(For Evidence given by Head Master, see vol. iv. pp. 453-468.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 31 July 1550, Dr. William Capon gave 100*l.* to be placed at interest producing 10*l.* for erection and maintenance of school. Still paid.

By charter, 4 June 1553, Edward VI. incorporated mayor and bailiffs of town as governors of school, and gave leave to take lands not exceeding yearly value of 40*l.*

By deed, 20 Jan. 1554, corporation of town conveyed certain messuages and hereditaments to an executor of Dr. Capon and two others in consideration of 100*l.* (recital in next deed).

By deed, 26 Sept. 1554, said executor and others, reconveyed said messuages and hereditaments to said corporation as governors of school, for maintenance of school in “*Liber Niger*,” MS. book of corporation of Southampton.

In 1624, Edward Reynolds gave 20*l.* to corporation of Southampton, to pay 25*s.* yearly to master.

By will, 13 April 1636, Nathaniel Mill gave annuity of 2*l.* to master. Ever since paid out of manor of Woolston, but reduced to 1*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* by payment of land tax.

By will, 18 Sept. 1657, Alexander Rosse gave to town 500*l.* interest of 50*l.* for master, interest of other 50 for poor, after paying 10*s.* for sermon. The 10*s.* now deducted from master's share.

In 1677, Dr. Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich, gave 100*l.* for school.

Corporation of town by ancient custom pays 10*l.* a year to master, and by recent compromise of claims in respect of school property, under deeds of 1554, 150*l.*

Deeds, except those of 1554, with trustees.

School Property.—150*l.* paid in virtue of compromise; 10*l.* ancient salary; 10*l.* (Dr. Capon's gift); 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (E. Reynolds', Mill's, and Rosse's gifts); and (in 1866) dividends on Dr. Reynolds' consols. Total annual income, 177*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* gross and net, all applied to school.

Site inconvenient. School buildings sufficient for present numbers, but not for increase of school. Playground too small. House for head master.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and youths in grammar for ever. Teaching freely as many poor men's children of town as majority of mayor and common council should think fit (statutes, 11 Feb. 1674).

Instruction of “scholars” in ordinary subjects free and in extras at half

fees. Scholars, chosen by examination, must be sons of resident ratepayers within town and county of Southampton, under 13 when elected, and qualified as to dress, manners, and character as other boys. Number, one for every 10 sons of residents at school (rules, 1860).

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Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (charter). Latin and Greek (stat. 1674). English, Latin, Greek, and mathematics (rules, 1860).

Government and Masters.—Since Municipal Corporation Act, 15 trustees (by death reduced to 10) manage property, exercise control over management of school, and may, with sanction of Bishop of Winchester, alter statutes. To fill up vacancies, remainder nominate persons from better class of inhabitants of town, whom Charity Commissioners, after ascertaining fitness, appoint.

Head master and usher elected by trustees with licence and approval of Bishop of Winchester, and may be dismissed by trustees for negligence, insufficiency, or notorious criminality (stat. 1674).

Head master may appoint and dismiss other assistants, and by custom he now appoints usher, but in all cases under control of trustees.

Master and usher must be members of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Under masters take boarders under authority and control of head master. Total income of head master 150*l.* from endowment, about 780*l.* from fees, besides residence. He pays excess of usher's salary over 28*l.* and all other masters, and expenses of school.

Usher receives 28*l.* from endowment. Two masters take boarders.

Day Scholars.—83, about half between 10 and 14, come from distances up to four miles; seven "scholars" on foundation. Sons of residents pay for general work 6*l.*, sons of non-residents 10*l.* Fees, extra for all. French 2*l.* German 2*l.*, drawing 2*l.*, singing 10*s.*, drilling 6*s.*, stationery 10*s.*, private tuition 4*l.* Average of fees actually paid 7*l.* per boy, exclusive of singing and drilling.

For French, German, and drawing, scholars pay half fees only.

Boarders.—16, in two under master's houses. Pay for board in one about 42*l.*, in the other about 25*l.* School bills in first case, highest, 57*l.*; average, 46*l.* lowest, 45*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and have some knowledge of first four rules in arithmetic. They must be of decent dress and manners, and if at any school previous bring certificate of good conduct. School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Promotions by seniority, and marks for half-year and examination combined.

Religious instruction provided by head master, daily, to juniors. School course begins and ends with prayers; whole school present, except Roman Catholics or non-Christians, in case they object, which rarely happens.

One boy gone to university during last five years. [One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May, 1867.]

Quarterly examinations by head master and usher. Also half yearly mathematical examination. Prizes are given by trustees and masters.

Punishments: detention, impositions, caning. The last by head master only, publicly and privately.

Playground about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week. Two half holidays per week, one monthly to satisfactory boys. Half an hour four days a week to drill and play out of school hours.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	H.M. Customs	Southampton	20 yards.
" 2	Clergyman, (Est. Church).	do.	1 mile.
" 3	Draper	Portswood	2½ "
" 4	Captain, Merchant service.	do.	2½ "
" 5	Ironmonger	Southampton	1½ "
" 6	Solicitor	do.	¾ "
" 7	M.D.	do.	1¼ "
" 8	Railway traffic agent	Freemantle	2 "
" 9	Wine merchant	Shirley	4 "
" 10	Livery stable keeper	Southampton	¾ "
Boys lowest in School - 1	Boarding house proprietor.	Southampton	½ "
" 2	H.M. Customs commissioner.	do.	½ "
" 3	Solicitor	do.	¾ "
" 4	Chemist and druggist	do.	1½ "
" 5	Ordnance map office	do.	1½ "
" 6	Coach builder	do.	¾ "
" 7	Outfitter	do.	" "
" 8	Shipping Clerk	do.	" "
" 9	Clerk	do.	1¼ "
" 10	Chief Officer (R. Mail Co.)	Woolston	2½ "
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	H.M. Customs collector	Cardiff	W. W. Waddington, B.A. Oxon.
" 2	Missionary reader	Calcutta	
" 3	None	Nursling, Hants	
" 4	do.	Winchester	
" 5	Coal factor	Shirley, Hants	
" 6	R. Mail Co. service	Southampton	
" 7	Farmer	Micheldever, Hants	
" 8	Coal factor	Woolston, do.	
" 9	Town Clerk	Poole, Dorset	
" 10	Captain, H.M. Army	Netley, Hants	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Agent P. & O. Co.	Alexandria, Egypt	W. W. Waddington, B.A. Oxon.
" 2	do.	do.	
" 3	Pacha's Naval Service	Cairo, do.	
" 4			
" 5			
" 6			
" 7			
" 8			
" 9			
" 10			

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

1862. Dr. Cary's prize for the candidate in the Southampton Centre at the Oxford Local Examinations who should pass highest in Latin, Greek, and in the greatest number of other subjects.

1 certificate at the Oxford Local Examinations (inclusive of the above).

1863. Dr. Cary's prize (as above).

3 certificates at the Oxford Local Examination (inclusive of the above).

1864. Mayor's prize for senior candidates at the Oxford Local Examination for the Southampton Centre.

7 certificates at the Oxford Local Examination (inclusive of the above).

2 certificates at the Cambridge Local Examination.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Rev. U. Wilson, D.D., vicar of Holy Rhood, Southampton.

Rev. J. W. Cary, D.D., incumbent of St. Paul's, Southampton.

Rev. Thomas Atkins, independent minister, Southampton.

George Atherly, J.P., banker, Southampton.

C. Harrison, Esq., Carlton Crescent, Southampton.

J. Witt, J.P., Southampton.

Rev. Mark Cooper, M.A., rector of St. Mary's, Southampton.

R. Palk, J.P., chemist and druggist, Southampton.

Robert Parker, wine merchant, Southampton.

R. H. Perkins, appraiser and auctioneer, Southampton.

Clerk to Trustees :

Edward Harrison, 71, French Street, Southampton.

Head Master :

Charles Wright Hankin, Esq., B.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	100	4	—	18	yrs. 17 to 18.	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	—	hrs. 1	Old Test. Hist. to accession of Saul; St. Matthew's Gospel in Greek, last 14 chapters; Acts of Apostles; Bromby on the Prayer Book.	26 in 2 dvs.	yrs. 12	12	1 upr. 4 lwr. dvs.	ms. 40 h 10	—	ms. 40 h 10	Bible Narration (Zornlein's), 292-330 (pages).
Greek -	52	4	—	2		3	1	1	7	Sophocl. Philoctetes 1-800 lines; Herod. vi., 1-30 chaps.	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	30	—	4 30	Wordsworth's Gram. to end of regular verbs; Pontes Classici, Pt. II., lessons 1-12.	
Latin -	93	5	—	18		4	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hor. Epist., Bk. 1. (Ox-Pocket); Cicero Pro Murena 1-33 chaps.	12	—	6	30	2	hrs. 8	Kennedy's Palæstra Lat., 96-101 pages; Pontes Classici, Part I., 1-10 pages; Kennedy's Pal. Lat., 116-119 (pages); Arnold's First Lat. Exercises, 1-30.	
French -	53	4	2l. per an.	7		4	1	2	4	Racine's Athalie -	10	15	5	hr. 1	2	7	Racine's Athalie; Cassel's Ex., last 35.	
German -	3 wrkg. separately.		do.	1		2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	Ollendorf. exercises about 30, 5 pages; Schiller's 30 Years' War.								
Arithmetic -	100	5	—	11		1	1	—	1	Colenso -	11	14	1	1	—	1	Colenso to Ex. 59 inclusive.	
											25 in 3 dvs.	10	4	2	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso's Arith., first four rules, simple and compound. Upper division of class adding G. C. M. L. C. M. and fractions.	

[illegible]

The time assigned to each subject, and the number of lessons, is exclusive of *evening work*, which is considered to occupy $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours every evening out of school. The numbers on this form must be considered approximation only; exact accuracy is impossible, from the subdivision of classes, and variety of subjects, not all pursued by all the members of a class, or at the same time by them all. N.B.—The second class in classics and English is not the same as the second class in French is the same as the 1st (i.e. highest) modern class. The aggregate amount of time should be 28 hours. The number of hours herein set down will be found to exceed this slightly, owing to subdivision of subjects and classes, and thus to differ from the normal number by $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

HAMPSHIRE.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 127.]

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-								
			Deeds and Ordi- nances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring, no Manage- ment.	Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, or diminishing, or stationary.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Basingstoke -	4,654	Agricul- tural.	In custody of trustees.	—	Varied by Court of Chancery 1852.	New and good.	Trustees	£ 279	£ 100	£ 100	Inc.
Portsmouth -	94,799	Seafaring	Probate Court and trustees.	—	Varied by Court of Chancery.	Bad	Trustees	252	220	150	Inc.
Southampton -	46,960	Commercial seafaring, and that of a provincial county town.	Trustees -	No	Varied -	Fair	Trustees	178	178	178	Stat.
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Alton -	3,286	Trading and farming.	With feoffees	No	Observed -	Good	Feoffees and corpora- tion.	84	69	69	None
Andover -	5,221	Chiefly agricul- tural.	Trustees -	—	Observed -	Good	Trustees of muni- cipal charities.	20	20	20	(?)
Newport, Isle of Wight.	7,934	Principally agricul- tural.	Trustees -	No	Varied by Municipal Corporation Act.	Good	Trustees	135	116	116	Will in- crease in 10 years.
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—</i> New Alresford	1,546	Farming	Probate Court	Yes	Observed -	Good	Master	75	75	75	Stat.
Bishop's Wal- tham.	2,267	-	-	—	Varied by process of law, County Court, 1858.	None	No man- agement.	50	50	50	Stat.

(Continued on p. 374.)

MENT.		GOVERNORS.						OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.	Exhibitions at School.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.		
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	Local	Membership of Ch. of Eng. and near residence.	By masters	Boys of Basingstoke and the neighbourhood.	Boys	Absolute	—	Application.	Stat.	Classical and general.	Ministration in chapel.
None	—	None	—	Dean and chapter of Christ Ch. Oxford ex off.	—	Master	Yes	Inhabitants of borough of Portsmouth.	Boys	—	Nomination after examination.	—	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	13 local	No special qualification.	H.M. under trustees	No	Town	Boys	Absolute	Residence and examination.	Inc.	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	All local	Residence in hundred, and freeholdr.	Partly by both.	No	Open to all boys from Alton paying 6d., others 1s.	Boys	—	Nomination.	—	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	—	—	Master under general control of trustees.	No (?)	Open	—	10 boys of Andover charged less for education.	Nomination.	—	Classical	None
None	—	None	—	All local	Must not be Dissenter.	Partly by both.	No (?)	Poor of town	Boys	Orphans pref.	Nomination.	Inc.	Classical by custom.	None
None	—	None	—	All local	4 governors ex off.	Master	Yes	Poor of New and Old Alresford, Bishops Sutton, and Cheriton.	Boys	Absolute	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	Masters only.	—	Poor	Boys	—	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	None

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	MASTERS.						Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	CHARACTER		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D.)			School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.	
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.						
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Basingstoke	H.M. and usher.	Crown	Crown	Trstees. of sch. and mu- nicipal trustees appoint usher.	Trstees.	-	Schoolhouse.	13 D. 13 B.	-	2	
Portsmouth	Master and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Usher by trstees.	Usher by trstees.	-	M.	20 D.	None	2	
Southampton	H.M., and usher and assistants.	Trstees. with appro- val of Bishop of Win- chester.	Trustees	H.M. practi- cally.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	83 D. 16 B.	In both; having been once the principal sch. of the twm. & dist. for all classes.	4	
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Alton	Master	Feoffees	Feoffees	None	—	None	M.	12 B. 24 D.		None	4
Andover	1 Master	Trstees.	-	None	—	Graduate of Ox- ford or Cam- bridge.	M.	25 D.	-	4	
Newport, Isle of Wight.	H.M. and under M.	Trstees.	-	Trstees.	Trstees.	None	H.M.	By all	-	3	
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—</i> New Alresford	Master and 2 assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees	Master	Master	Well skilled in Latin, writing, and arithmetic.	M.	22 B. 32 D.	None	3	
Bishop's Wal- tham.	-	Rector and church- war- dens.	-	None	—	Reading, writ- ing, arithmetic, Latin.	Pri- vate.	12 D.	Changed in useful- ness.	—	

(Continued on p. 376.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.)		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.	A. C.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
100 A. 30 A. 70 B.		1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Trustees	2nd master	H.M.	Yes	£ 65	£ 55	£ 45	In Sum- mer : (a) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m. (b) 9 p.m. Winter : (a) 8 a.m. (b) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 p.m.	Master adjoining.	800	None
None	10 A. 90 B.	None	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	None necessy.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 A. 20 B.	40 A. 60 B.	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	H.M. with sanc- tion of trustees.	Two under masters.	H.M.	Yes	57	46	45	Summer : (a) 6 a.m. (b) 9 p.m. Winter : (a) 7 a.m. (b) 9 p.m.	Monitor of each room.	-	None
-	-	None	None	None necessy.	M	M.	(?)	-	-	-	(a) 6 a.m. (b) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	Superin- tendence of M.	672	-
None	45 A. 55 B.	None	1	None necessy.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. and B. only.	A. and B. only.	None	2 or 3	None necessy.	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	35	31	31	(a) 7 a.m. (b) 9 p.m.	Master or usher.	-	-
15 A. 85 B.	-	None	-	None	M	M.	Yes	35	30	28	(a) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m. (b) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	Fines and impos.	480	-
-	B. C.	-	-	Trustees	Master	M.	Yes	Not been here a year.			(a) 6 a.m. (b) 9 p.m.	Master visits.	600	2

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION											
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, <i>i.e.</i> by one Subject or Group of Sub- jects solely; Mixed, <i>i.e.</i> by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by those com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (<i>a</i>) in School; (<i>b</i>) out of School, under Supervi- sion; (<i>c</i>) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan- guages.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Basingstoke -	40	30	Reading and writing.	One subject chiefly, others subordinate- ly.	By marks gained in half- year and exa- mination com- bined.	(<i>a</i>) half - (<i>c</i>) half Boarders under supervision.	25	12	14	—	—
Portsmouth -	40	30	Reading, writ- ing, elemen- tary arithm.	Separately for each subject.	By examina- tion.	(<i>a</i>) $\frac{2}{3}$ - (<i>c</i>) $\frac{1}{3}$	19	6	—	—	—
Southampton -	40	28	Reading, writ- ing, 1st four rules of arith.	Separately for each subject.	Combination of all.	(<i>a</i>) $\frac{1}{2}$ - (<i>c</i>) $\frac{1}{2}$	93	52	53	3	—
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Alton -	38	38	Read chapter in testament; first four rules of arithmetic.	Groups of subjects gene- rally.	According to judgment of Master.	All in school, except those for next morning.	32	4	25	—	—
Andover -	41 or 42	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elementary arithmetic and reading.	Latin and arithmetic eparately.	For proffi- ciency.	Principally in school.	18	2	8	None	None
Newport, Isle of Wight.	40	25	Reading and writing.	By classics and mathe- matics chiefly.	Proficiency -	All out of school; boarders under supervision.	All	4	3	—	—
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—</i> New Alresford -	41	39 B 35 D	Foundationers must be able to read well.	Separately for each subject.	Advancement	All in school -	3	—	3	—	—
Bishop's Wal- tham.	45	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	No standard -	Mixed, by subjects combined.	Combined -	(<i>c</i>) 10 per cent. -	8	—	3	—	—

(Continued on p. 378.)

INSTRUCTION.																
Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences, (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry, by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.		
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.			
No aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All	26	8	All ways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid	P.	P.	—	—	Short sentences.	19	10	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Translations allowed.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	100	75	All three	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	P?	P?	P?	P?	Short sentences.	All	17	Text books and papers.	enior boys.				—	Text books and lectures.		
No translations	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	25	9	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No aid	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	4	All ways	6	6	—	All	—	Instruction in natural history "a little."		
(a) and (c)	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and in Latin only continuous pieces.	54	2	(a) and (b)	3	1	All the senior pupils			Text books and lectures.		
(c)	—	—	—	—	(a)	21	—	(a) and (b)	—	10	—	—	—	(a)		

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	INSTRUCTION—cont.												Examination conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by		
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M. Trustees, or others.	
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Basingstoke	26	26	14	—	—	14	14	—	—	-	-	-	-	Yearly, appointed by trustees.
Portsmouth*	19	19	10	—	—	—	19	—	—	-	-	-	Monthly and half-yearly.	-
Southampton	100	100	100	9	9	50	80	27	45	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., T.M., P.M.	-	-	Quarterly	None
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Alton	All	All	All	Senior boys.	Senior boys.	All	All	10	4	G.D.	-	-	-	Yearly by examiners appointed by feoffees.
Andover	25	25	25	—	25	25	25	—	—	-	-	-	Half-yearly	None
Newport, Isle of Wight.	All	All	All	All	—	All	All	—	—	-	-	-	-	Yearly by trustees in person.
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—</i> New Alresford	6	54	54	—	6	All	All	—	3	P.M.	-	-	-	Not now
Bishop's Waltham.	21	21	21	—	21	21	21	20	21	G.D., D.M., T.M., and P.M.	French, 3	One	-	Trustees

(Continued on p. 380.)

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.	
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.									
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	26	Open	H.M.	Liturgy before and after work.	All	Vicar of parish.	Scripture hist. and Greek Test. prepared by boarders.	Boarders only.	
—	Yes -	—	19	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Before and after work, from Liturgy.	All	Parish priest	None -	Foundations attend with usher.	
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	100	Open	H.M.	Liturgy at commencement of morning end of afternoon school.	All, unless special objection made by parents	No one -	Regulated by master of each boarding-house.	Regulated by master of each boarding-house.	
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	All	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Before and after work; collection drawn up by feoffees.	All	Master for boarders; for others, clergyman of parish.	Bible hist. and Liturgy for all the school.	All -	
—	Yes -	—	25	Open	M.	Morning prayer only taken from C.P. Book.	—	Master -	None -	—	
No -	No -	No -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Liturgy before and after work.	All	Vicar of Newport.	None -	Boarders and free boys.	
No -	No -	No -	All the boarders.	Open	No one.	Before and after school.	B. only.	H.M. and rector.	Boarders only.	Boarders only.	
—	Yes -	—	All, 21	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Book of Com. Prayer morn. and even.	Whole school.	Master -	Boarders, weekly Collect, Gospel, and Epistle.	All -	

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Basingstoke	Yes - -	Privately-	Corporal -	None - -	-	3 per day, and all Sat- ur-day.	1 acre	Adjoin- ing.	All
Portsmouth	Yes - -	Publicly -	Corporal, im- positions, confinement.	None - -	-	-	None	-	-
Southampton	Subject to control of trustees and visitor.	Public and private.	Caning -	May report -	By head class so long as on the school pre- mises.	2 half- holi- days and time out of schl.	25 yds. × 50.	Adjoin- ing.	All, by special permis- sion of the H.M.
<i>Semi-classical Schools.</i> Alton	Yes - -	Publicly -	Corporal -	None - -	-	-	80 yds. × 40.	Adjoin- ing.	All
Andover	Yes - -	Publicly -	Impositions and corporal.	None - -	-	-	Very small.	Close	B. only
Newport, Isle of Wight.	Yes - -	Publicly -	Impositions, caning.	No powers, except report- ing.	-	16, and 2 half- holi- days.	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre	Adjoin- ing.	All
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools.</i> New Alresford	Yes - -	Publicly -	Corporal -	May report -	Fines and impos.	32	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre	Adjoin- ing.	Brders.
Bishop's Wal- tham.	Yes - -	Public, but very sel- dom used.	Yes -	None - -	Master	2 $\frac{1}{2}$, board- ers 18.	400 sq. yds.	Adja- cent.	Both

(Continued on p. 382.)

RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Yes - - -	Yes - - -	Yes	All, by subscription.	Commer- cial for majority : classical for large minority.	Ordinary com- mercial edu- cation.	No - - -	Both - -	-
- - -	No - - -	-	None	Classics, modern languages, and English.	No preference	By Univer- sities.	Possible -	No special.
No - - -	Drilling optional.	No	No really useful library at all.	What is taught at pre- sent.	English, Mo- dern Language, Latin, and subjects of commer- cial use.	Decidedly by Government.	Partially, not possible to important extent with- out increas- ed staff and different or- ganization.	Indifference of parents and scholars; inade- quacy of build- ings; mixture of classes.
None - - -	No - - -	Yes	None	Commer- cial and general edu- cation.	Those most fitted for boys destined for trade.	No - - -	Adopted -	None.
None	No - - -	No	No - - -	English edu- cation, French and La- tin.	General Eng- lish education.	Probably -	Possible and exped- ient to slight de- gree.	Want of interest on part of parents.
No	No - - -	No	None	General English edu- cation and a little Latin.	Much the same as in master's.	No - - -	Possible and exped- ient.	None in particular.
No - - -	None now	No	All - - -	Ordinary English edu- cation.	Same as in that of master.	No - - -	No - - -	Interference of parents of day scholars other than founda- tioners.
Yes	Both - - -	Yes	All	Political Ecnmy., Latin, and Arith.	Same - - -	- - -	- - -	None.

CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW											
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Income.			
			Where deposited.	Pub- lic. Accessible to				Gross.	Net.	to Actually paid School.	dimi- nishing, or sta- tionary.
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Godshill, Isle of Wight.</i>	1,215	Agricul- tural.	In the parish iron chest at the parsonage.	—	None	—	Partly by master, and partly by trustees, partly rent- charge.	£ 36	£ 36	£ 36	—
Holybourn	693	Farm la- bourers and small trades- people.	- - -	Yes	Varied by Ch. Com.	Good	Trustees	170	144	113	Incr.
Lymington	2,621	Farming and sea- faring.	With Mr. St. Barbe, Lymington.	No	- - -	Too small.	Trustees	17	17	67	—
Petersfield (Churcher's).	1,452	Farming	Minute book of charity.	Yes	Varied by Court of Chancery.	Fair	Trustees	815	810	583	Stat.
Ringwood	3,757	Farming	Parish chest	Yes	Obsolete	Good	No man- agement.	35	34	34	Stat.

* For want of scholars from this school exhibition given to scholars from Wimborne

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.	
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.												
None	—	None	—	Local	—	Master	—	—	Boys only.	—	—	—	Grammar	—	
None	—	None	—	Local	Householders in certain places.	Partly by both.	Yes	People of Holybourn, Alton Binsted, Froyle.	Both	Absolute	Some by right, some nominated.	Incr.	Semi-class.	Clothing and apprenticing scholars.	
None	—	None	—	Local	—	Trstees.	Yes	Youth	—	—	—	—	Classical	—	
None	0	None	0	County	None	Trstees.	Yes	Ancient borough, i.e. parish.	Boys	Residence absolute.	Selection by trustees.	Stat.	Non-class.	Apprentices fees, &c.	
1*	6	None	—	Local managers of national school.	—	Managers.	—	Children	Both	None	—	—	Semi-class.	Repairs often.	

(Continued on next page.)

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or Sherborne. No scholar from this school has claimed it for many years.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	MASTERS.						CHARACTER			
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.) Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools.</i> Godshell, Isle of Wight.	Master and usher.	Lord Yarbor- ough.	- - - -	Lord Yarbor- ough and parish- ioners.	-	- - - -	-	-	- - - -	-
Holybourn	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	None	-	Member of Ch. of Eng.	M. and mis- tress.	56 D.*	In useful- ness.	3
Lymington	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	None	-	- - - -	M.	-	- - - -	-
Petersfield (Churcher's).	Master and usher.	Majority of trus- tees. Life interest.		Master	Master	Layman	H.M.	16 B. 7 D.	Useful- ness.	-
Ringwood	Master	Mana- gers of national school.		-	-	- - - -	M.	138 D.	- - - -	11

* There is both a boys' and a girls' school at Holybourn. The

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars).		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills,			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bedrooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.	
Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artizans, Labourers,	A. B. C.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Education.					(a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.	(a)	(b)					(c)
Boarders.	Day Scholars.														
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
None	100 C.	None	None	Trustees	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
None	-	-	-	Trustees	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100 B.	9 A 91 B	-	-	-	-	M.	Yes	27	25	20	(a) 6 7 (b) 8 8½	Monitor and assist. M.	432	None	
None	15 B. 85 C.	None	None	None	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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(Continued on next page.)

figures here relate only to the boys' school; there are about 40 girls.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.		INSTRUCTION					Number of Scholars who learn					
		Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School; (b) out of School, under Supervision; (c) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools. Godshill, Isle of Wight.		This school is now a mere parochial one; curate is nominally master, and employs a master and mistress as deputies.										
Holybourn*		43	26½	None	One subject solely.	Marks for half year.	Three fourths in school, the rest without supervision.	None	—	—	—	—
Lymington		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petersfield (Churcher's).		43	34	Elementary, reading, writing, and arithmetic.	? separate	By seniority and merit.	—	3	—	3	—	—
Ringwood		46	30	None	Arithmetic chiefly, other subjects subord.	Examination	All out of school	6	—	—	—	—

* The figures here relate only to the boys' school.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text-Books, (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
						56		All ways						
With translation and tutor.					Short sentences and continuous pieces.	28	4	All	9	7				
						All	19	All ways	15	24			6	(a) (c)

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION—cont.													
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools.</i> Godshill, Isle of Wight.	This school is now a mere parochial one; curate is nominally master and employs a master and mistress as deputies.												
Holybourn*	30	30	30	—	30	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	Yearly appointed by trustees.
Lymington.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petersfield (Churcher's).	14	28	28	11	11	28	28	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ringwood	39	67	67	—	67	All	All	67	67	G.D., D.F., D.M., T.M.	—	Quarterly	Yearly by H.M.'s inspector.

* The figures relate only to the boys' school.

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
—	.	.	—	—	—	.	—	.	.	.
No	No	No	56	Open	M.	Liturgy	All	Parson of parish.	None	.
—	.	.	—	—	—	.	—	.	.	.
—	.	.	14	—	H.M.	Family prayers before and after school.	All	.	Two	Two
No	No	No	145	C. of E.	M.	S.P.C.K. 196 before and after work.	All	Parsons of parishes.	.	.

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
<i>Non-classical and Elementary School.</i> Godshill, Isle of Wight.	This school is now a mere parochial one; curate is nominally master, and employs master and mistress as deputies.								
Holybourn -	Trustees ex- ercise con- trol.	Publicly -	Caning and extra lessons.	None -	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	Adjoin- ing.	All
Lymington -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersfield (Churcher's) -	Trustees ex- pel boys on foundation.	Seldom used.	Corporal pun- ishment and tasks.	General super- vision.	By master.	15	72 ft. x 41 ft.	Close	Both
Ringwood -	Master -	Publicly -	Impositions, caning.	None but re- porting.	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	Adjoin- ing.	All

RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
None -	No -	No	None -	Elemen- tary Eng- lish edu- cation.	Agree with master.	- - -	Yes -	None.
- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
None -	Drilling -	No	None -	English Hist., Geo., Algebra, &c.	- - -	Inexpedient	Possible and expedient.	None,
None -	Drilling -	-	None -	Reading, writing, arith- metic.	Reading, writ- ing, arithme- tic.	No -	Yes -	None.
- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-

Institutions		Institutions of High Standing		Institutions of Low Standing		Institutions of Intermediate Standing		Institutions of No Standing	
Number	Names	Number	Names	Number	Names	Number	Names	Number	Names
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6
3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8
5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9
6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11
8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12
9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13
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13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17
14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18
15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19
16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20
17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20	21	21
18	18	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	22
19	19	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23
20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24
21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25
22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26
23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26	27	27
24	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28
25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	29
26	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	30
27	27	28	28	29	29	30	30	31	31
28	28	29	29	30	30	31	31	32	32
29	29	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	33
30	30	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	34
31	31	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35
32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	36
33	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	37	37
34	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	38	38
35	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	39	39
36	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	40	40
37	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41
38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42
39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43
40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44
41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	45	45
42	42	43	43	44	44	45	45	46	46
43	43	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47
44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	48	48
45	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	49	49
46	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	50	50
47	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	51	51
48	48	49	49	50	50	51	51	52	52
49	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	53
50	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	54	54
51	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55
52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56
53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57
54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58
55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59
56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	60
57	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	61	61
58	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	62	62
59	59	60	60	61	61	62	62	63	63
60	60	61	61	62	62	63	63	64	64
61	61	62	62	63	63	64	64	65	65
62	62	63	63	64	64	65	65	66	66
63	63	64	64	65	65	66	66	67	67
64	64	65	65	66	66	67	67	68	68
65	65	66	66	67	67	68	68	69	69
66	66	67	67	68	68	69	69	70	70
67	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71
68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	72
69	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73
70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74
71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75
72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76
73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77	77
74	74	75	75	76	76	77	77	78	78
75	75	76	76	77	77	78	78	79	79
76	76	77	77	78	78	79	79	80	80
77	77	78	78	79	79	80	80	81	81
78	78	79	79	80	80	81	81	82	82
79	79	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	83
80	80	81	81	82	82	83	83	84	84
81	81	82	82	83	83	84	84	85	85
82	82	83	83	84	84	85	85	86	86
83	83	84	84	85	85	86	86	87	87
84	84	85	85	86	86	87	87	88	88
85	85	86	86	87	87	88	88	89	89
86	86	87	87	88	88	89	89	90	90
87	87	88	88	89	89	90	90	91	91
88	88	89	89	90	90	91	91	92	92
89	89	90	90	91	91	92	92	93	93
90	90	91	91	92	92	93	93	94	94
91	91	92	92	93	93	94	94	95	95
92	92	93	93	94	94	95	95	96	96
93	93	94	94	95	95	96	96	97	97
94	94	95	95	96	96	97	97	98	98
95	95	96	96	97	97	98	98	99	99
96	96	97	97	98	98	99	99	100	100

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

HAMPSHIRE.

**ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION
OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").**

**TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY
TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.**

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867); under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
AMPORT - -	706	Mrs. Sheppard	1817	£ 40	£ 40	—	Yes	1d.	Agricultural la- bourers chiefly.	32	54
ANDOVER: Pollen's School.	5,221	J. Pollen -	1718	10	10	[“Paid by Sir J. W. Pollen towards supporting a					
BASINGSTOKE: Blue Coat School	4,654	R. Aldworth, Esq.	1646	210*	23	151	Yes	None	Small trades- men and bet- ter class of labourers.	10	—
National School (boys).		Sir Jas. Lancas- ter and others.	1618	36	36	—	Yes	2d.	Labourers, &c.	110	—
National School (girls).		Rev. Dr. Shep- pard and others.	1816	22	22	—	Yes	1d. and 2d.	Labourers, &c.	—	89
BOLDRE: Gilpin's School.	2,842	Rev. Wm. Gil- pin.	1804	87	45†	51†	Yes	None	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers.	20	13
BRIXTON (Isle of Wight).	630	Rev. Noel Digby.	1814	61 (Mixed charity)	48‡	—	Yes	2d. and 1d. (20 free).	Mechanics and labourers.	45	47
BROCKENHURST -	1,083	Henry Thurs- ton.	1750	29§	29	—	Yes; both.	2d. and 3d.	Chiefly la- bourers.	115 (mixed).	
BROUGHTON: Dowse's School.	955	Thos. Dowse and others.	1601	79	52	—	Yes	1d.	Principally ar- tisans and la- bourers.	33	—
BURGHCLERE	819	Unknown -	—	10	10	—	Yes	1d.	Labourers, &c.	No in-	
CHALE (Isle of Wight).	584	Robert Weeks and John Barber.	1790 and 1797	14	14	—	Yes	1d.	- - -	27	33
CHURCH-OAKLEY	287	Geo. Wither -	1666	25	16	9	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	8	—
CLIDDESSEN-CUM- FARLEIGH-WAL- LOP.	438	Ann Dodding- ton.	1656	10	10	—	Yes	1d.	Agricultural labourers.	13	26
CORHAMPTON -	189	Wm. Collins -	1669	22	20	—	Used as par- sonage.	None	Tradespeople and labourers.	8	—
CRONDALL -	2,764	{ Elizabeth Oliver. Henry Max- well.	{ 1802 1811 }	37	37	—	None	1d., 1½d., 2d.	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers.	Income	
DUMMER: National School.	400	J. Millingate -	1610	4	4	—	Yes	1d.	Agricultural -	27	33

* Besides about 22l. a year paid to lecturer, and for bread and clothing to poor.

† Year's expenses exceeded income.

‡ Not deducting rates or insurance.

§ Income tax deducted.

|| Balance of income absorbed in payment of interest on debt, instalments of principal repaid, and parochial rates.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning				Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tificated.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.			
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)												
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.													
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Three	-	Vicar	-	Neither	-	Not at pre- sent.	Three.
schoolmistress for teaching young children."—Information received from Ch. Com.]																
10	—	10	—	7 M.B.	-	-	None	-	Twelve	-	Municipal charity trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	One.	
—	—	—	—	8 M.B.	-	-	None	-	Three	-	Trustees and com- mittee of sub- scribers.	Mast.cert.	Yes	-	Two.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-		Mist.cert.		Yes		-	Two.			
20	13	—	—	None	-	-	Bible, &c., giventoeach scholar on leaving.	-	-	-	Vicar and visitors.	Neither	-	No	-	Mast.; mist. for needle- work, &c.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Three	-	Trustees, generally acting through rector.	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	Mast. and mist.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Five	-	Managers	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	Mast., mist. and moni- tor.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Ten	-	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	Mast.	
formation received.				None	-	-	None	-	? Rector		Mist. not cert. (about to leave).	Not at pre- sent.	One or two monitors.			
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Two	-	R. and church- wardens.	Neither	-	Not neces- sarily.	Two.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	Boys ap- prenticed every third year.	-	One	-	Trustee	Neither	-	No	Mast.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Earl of Portsmouth.		Neither	-	No	Mist. only.		
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	One	-	¶	Neither	-	No	One.	
applied under sanction of Charity Commissioners to schools at Crondall and Crookham.									Two	-	Cllrgymn. and mana- gers of both schools.	Neither	-	Yes	Four.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Chief landowner in parish.		Neither	-	Yes	Two mist.		

¶ Trustee appoints nominal master, viz., incumbent; incumbent appoints acting master. (Founder's will requires that schoolmaster should be incumbent.)

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
FAREHAM: Price's Charity School.	6,197	Wm. Price -	1721	£ 461*	£ 65†	£ 80	Yes*	None	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers and mechanics.	30	—
FRESHWATER (Isle of Wight).	1,678	David Urry -	1714	67	67	—	Yes; both.	2d. and 1d. (16 free).	Chiefly artisans and labourers.	79	90
FROXFIELD -	657	Robert Love -	1721	56	40	14	Yes	None	Farmers and labourers.	21	—
GATCOMBE (Isle of Wight).	201	Unknown -	—	8	8	—	Yes (no part of end.)	1d.	Agricultural labourers, &c.	20	11
HATHERDEN (see SMANNELL).											
HEADLEY -	1,320	Rev. G. Holmes, D.D.	1755	14	14	—	Yes	1d., 2d., 3d.	Agricultural labourers.	42	37
HINTON AMPNER	362	Wm. Blake -	1738	143‡	80	—	Yes	None for parish- ioners.	Labourers, me- chanics, and small trades- men.	42	29
ITCHEN-ABBAS -	214	Nathaniel Bailey.	—	10	10	—	No	1d.	Agricultural labourers.	16	19
KINGSCLERE: Boys' School.	2,774	Sir J. Lancas- ter.	before 1600	20	20	—	Yes	2d. and 1d.	Agricultural labourers, &c.	70	—
KNIGHTS'-ENHAM	159	D. Dewar -	1790	51	23	(Information received from Charity Commission.)					
LYNDHURST: Baptist Week- day School.	1,522	Wm. Phillips -	1786	23 about.	23 about.	—	No	None	Chiefly la- bourers	14	8
MARTYR WORTHY	259	Alderman Pru- nell.	1589	7	7	—	Yes	1d.	Agricultural labourers.	11	21
NEWCHURCH (Isle of Wight).	6,617	Maurice Bock- land and others.	1755	8	8	—	Yes	2d.	Agricultural labourers.	19	13
NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).	7,934	Benj. Cooke -	1761	145	30	124	Yes	1d.	Various -	—	—

* Besides 113l. 13s. 9d. balance from previous years.

‡ Or deducting land tax, repairs of farms, &c., 119l.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tified.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.) Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)							
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
30	--	--	--	None	-	Six received a Bible and another book.	Vicar and two churchwardens.		Neither	No	Mast. only.
--	--	--	--	3 boys E., 1 boy A., 3 boys M., 1 boy B.		None	Five	Managers	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
(Part)	--	--	--	None	-	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
--	--	--	--	None	-	None	None	Rector	Neither	No	One mist.
--	--	--	--	Non	-	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist,
--	--	--	--	Few boys occasion- ally, E.A. or M.B.		None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.; mist. for needle- work.
--	--	--	--	None	-	None	-	Rector	Neither	No	One mist.
--	--	--	--	None	-	None	(Sec. of Ch. Com.)	Com- mittee of managers.	Cert.	Yes	One.
No answers from school authorities.											
--	--	--	--	None	-	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
--	--	--	--	None	-	None	-	Rector	Neither	No	One mist.
--	--	--	--	None	-	None	V. and church wardens.	Vestry	Neither	No	One.
--	12	--	6	None	-	One	Four	Com- mittee.	Neither	No	Mist.

† Besides 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ granted to another school in parish by permission of Charity Commissioners.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- ars.					
NITON (Isle of Wight).	700	Robert Weeakes and others.	1784	£ 29	£ 29	£ —	No	1d.	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers.	43	35
ODIHAM: Free School.	2,833	Rob. May -	1694	103	62	41	Yes	None	Artisans, la- bourers, &c.	23	—
PRESTON CAN- DOVER: National School.	476	Thos. Hall -	1772	21	12*	—	(Lent)	1d.	Mostly agri- cultural la- bourers, &c.	44	46
QUARLEY -	182	Thos. Sheppard and Rich. Cox.	1802	15	13	—	Yes	1d.	Nearly all labourers.	11	22
ROMSEY -	5,848	John Nowes -	1719	840	50†	215‡	Yes; rent and tax free.	None	Labourers, ar- tisans, and small trades- people.	20	—
ROTHERWICK -	386	Fred. Tylney -	1716	10	10	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	10	10
SHERFIELD-UPON- LODDON.	693	James Christ- mas.	1737	78 (Mixed charity)	25	—	Yes	1s. and 1d.	Agriculture -	42	38
SMANNELL-WITH- HATHERDEN.	638	David and David Alber- marle Bertie Dewar.	1794 1860	76½. (Mixed charity)	51	—	No	None	Agricultural -	35	42
SOUTHAMPTON: Taunton's School.	46,960	Richard Taun- ton.	1760		167 (Mixed charity)	65	50	No	9d. and 1s. (10 free).	Artisans and small trades- men mostly.	67
STRATFIELDSAYE	567	Geo. Lora and Lucy Pitt.	1739	24§	24	—	Yes	1d.	Farm labourers.	27	—
EAST TISTED -	221	J. W. Scott, Esq.	1837	21	19	2	Yes	1d.	Labourers -	33	24
EAST TYTHERLEY	352	Sarah Rolle -	1718	326	108	86	Yes	1d. (12 free).	Labourers -	64	48
TWYFORD: National School.	1,301	Richard Wool	1792	26	26	—	(Not from end.)	4d., 3d., 2d.	Tradesmen and labourers.	114	
WINCHESTER: Over's School.	14,776	Wm. Over -	1701	33	‡33	Income directed by scheme of Charity Commissioners					

* Rest of income absorbed by repairs.

† Besides 74l. 4s. paid to schools at Salisbury and Yeovil.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning			Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.			
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)											
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.												
—	—	—	—	6 boys E.A., 6 boys M.B.	None	—	Three	Minister	Mast. cert.	No	—	Two.			
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	Four	—	Ten	Trustees	Neither	—	Two.		
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	—	Five	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	—	Mist. and one paid monitor.	
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	—	One	Trustee	Mist. uncert.	No	—	Mist. only.	
20	—	—	—	20 M.B.	—	—	Four	—	Three	Trustees	Neither	—	No	—	One.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	—	Two	Founder's representative.	Neither	—	No	—	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	—	—	None	—	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	—	—	One.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	—	Three	Trustees	Neither	—	No	—	Two mist., with monitors.
10	—	—	—	12 E.A., 7 M.B.	—	—	None	—	Two and 10 assist.	Trustees and assistants.	Cert.	—	Yes, at inspector's next visit.	—	One.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	—	Two	Trustees	Mast. trained.	No	—	—	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	Eleven	—	Four	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	—	—	One.
6	6	6 (Dinner daily.)	6	None	—	—	None	—	Four	Trustees	Cert.	—	Yes	—	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	—	Two	Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers.	Mast. cert.	Yes	—	—	Mast., mist., and two monitors.
(1 Jan. 1867) to be employed in educating boys at schools in Winchester under inspection of Committee of Council.															

‡ Including cost of annual dinner for Romsey and two branches.

§ Besides annual dole of 8l. 2s. to poor.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Passed March 10, 1854

1. This report was prepared in accordance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 10, 1854, which directed the Commissioners of the Land Office to prepare a report on the subject of the land office, and to submit the same to the House of Representatives at the next session of Congress.

2. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the land office, and the second of which contains a detailed statement of the land office.

3. The first part of the report contains a general statement of the land office, and is divided into three sections, the first of which contains a general statement of the land office, the second of which contains a general statement of the land office, and the third of which contains a general statement of the land office.

4. The second part of the report contains a detailed statement of the land office, and is divided into three sections, the first of which contains a detailed statement of the land office, the second of which contains a detailed statement of the land office, and the third of which contains a detailed statement of the land office.

5. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the land office, and the second of which contains a detailed statement of the land office.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

I. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ABINGDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on April 30, 1866.

(a.) The intention of the founder (J. Roysse, 1562) was to erect a free grammar school, in which 73 children of Abingdon (preferentially) or of the vicinity, should be instructed in literature. Residents in Abingdon not to pay more than one penny as admission fee (unless they offer more voluntarily). Other pupils to be admitted on payment of 6s. 8d. a year; and the master to be allowed 10 pupils for his own advantage. This part of the foundation is administered by the trustees of the grammar school.

(b.) That part of the endowment which comes under the headings of Kent's gift, Bennett's gift, and Teesdale's gift is under the administration of the governors of Christ's Hospital, Abingdon, in accordance with the 19th section (and schedule) of the scheme for the management of the hospital, dated June 4th, 1859.

(c.) There are also five scholarships to Pembroke College, Oxford, of 50*l.* each, with rooms. Preference to Bennett's scholars.

II. The present value of the original endowment (a) is (gross) 150*l.* per annum, (net) 143*l.* 14s. 8d.; deductions being made for a bread dole, fees, and income tax. This is paid to the head master. He also receives 5*l.* per annum under Kent's gift, and 13*l.* 4s. for instruction of six poor boys under Bennett's gift. Thus his total net income from endowment is 161*l.* 18s. 8d.

The present value of the Bennett endowment is apparently 111*l.* 4s. (but there is some error in the statement of these funds in the schedule to the scheme, the sum of the items not corresponding with the printed total), of which 13*l.* 4s. is appropriated to the head master, as stated above, 5*l.* to purchasing books for the six boys, 50*l.* to clothing them, 3*l.* to giving them pocket money, and 40*l.* to apprenticing and clothing one of them annually.

The present value of the Teesdale endowment is 120*l.*, paid to the usher. With respect to this part of the endowment, an arrangement was made some years since, on the election of an usher, that he should not only teach six boys (according to the

terms of the gift) but should act generally as usher to the school, on condition that he should be allowed to take boarders, in a private residence, paying to the head master one guinea per quarter in respect of each such boarder.

III. The staff of the school consists of five masters; viz.,

The head master (D.D. of Oxford); Teesdale's usher (M.A. of Oxford); the mathematical master (B.A. of Cambridge); the English master (not a graduate, nor trained, nor certificated); and a visiting master of modern languages (foreigner, not a graduate), who comes twice a week, two hours each time, to teach French and German. The mathematical, English, and French masters are paid by the head master.

The number of boys on the books is 69; of whom 66 were present on the occasion of my visit. The number on the books is composed of 25 boarders (all in head master's house, the usher having none at present), 32 free day scholars on Roysse's foundation, 6 on Bennett's, and 6 day scholars not on the foundation.

The 69 boys are divided into 8 classes, containing respectively the following numbers: VI. Form (highest), 2 boys; V. Form, 4; IV. Form, 4; III. Form, 5; Commercial Form, 10; II. Form, 15; Upper Division of I. Form, 15; Lower Division, 14; total 69. The classification is by classics; but boys who do not wish to continue classics are placed in the commercial form. The Commissioners will remark that the four highest forms only contain 15 boys altogether. It is obvious that there can be little competition among these boys in their classical and mathematical studies; and, in fact, that they would have little inducement to work, except the examination for a scholarship at Pembroke College. At the last examination preceding my visit the head boy was rejected by the college. He had been eight years in the school.

Only 18 boys, less than one-third of the whole school, learn French, and this is about the average of the last four years. This subject is an extra. The boys learning French are divided into two classes. The French master gave a lesson, on the occasion of my visit, to the first class, six boys. He taught the class well, and the boys are making good progress under his teaching.

IV. The fifth and sixth forms were reading Sophocles and Horace. They were examined orally and by paper in Latin and Greek. They translated fairly from the play of Sophocles (*Œd. Rex.*), which they had been reading, only one of them failing to render the passages into fairly correct English. Their Latin scholarship was very moderate, especially that of the first, second, and fourth boys. Their average age was $16\frac{1}{2}$ years, and they had been in the school on an average rather more than four years. They were also examined in Euclid, algebra, and the elements of trigonometry by questions from Papers X., XX., XXVI. The result showed that, though not far advanced in mathematics, they were fairly grounded.

The 3rd and commercial forms were examined in dictation

(8 lines, Paper XI.) and arithmetic. Fourteen boys were present in these two forms, and they made on an average more than four mistakes each in spelling from dictation. Only one of them wrote the passage correctly; their writing was fair; their spelling decidedly bad; their arithmetic unsatisfactory; their reading was also very unsatisfactory.

The conclusions which I have formed respecting the instruction given in this school are—

(a) That the principal teaching power is expended on a branch of education (classics) which is only required by a very few of the scholars, and in which, from the nature of the case, the results can never be very satisfactory.

(b.) That the teaching of Latin and Greek to those boys who do learn them, though fairly sound, is yet not really good, and certainly not such as to make it worth while for the boys to bestow the greater part of their school time on it.

(c.) That the branch of education (English) which is chiefly required by these boys is badly taught, being chiefly in the hands of an inferior, untrained teacher.

(d.) That the school would be much more useful if English, mathematics, modern languages, and physical science were made the basis of the education; if an option were given to boys between Latin and German; and if Greek were made an extra and taught (as French now is) by a visiting teacher from Oxford.

Schools which, like this, are close to Oxford need find no difficulty in regulating their supply of occasional classical teachers in accordance with the demands of their scholars. It is most undesirable that there should be two classical masters, supported by the endowment, for the instruction in classics of less than one fourth of the scholars attending the school.

V. The schoolroom and premises generally are not well adapted to their purpose. The accommodation for boarders is pretty fair in the master's house, and there is a good dining hall. There is a probability of a new school being shortly built on a site to be granted by Christ's Hospital. This will be a great improvement in the condition and prospects of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. I. 5, Append. pp. 1-17,* A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 31 Jan. 1562, mayor, bailiff, and burgesses of Abingdon agreed with John Roysse, in consideration of 50*l.* paid by him, to build and repair school buildings, "able to receive threescore and thirteen scholars;" and by deed, 23 Feb. 1562, same John Roysse gave two houses in Birchin Lane, London, of the clear yearly value of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for maintenance of master after discharge of certain specified payments.

By will, 1604, John Kent gave residuary estate (apparently 38*l.*) to Christ's Hospital, Abingdon, to be disposed of by master and governors. In respect of this master receives 5*l.* a year.

By will, 1608, William Bennett purported to give 114 acres of land in Wilts, with certain appurtenant rights, for benefit of six scholars. By deed,

* The founder's deeds and ordinances are there given at length.

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30 Nov. 1609, Bennett's heir confirmed the gift and conveyed lands to master and governors of Christ's Hospital as trustees. By deeds in 1782 and 1783, trustees acquired 33 acres of additional land partly in exchange for rights, under Bennett's will. Surplus of rents over expenditure on Bennett's trust accumulated to 760*l.* in 1817, of which part was invested in 600*l.* consols.

By will in 1609, Thomas Tesdale gave glebe lands, tithes, and profits of rectory of Ratley in Upton, for usher. Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick gave seven exhibitions at Pembroke College, Oxford, for scholars from this school, with preference to Bennett's scholars. Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Tithe rentcharge commuted at 144*l.* 7*s.* Roysse's estate let at 150*l.*; Bennett's, at 137*l.* a year. Kent's rentcharge 5*l.* Applied directly to school from Roysse 146*l.*, Tesdale 120*l.*, Bennett 13*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* (for teaching six boys), Kent 5*l.* Total 284*l.*, besides 92*l.* 13*s.* expended on Bennett's scholars, who receive books, clothing, &c., and an apprentice fee of 40*l.* on leaving school.

School buildings not well adapted to the purpose. Master's house adapted for limited number of boarders only.

Bennett's scholars, now six, to be increased to 12 as leases fall in (Scheme of Court of Chancery, 4 June 1859).

Five scholarships at Pembroke College, Oxford, of 50*l.* each, with rooms free. Electors the master and fellows.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for teaching, without more compulsory payment than 1*d.* at entrance, 63 children of Abingdon, one only of a house. Deficiency in number to be supplied from county adjoining. Preference to fatherless, widows and poor men's children, at discretion of Mayor and Corporation. Ten more scholars to be admitted, of whom the master shall take his advantage.

Other children, sons of any honest man, gentleman, or riche man, if more can be taught, not to be refused, or charged more than 6*s.* 8*d.* a year (Founder's deed, 31, Jan. 1562).

For benefit of six poor children born in Abingdon, chosen by master and governors of Christ's Hospital, with advice of school master; if possible three to be of maternal kin of donor (Bennett's deed, 30 Nov. 1609).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"As well nurtere and good maners, as lyterature and verteous lyvyng and Xtian auctors for their erudition" (deed 31 Jan. 1562). In same deed school described as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, seven, all *ex officio*, three of Oxford, viz. master of Pembroke College, Camden professor of ancient history, and Savilian professor of geometry: four of Abingdon, viz. mayor, last ex-mayor, recorder, and master of Christ's Hospital (order of Master of the Rolls).

By foundation and will of J. Roysse, a visitor should be appointed to see that trustees do their duty. No visitor since Roysse's death.

Head master appointed by trustees, "an honest, sadde, and discreete man," "a learned man, a priest or a wedded man" without cure or benefice (deed 31 Jan. 1562). Trustees have no power to dismiss.

Tesdale's usher appointed by master and governors of Christ's Hospital.

Head master appoints and dismisses other masters at discretion.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master D.D. of Oxford, and clergyman. Income 150*l.* from endowment, and 320*l.* from fees; house and profits of boarders; he pays mathematical and writing masters. Income of usher, 120*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—50, all on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from town or within two miles. Pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s.*, French 3*l.*, German 3*l.*, drawing 6*l.* 6*s.*, fires 3*s.*, stationery 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—18, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Pay for board and general instruction 65 guineas, reduction made in particular cases. School bills: highest, 84*l.*; lowest, 33*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 330 feet per boy. Hours, 6 a.m. in summer, 7 a.m. in winter, 8.40 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission must read fairly. School classified by classics chiefly, other subjects subordinately. School

course modified according to parents' wishes. Religious instruction provided by head master ; special for boarders on Sundays.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

General examinations half-yearly by masters ; for scholarships by master and fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Promotions by marks of half-year and examination combined.

Prizes given by head master at Midsummer examination.

Punishments: impositions, caning on hands, the latter in public by head master only.

Playground very small.

Eight boys gone to university during last five years. [Four at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 39 or 40 weeks per annum ; 30 hours per week.

Play time 12 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

			Day Scholars.	Boarders.		
			Profession or Occupa- tion of Parent.	Profession or Occupa- tion of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	
Boys highest in School -						
	-	1	Lawyer.	Draper - -	Abingdon.	
"	"	- 2	Miller.	Clergyman - -	Hagbourne, Berks.	
"	"	- 3	Banker.	Farmer - -	Rock Farm, Fa- ringdon.	
"	"	- 4	Lawyer.	Lawyer - -	Dorking.	
"	"	- 5	Butcher.	Gentleman - -	Dorking.	
"	"	- 6	Lawyer.	Clergyman - -	Blindley, E. Grin- stead.	
"	"	- 7	Tax collector.	Merchant - -	Clapham.	
"	"	- 8	Farmer.	Brewer - -	Oxford.	
"	"	- 9	Chemist.	Lawyer - -	Forest Hill.	
"	"	- 10	Brewer's clerk.	Gentleman - -	Witney.	
Boys lowest in School -						
	-	1	Publican.	Farmer - -	Drayton, Berks.	
"	"	- 2	Shop servant.	Farmer - -	Wootton, Oxon.	
"	"	- 3	Draper.	Gentleman - -	Fairford, Glouces- tershire.	
"	"	- 4	Wheelwright.	Deceased (surgeon)	Fairford, do.	
"	"	- 5	Mason.	Farmer - -	Drayton, Oxon.	
"	"	- 6	Wheelwright.	Wine Merchant - -	Wallingford.	
"	"	- 7	Gaoler.	Farmer - -	Dudgrove, Glou- cestershire.	
"	"	- 8	Draper.	Farmer - -	Wootton, Oxon.	
"	"	- 9	Deceased (clerk).	Gentleman - -	Fairford.	
"	"	- 10	Draper.	Gentleman - -	Kidlington.	

The day scholars are all of Abingdon, and reside at a distance of less than three-quarters of a mile from the school..

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.						
Religious Knowledge.	68	7	—	2	yrs. 17	2	ms. 30	—	ms. 80	9 chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel (in Greek); and 100 pages of Watts's Scripture History.	6	yrs. 15	2	ms. 30	—	ms. 80	12 chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel (Greek); and 100 pages of Watts's Scripture History.	14	yrs. 12	2	ms. 15	—	ms. 120
Greek -	18	4	—	2	17	4	50	—	200	About 15 pages of Demosthenes de Corona; 450 lines of Homer's Iliad; and the Œdipus Coloneus of Sophocles —Parker's Oxford Editions.	—	—	4	40	2	160	Euripides' Hecuba, 900 lines; Anabasis of Xenophon, 4 chapters —Parker's Oxford Editions.	6	14	3	10	—	135
Latin -	42	6	—	2	17	5	35	—	185	Virgil's Georgics, about 700 lines; II. and III. Book of Horace's Odes; Cicero in Catilinam, I., II.;—Parker's Oxford Editions.	—	—	4	40	4	160	Virgil's Æneid, IV., and part of I.; Cicero in Catilinam, I. and II.—Parker's Oxford Editions.	16	13	5	10	3	220
French -	24	2	3 <i>l.</i> per an.	—	17	2	35	—	180	Le Malade Imaginaire (Gombert's Edition) with Grammar; Manier's French Reader; and Translations into English; quantity varying according to capacity.	—	—	2	40	2	80	Manier's French Reader; Manier's French Conversation; Angouville's Grammar; quantity varying according to progress and ability.	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.				Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
Arithmetic	1	1	1		1	yrs. —	2	ms. 60	1	ms. 120	All Colenso's Arithmetic, with Miscellaneous Examples from other sources.	14	yrs. 12	5	ms. 60	1	ms. 300	Each, according to his ability, from Colenso's Arithmetic.	14	yrs. 12	5	ms. 60	1	ms. 300
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	1	1		1	—	4	50	1	200	Euclid, part of IV. V., and VI. books: Colenso's Algebra, about 25 pages.	14	12	6	15	1	300	24 pages of Outlines of English History (Parker and Son); and 23 pages of Mangnall's Questions.	14	12	6	15	1	300
History	1	1	1		1	—	2	15	1	120	Chapmell's Course of History, 30 pages of <i>England</i> , all <i>Greece</i> , and part of <i>Rome</i> .	14	12	4	10	1	200	17 pages of Stewart's Geography; also oral instruction from large suspended maps.	14	12	4	10	1	200
Geography	1	1	1		1	—	1	15	1	60	40 pages of Butler's Ancient Geography.	14	12	2	15	1	100	18 pages of Sullivan's English Grammar.	14	12	2	15	1	100
English Grammar.	66	6	1		6	15	1	—	1	60	—	14	12	4	60	1	240	—	14	12	4	60	1	240
Writing																								
Drawing																								
Other Subjects																								

Six boys devote one morning per week to Drawing,—a professor attending from Oxford.

Exercises in Latin and Greek Prose and Verse are done by the first two classes; English Dictation exercises three times a week by the junior classes; and Arithmetic Tables, questions in Mental Arithmetic, Black-board instruction being also given in the same to the junior classes; and Reading and Spelling, as time may be gathered from other lessons.

Six boys devote one morning per week to Drawing,—a professor attending from Oxford. Exercises in Latin and Greek Prose and Verse are done by the first two classes; English Dictation exercises three times a week by the junior classes; and Arithmetic Tables, questions in Mental Arithmetic, Black-board instruction being also given in the same to the junior classes; and Reading and Spelling, as time may be gathered from other lessons.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

-
- (*a*) E. W. Hawkins; Fellowship at Pemb. Coll. Oxon, and 3rd Class in Mathematics.
 F. G. Haslewood; Scholar and Prizeman of Trinity Hall, Camb., and First in Law Tripos.
 T. D. Page, Fellow and Dean of Pemb. Coll., Oxon; 3rd Class in Moderations, and 1st Class in Law and Mod. Hist.
 J. Taylor, Fellow of Pemb. Coll. Oxon; 3rd Class in Moderations, both Classics and Mathematics, and 2nd Class in Mathematics in Final Schools.
 R. E. Coles; 3rd Class in Mathematics.
 E. S. Overton; 2nd Class in Moderations, and 3rd Class in Final Classical Schools.
 W. Goddard, Exeter Coll. Oxon; 4th Class in Law and Mod. Hist.
-

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

- The Rev. Evan Evans, M.A., Master of Pembroke Col., Oxon.
 G. Rawlinson, M.A., the Camden Prof. of Ancient History, Exeter Col.
 H. J. Smith, M.A., the Savilian Prof. of Geometry, Balliol College.
 William Ballard, Esq., the Mayor of Abingdon.
 John Hyde, Esq., the ex-Mayor of Abingdon.
 T. Bros, Esq., Temple, the Recorder of Abingdon.
 George Bowes Morland, Esq., Abingdon, Master of Christ's Hospital.

Clerk to Trustees:

- Dan Godfrey, Esq., Town Clerk, Abingdon.

Head Master:

- Rev. W. A. Strange, D.D.
-

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, BRADFELD.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on April 27, 1866. The foundation being of so recent a date it is not necessary to describe its objects, or the founder's intention. They are sufficiently stated below.

II. The college has only been about seven years in existence, and the designs of the founder, who is the present warden, are not even yet quite complete.

III. The methods and system on which the school is administered and taught appear to be very good. The proportion of masters to boys is about one to 15. The school is frequently reviewed by the head and second masters. There is a graduated admission examination, and the two highest forms are examined at Midsummer by three examiners nominated by the warden, who send papers to the school to be worked for them under the master's directions. There has not hitherto been any oral examination on those occasions, nor are the examiners present when their papers are worked. The registration is very minute, and the work of the boys is tested by an elaborate system of marking. A report is made on every boy at the end of each term.

IV. There are 106 boys on the books, of whom 103 were present at the date of my visit. No examination of the school was conducted, the warden having expressed, in a letter to the Secretary of the Commission, a strong objection to permit any interruption of the ordinary routine of the school.

V. The buildings and premises are excellent, thoroughly suited in all respects to their purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 16 May 1859, Rev. Thomas Stevens gave buildings, furniture, and 13 acres land at Bradfield for college, to consist of a warden, a head master, an organist, and certain free boys; and directed "domus fund" of 3,000*l.* three per cent. annuities to be raised for improvements, repairs, scholarships, or other purposes. By deed, 16 May 1860, trusts of 950*l.* then collected, to be raised by subscription to 3,000*l.* declared as scholarship fund. By letters patent, 16 December 1862, society incorporated and licence in mortmain granted.

Deeds in custody of corporation.

School Property.—The 13 acres of land, buildings, and furniture above-mentioned.

Buildings include residences for masters, and rooms for boys; further buildings contemplated. Site good.

Scholarship fund intended to produce three scholarships of 30*l.* each for three years at university. Scholars appointed by warden on report of the examiners.

Present warden (founder) gives an exhibition of similar amount and tenure to any boy gaining an open scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge.

Objects of Trust.—Free maintenance and education of 16 fatherless boys or sons of poor clergymen or gentlemen, admitted by warden. Warden may reduce number of foundationers by one for every 10 commoners (non-foun-

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dationers) less than 150, but number must not be reduced below five. Commoners must not exceed 153.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Church catechism and vocal music to those capable of improvement in it (original deed of settlement). By inference, classical and mathematical studies.

Government and Masters.—Corporation "warden and council" with visitor and patron.

Founder during his life with consent of two corporators, afterwards corporation with consent of visitor, may alter statutes.

Visitor must be bishop of English or Welsh diocese, Archbishop, Lord Chancellor or Judge of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer selected by founder with consent of two corporators, after founder's death selected by corporation. Till selection made bishop of diocese to be visitor.

Patron, lord of manor of Bradfield.

Warden must be clergyman, at least M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford Cambridge, or Durham, during founder's life elected by council, afterwards nominated by patron, fitness being certified by two of council. If no fit person nominated within a year visitor may appoint. He must reside 39 weeks every year at Bradfield; is responsible for preservation of property of corporation; appoints and may dismiss all masters, organist, and servants at discretion, admit and expel boys; has supreme control over discipline, studies, and domestic economy.

Council, not to exceed 13 or less than seven in number, exclusive of patron; three form quorum. Patron if qualified must be a member. Membership lost by death, residence abroad, resignation, incapacity, or removal. Vacancies supplied by founder during his life with consent of two corporators, afterwards by corporation itself. Property of corporation to be vested in four members at least. Clerk, always an attorney, appointed by corporation.

Warden, members of council, and clerk if accused of unfitness, may be removed by corporation, by special proceedings at which accused cannot act as member of corporation. If votes for removal be not unanimous, appeal lies to visitor.

Warden and members of council must also be communicants of Church of England, or *ipso facto* lose office.

Head master must be clergyman, M.A. or B.C.L. at least, of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. Assistant classical and mathematical masters must be graduates of one of the said universities.

Organist must be skilled as rudimentary teacher of vocal music.

All masters and organist must be communicants of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Warden.—Receives fees and profits of commoners, thereout keeps property in good repair and insured, pays salaries of masters and organist, maintains foundationers, and pays 10s. per quarter for each commoner to corporation, and retains residue to his own use.

Masters.—Nine. Head master, minimum salary 500*l.*, besides 5*l.* for each commoner over 100, board and residence.

Second master, minimum salary 250*l.*, besides 1*l.* for each commoner over 100, board and rooms.

Organist's minimum salary, 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—109, all live in college in nearly equal proportions between 10 and 14, 14 and 16, and over 16–17 on foundation. Juniors, three meals a day; four if required; seniors, four. Meat once; twice if required. Commoners pay 105*l.* for board and instruction. Extras: Instrumental music 10 guineas. Medical attendance and sanatorium, three guineas. Books and stationery about 3*l.* 18s. Commoners, highest, bill 135*l.*, average, 124*l.*, lowest, 116*l.*

Cubical contents of bedrooms, twice as much per boy as per adult at Berks hospital. Hours, 6.30 a.m. in summer, 7 a.m. in winter; lower boys 8.45 p.m. higher 9.45 p.m.; prefects 10.30 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have learnt reading, writing, a little arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin.

School classified by classics chiefly, mathematics secondarily and other subjects subordinately.

School course modified to suit particular cases of aptitude.

Religious instruction provided by head master on week days, besides lessons for an hour on Sundays. All attend a shortened service morning and evening daily in church.

Promotions, partly by examination, partly by marks for half-year and examination combined, and partly by seniority.

Examinations, twice and sometimes three times a year for all, and the higher boys once a year by examiner appointed by warden.

Prizes; scholarship to university given to best at midsummer.

Class prizes for mathematics and classics and composition prizes. A divinity prize just founded.

Prefects; 12 appointed by head master have fags.

Punishments: flogging with birch by head or second master, only in private; caning by masters and senior prefect, impositions by prefects, detention on half holiday, and confinement to school grounds.

Playground of 10 acres; bounds prescribed only for boys of two lowest forms.

[Twenty-four pupils of the school were at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 37 weeks per annum, 25 hours per week.

Composition done and lesson prepared out of school; three half holidays per week.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Barrister - - -	38, Eastbourne Terrace, London.
" " - 2	Solicitor - - -	North Walsham, Norfolk.
" " - 3	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Milford, nr. Godalming.
" " - 4	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Speen, Newbury.
" " - 5	Clerk in Holy Orders -	East Shefford Rectory, Hungerford.
" " - 6	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Tylehurst Rectory, Reading.
" " - 7	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Hunstanton, Lynn, Norfolk.
" " - 8	Clerk in Holy Orders -	North Witham, nr. Colsterworth.
" " - 9	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Barrow, Derby.
" " - 10	Merchant - - -	Lunegrove, Skerton, Lancaster.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Solicitor - - -	Elmore Speen, Newbury.
" " - 2	Merchant - - -	1, George Street, Manchester.
" " - 3	Indian Officer - -	5, Woodland Place, Bathwick, Bath.
" " - 4	Gentleman - - -	Crookham, Newbury.
" " - 5	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Ampfield, Romsey, Hants.
" " - 6	Clerk in Holy Orders -	East Shefford Rectory, Hungerford.
" " - 7	Captain in the Army -	Haines Hill, Taunton.
" " - 8	Merchant - - -	Botley, Caterham, Red Hill.
" " - 9	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Bradfield Rectory, Reading.
" " - 10	Clerk in Holy Orders -	2, Wellington Place, Reading.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	12	1	—	12	yrs. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	hrs. 1	—	—	The Acts of the Apostles, chaps. i.-xv., St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, in Greek.	13	yrs. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	hrs. 1	—	—	—	The Acts of the Apostles (in Greek), I.-XV. Bible History.
Greek -	12	1	—	12	"	11	abt. $\frac{3}{4}$	3	—	Sophocles' Ajax; Homer's Odys. VII.-VIII.; Thucydides, Book ii. (the second half.)	13	—	—	—	—	—	Æschylus, Prometheus Victus, Xenophon's Memorabilia, IV. 1, 2, 3. Homer, Iliad I., 200 lines done.	
Latin -	12	1	—	12	"	7	"	3	—	Plautus Menæchmi; Horace, Epodes and Satires, Book I.; Livy, Book I.; Ovid's Fasti, Book IV.	13	—	—	—	—	—	Horace Epistles, Book I.; Ovid's Fasti, Book III. 350 lines done. Cicero, Ep. to Quint.	
French -	10	1	—	—	"	1	2	—	—	Guizot, Histoire de la Révolution. Gasc, French Prose Composition.	13	—	—	—	—	—	Guizot, Histoire de la Révolution. Gasc, French Prose Composition.	
German -	Only read in 5th, 4th, and 3rd Forms.				—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic - Todhunter's Algebra.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic.	
Arithmetic -	—	—	—	—	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	1	—	—	Trigonometry. Euclid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Algebra. Beasley's Trigonometry.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	Taken separately.			—	—	—	—	—	Drew's Geometrical Conic Sections. Todhunter's Analytical Geometry. Differential Calculus.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Euclid.	
										Parkinson's Mechanics. Airy's Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy.								

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. Griffith Humphrey Pugh Evans.—Scholar of Lincoln Coll., Oxford, 1858 ; 1st Class in Mods. (Classics), 1860 ; 3rd Class in Final Classical School, 1862.
2. Henry Walter Moore.—Exhibitioner of Merton Coll., Oxford, 1859 ; Post-master, 1860 ; 2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1861 ; 2nd Class in Final Classical School, 1863 ; Fellow of Exeter College, 1864.
3. John Barrett Fawsett, Ex. Coll., Oxford.—2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1861 ; 1st Class in Final Classical School, 1863.
4. Emilius Clayton.—Passed first in Woolwich Examination, 1860 (straight from the school).
5. Henry Chenevix.—Eaton scholar of Worcester Coll., Oxford, 1860 ; 2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1862 ; 2nd Class in Final Classical School, 1864.
6. Henry Douglas Richmond.—Passed 12th in Woolwich Examination, 1861 (after a year with a private tutor).
7. William Chambers Harris.—Scholar of Brazenose Col., Oxford, 1860 ; 2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1862.
8. Edward Wilkinson.—Scholar of Ex. Coll., Oxford, 1860 ; 1st Class in Mods. (Classics) ; 3rd in Mods. (Maths.), 1862 ; 2nd Class in Final Classical School, 1864.
9. Henry Clarke Jollye.—Bible-clerk of Merton Coll., Oxford, 1861 ; 3rd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1863.
10. William Skinner Boyle.—Demy of Magdn. College, Oxford, 1861 ; 2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1864.
11. William Targett Fry, Exeter College, Oxford.—2nd Class in Mods. (Maths.), 1862 ; 2nd class in Final Schools (Maths.), 1864.
12. Francis Abraham Souper.—Open exhibitioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1863.
13. Clement Thompson.—Scholar of Brazenose College, Oxford, 1863.
14. Edward Watts-Russell.—Junior student of Ch. Ch., 1863.
15. William Henry Foster.—Exhibitioner of Merton College, Oxford, 1863.
16. Thomas Edward Ellison.—Passed 17th in T.C.S. Examination, 1863. (After a year's special reading.)
17. Edward Armstrong.—Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, 1864.
18. Frederick Hume Talbot.—Junior student (Maths.) of Ch. Ch., 1865.
19. Arthur Gaye.—Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, 1865.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Rev. the Warden, St. Andrew's College, Bradfield.
 The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, Hagley, Stourbridge.
 The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Carlton House Terrace.
 Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart., M.P., Hursley Park, Winchester.
 Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., 14, Radnor Place, Hyde Park, W.
 Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P., Sprydoncote, Devon.
 William Mount, Esq., Wasing Place, Reading.
 Goldwin Smith, Esq., Oxford.
 Rev. J. Wilder, Eton College.
 Rev. John Marriott, Hythe, Southampton.
 Rev. J. E. Millard, D.D., the Rectory, Basingstoke.
 Arthur Powell, Esq., Milton Heath, Dorking.
 G. H. Drew, Esq., 14, Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
 William Ford, Esq., 4, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Clerk of the Trustees :

J. W. Lamb, solicitor, Basingstoke.

Head Master :

Rev. Stephen Poyntz Denning, M.A.*

Other Foundation Master :

Rev. John Powley, organist, M.A.

* Since dead. Now Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D.

CHILDREY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on May 4, 1866.

It was founded by W. Fettyplace, who, by an indenture in 1526, conveyed to certain feoffees certain lands in Berkshire and Oxfordshire, of the clear yearly value of 25*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, which lands he charged with the annual payment of 8*l.* to the support of a chaplain and teacher of grammar at Childrey.

The intention of the founder was to found a chantry in the parish church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Childrey, and an almshouse of three poor men, with a chaplain. The chaplain and three poor men were to pray for the soul of the founder, and to perform other religious offices; and the chaplain was to be a suitable man, well and sufficiently instructed and learned in the *science of grammar*, who was to keep a free school in the house which the founder had built, wherein he was to teach every boy and person who came thither for the sake of learning.

He was to teach to all scholars the alphabet and certain religious formulas; and those who were fit and disposed towards learning grammar he was to instruct in grammar, in the best method possible; and especially he was to teach them those things which were the most useful for them to learn, and which it were best for them to learn according to the sound judgment of learned men. He was to take nothing from the poor, and from those living within the parish of Childrey for their instruction, unless it were offered him freely and voluntarily. The office of the chaplain-master was to be tenable for life on condition of good behaviour and thorough execution of the founder's will; and on a vacancy occurring the provost and scholars of Queen's College were to appoint to the office, or on their failing to appoint within a month, then the rector of the parish was to appoint.

The will is in the muniment room of Queen's College, to which corporation the estates now belong, on which the endowment is charged. These estates are largely increased in value.

II. This school is now a merely elementary school of the humblest kind, taught by an old man with a dislocated thigh. At the date of my visit there were 10 little boys in the school, the oldest of whom was eight years old, and the youngest five years old. They were all children of agricultural labourers.

Queen's College pays to the master the original rentcharge of 8*l.*; and he receives also 5*l.* 4*s.* from letting his official residence, and one shilling entrance fee from each boy.

III., IV. The master is totally unfit for his work. He has been more than 45 years in charge of the school; and conducts also the business of a maltster and small farmer. He is more than 65 years old, and is lame from the dislocation of his thigh when an infant. He keeps no registers, has no time-table, and no regular

routine. The scholars are infants, with no suitable infant instruction. There were only three reading books in the school, of which only two were similar. There was only one slate. There were no blackboards, easels, or other requisite apparatus.

V. The school was built in 1732 by Sir George Fettyplace. An inscription at one end states this fact, and adds that he augmented the endowment left by his predecessor. The school has a brick floor, and is very small. It stands close to a girls' school which was built by the rector of Childrey in 1844, and which has an endowment of 6*l.* 10*s.* per annum, left by Sir G. Fettyplace from interest of money in the funds; and another small endowment left by Miss Godfrey. This school is for teaching the Church Catechism, reading, and sewing, to girls in the parish of Childrey.

The master lets his official residence to a policeman at 2*s.* per week. It is in fair repair, and has a garden attached to it. The buildings are quite unsuitable for a grammar school education, and there is not enough demand for such an education in Childrey to enable a secondary day school to exist.

VI. The provost and fellows of Queen's College in 1860 increased the stipends of the almsmen from 9*d.* to 7*s.* per week, and have had the condition of the school under their consideration. At the last half-yearly meeting preceding my visit (April 19 1866), the bursar was instructed "to inspect the almshouses and schoolhouse
" at Childrey, and to ascertain on what terms the present master
" would be disposed to resign, in order to enable the college to
" appoint a successor with a salary which might secure the
" services of an efficient trained master." Subsequently to my visit (on May 15, 1866) the bursar went to Childrey, and obtained from the master a document, of which the following is a copy:
" I, Daniel Beavis, having held the office of schoolmaster of the
" boys of Childrey for the last 45 years, do hereby undertake to
" resign the said office, together with the schoolmaster's house,
" into the hands of the provost and fellows of Queen's College,
" Oxford, whenever I may be required to do so in writing under
" the hand of their bursar for the time being. And I, Thomas
" Rennison, senior bursar of the said College, on behalf of the
" said provost and fellows, do hereby undertake to pay to the
" said Daniel Beavis four pounds per annum during the term of
" his natural life, such payment to commence and to date from
" the day of his resignation."

The provost and bursar informed me that they were not aware, until they received the papers from the Secretary to this Commission, of the contents of the will of W. Fettyplace, or of their power to appoint and remove the master. They propose now to appoint an ex-pupil-teacher to conduct the school, and to improve the condition of the almshouses. But before taking any further steps they desire to know what are the wishes and proposals of the Commissioners with regard to the application and management of the endowment. I gathered from them that the college would probably be willing to co-operate with the Com-

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missioners, and might even be willing to make a small addition to the rentcharge legally claimable from them. It appears to me that Childrey would be amply supplied with elementary education if a small mixed school were conducted there by a master or mistress; and that the existing buildings and house might usefully be converted or applied to this purpose. The endowments of Sir G. Fettyplace and Miss Godfrey would also rightly be applied towards such elementary education. But the endowment of W. Fettyplace was obviously intended for secondary education; and the best way of applying it under existing circumstances would be to attach it as an exhibition or scholarship to Wantage or some other central grammar school, tenable preferentially by a native of Childrey. If this were done, it is to be hoped that Queen's College would take sufficient interest in such an application of the endowment to be willing to augment it so as to make it less disproportionate to the present value of the estates on which it is charged, and thus to render it once more the means of supplying secondary education to the locality which the founder originally intended to benefit.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed in 1526, William Fetyplace gave rentcharge out of lands now belonging to Queen's College, Oxford, for school and three almsmen. Will in custody of Provost and Fellows of Queen's College.

School Property.—Annual income 8*l.* from rentcharge, besides school and house for master, now let at rent of 5*l.* 4*s.*

School well situated and adapted for purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Sons of inhabitants of Childrey.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction and grammar. —See extracts from founder's ordinances below.

Government and Masters.—Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, appoint, and in case of delinquency may dismiss master. In default of appointment by them, rector of Childrey appoints.

Master required to be a priest (Founder). Since reformation no special qualification required.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Master.—One. Total income from endowment 13*l.* 4*s.*, from fees 8*s.*

Day Scholars.—Average number during last three years 22, more than half under 10. All sons of farm labourers, from within half a mile of school. Pay entrance fee of 1*s.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge necessary on admission.

Education wholly elementary. School not classified.

Instruction in Bible given by master. Catechism and collects learnt.

Pupils required to attend Sunday school and church on Sundays.

Prayers before and after work.

Examination weekly by rector.

Punishment, caning. No prizes or rewards.

No boy gone to any other place of education during last five years.

No playground.

School time, 42 weeks per annum, 25 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

Head Master :

G. W. Lowe.

The following is taken from Carlisle's Grammar Schools, vol. i. p. 31.

By W. Fetyplace's indenture of 1526, the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, were to keep in repair St. Catharine's Aisle at Childrey, in which he had founded a chantry, and an almshouse which he had built there for the habitation of three poor men of the parishes of Childrey and Letcombe Basset.

They were also to pay to the chantry priest, who was to keep a free school for all the poor children of Childrey, 8*l.* per annum ; and to allow 9*d.* a week each to the poor men, together with 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly for a gown, and 2*s.* 8*d.* for fuel.

The residue of the rents, after fulfilling these specific bequests, were to be expended by the provost and scholars in exhibitions, or otherwise, at their discretion.

With respect to the school it was ordained,—

"That every one who shall thereafter be elected Chaplain of the said Chantry shall be an able man, and well skilled in grammar, and shall keep a Free School in the house ordained by the founder for that purpose, and shall teach such children and persons as shall come thereto for the sake of instruction after the following or some better manner :—

"He shall teach the children the Alphabet, the Lord's Prayer, the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin, the Apostles' Creed, and all other things which are necessary to enable them to assist the Priest in the celebration of the Mass, together with the Psalm De Profundis, and the usual Prayers for the dead.

"Also he shall teach them to say Grace, as well at dinner as at supper.

"Likewise he shall teach them in English the Fourteen Articles of Faith, the Ten Commandments, the Seven Deadly Sins, the Seven Sacraments of the Church, the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost, the Seven Works of Mercy, as well corporal as spiritual, the Five Bodily Senses, and the manner of Confession ; all which things are judged necessary by the founders, not only for the children, but for all families where they may dwell, that they may instruct those who are ignorant therein.

"Also he shall teach them good manners ; but, above all things, to fear God and keep his Commandments, and especially to refrain from lying, to honour their Parents, and to serve God devoutly in his church.

"And if any shall be apt and disposed to learn Grammar, he shall instruct them therein after the best and most diligent manner that he can, and shall teach them what is most useful and expedient, either according to his own judgment or the sage counsel of learned men.

"And for such instruction shall require nothing from the poor, or of such as live within the Parish of Childrey."

HUNGERFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school, which was visited by me on March 28, 1866, has a fourfold foundation; viz. (a.) the *house*, given by Dr. Sheaff in 1653 to be a school house for a free grammar school; (b.) the *schoolroom*, built with a legacy left by Mr. Capps in 1782, on condition that two boys, quinquennially elected, should be taught grammar and the classics; (c.) an *endowment*, given by Mr. Hamblin in 1729 for four poor boys, triennially elected, to be taught (the subjects of teaching being, I believe, undefined), and supplied with coats, hats, and neckcloths; (d.) an *endowment*, given by Mrs. Cummins in 1735, for the education of an equal number of poor boys and girls of Hungerford; (the total number is not defined, but is left to the discretion of the minister and churchwardens, but there must be as many girls taught as boys;) the boys to be taught Latin (otherwise one moiety of the legacy lapses to Newbury Grammar School); and the girls to be taught reading, working, and writing.

II. The first thing to be observed in explaining the actual condition of the school is, that no girls are now educated out of this charity. The trustees informed me that all that is now done for girls is this: after paying the master 20*l.* per annum, there remains annually a very small surplus, which amounts about every three years to 10*l.* This fund is employed in apprenticeships, and these apprenticeships are *occasionally* given to girls. Thus, the education intended by the donor for girls in Hungerford is represented now by the occasional apprenticeship of a girl to a milliner. The reason given by the trustees and the master for this non-fulfilment of the donor's wishes is the inconvenience of educating boys and girls together in a mixed school. The master says he could not undertake such a charge; and certainly the premises are not suitable for the mixed education of boys and girls. I am not sure that more mischief would not be done, *in the present condition of the premises*, by an attempt to make this a mixed school, than by ignoring the girls altogether. In other respects the letter of the trusts appears to be fulfilled. There were, at the time of my visit, nine foundation scholars upon the books of the school; two being upon Capp's foundation, four upon Hamblin's, and three upon Mrs. Cummins'. There are also six day boys upon the books of the school who are not on the foundation, and 31 boarders. The master had, however, dismissed for the Easter vacation all but the foundation scholars, of whom eight were present, one being absent without leave. According to the master's return, the vacation should not have commenced till next day.

III. The staff of the school consists of two masters, neither of whom has a degree, nor is trained nor certificated. Only the head master was present at the time of my visit. The eight boys who

were present behaved very properly while I examined them ; but it is of course impossible, under the circumstances, to make any adequate report upon the teaching of the masters, their method of conducting the school, or the school discipline. The register showed that the attendance of the foundation scholars is most irregular ; and I gather from this that their parents do not attach much value to the education afforded by the school. They are also not unfrequently removed before their time for superannuation arrives ; that is to say, some of them do not remain at school the five or three years for which they have been elected ; and lately one was expelled for confirmed irregularity of attendance.

IV. The foundation scholars who were present were examined in Latin, English reading and dictation, and in arithmetic. The school contains five classes, the first being the highest. None of the foundation scholars are in the two highest classes, but of the eight present at my visit five were in the third class, and three in the fourth class. The five boys in the third class consist of the two upon Capps' foundation, and the three upon Mrs. Cummins' foundation ; while the remaining four (one of whom was absent) are upon Hamblin's foundation. The two boys upon Capps' foundation are required to be taught "*classics*," the three upon Mrs. Cummins' foundation must be taught *Latin*. The classical teaching of the two former boys is, however, identical with the Latin teaching of the three latter, and consists at present in making them learn a small portion of the *accidence* in the old Eton Latin grammar (Latin edition), and in causing them to construe an elementary Latin *delectus*. At the time of my visit they had learned to the end of the conjugation of regular verbs in the active voice. Most of them knew the declensions of nouns very fairly, but they had a very imperfect knowledge of second, third, and fourth conjugations of verbs, and knew nothing whatever of the declension of pronouns. The "*classical*" teaching in this school and to these boys is obviously out of place. If the boys stayed the full length of time allotted to them in the school, if they attended the school with fair regularity, if they had a scholar for their teacher, and good text books in their hands, it may be doubted whether, looking to the class from which they are taken, and the pursuits for which they are designed, instruction in the elements of a dead language, to the exclusion of all knowledge of French, of mathematics, of science, and of natural history, is the best instruction for them to receive. The trustees, however, very conclusively allege that, unless the master teaches Latin, Mrs. Cummins' foundation lapses to Newbury Grammar School.

The average age of these 8 boys was $12\frac{1}{2}$ years, and they had been in the school on an average $2\frac{7}{8}$ years. Six of them read passably (about up to the fourth standard in a National or British school) from an English history used in the school ; the other two would decidedly not have passed an inspector. I gave them four lines of dictation from the passage read. One of them was quite unable to do it at all ; the other seven had an average of $2\frac{1}{7}$ errors each. Two of them wrote the passage without error. This would

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not be considered a satisfactory result for the fourth standard of a National school, the boys in which would certainly be at least two years younger upon an average than these. The handwriting was fair. In arithmetic, which is their best point, they are backward for their age. None of them knew anything of decimals, and only one could handle vulgar fractions a little; and they showed little facility in working the most elementary sums in practice and proportion. What, however, could be expected in a school where not a single blackboard existed?

V. The master says that his house was in a bad state of repair when he came, that he was obliged to lay out about 200*l.* in putting it into proper repair, and that he has now to keep it in repair at an annual cost of from 10*l.* to 12*l.* I was shown three bedrooms containing 16 beds, in which, I believe, 31 boarders sleep. These rooms are small and low, and ventilated by windows. The schoolroom is very small, and has no classroom. The desks are unusually clumsy; there are no easels or black boards, and there is a very inadequate supply of maps upon the walls. The boys, however, use hand atlases. There is no playing field for the scholars, the playground being a small gravelled court, inferior both in its size and offices to the premises of a satisfactory National school.

VI. The real commercial education of those boys in Hungerford who are educated as day boys is carried on in the private schools of the town. There appear to be in the town three such schools for boys, one of them a boarding and the other two boarding and day schools. One of these schools seems to be held in much estimation in the town, and I was informed that the charges in all of them are reasonable. For girls there appear to be one day school and one boarding and day school, but I was unable to obtain any information as to the kind of education they afford. As it was market day only two of the trustees were able to meet me. They examine the school annually, and appear to take an interest in its welfare, but they had nothing to suggest for its improvement.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. II. 5, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 29 Sept. 1653, Thomas Sheaff, D.D., gave house for a free grammar school. By will, 28 April 1729, John Hamblin gave Chantry Mead (five acres) to pay annually 4*l.* to master for teaching, and 4*l.* for clothing of four boys. School erected in 1782 by means of legacy of 50*l.* from Mr. Capps. By will, 18 Jan. 1735, Elizabeth Cummins gave to the town of Hungerford 400*l.*, interest to be applied for educating poor children.

School Property.—Average annual income 22*l.* gross, 20*l.* net, all paid to master, besides school house, with residence for master.

Site and buildings fairly adapted for purpose, except house too small for number of boarders master wishes to take.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching free and providing coats, hats, and neckcloths for four poor boys chosen every three years by minister, churchwardens, con-

stable, and portreeve of Hungerford (Hamblin's gift). Instruction of two boys elected every five years by minister and churchwardens (Capps' gift).

Educating such number of poor boys and girls of Hungerford as minister and churchwardens should think fit (Mrs. Cummins' gift). Boys only are educated at school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Capps' boys; grammar and classics. Mrs. Cummins's boys, Latin.

Government and Masters.—Vicar, churchwardens, constable and burgesses of Hungerford, trustees, elect masters (Sheaff,) and may dismiss him for misconduct, remove boys, and supervise studies. Constable and churchwardens elected annually; burgesses are ex-constables.

Rules made by trustees on appointment of present master in 1848.

Master may appoint assistant.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—May and does take boarders. Total income 20*l.* from endowment, besides residence, profits of boarders and fees for extras. No assistants.

Day Scholars.—Foundationers, five elected for five years, four for three years.

(For total number of scholars, &c. see Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The vicar, churchwardens, constable, and burgesses of Hungerford.

Clerk to Trustees and Receiver:

H. E. Astley, Hungerford.

Head Master :

John Hives.

NEWBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited by me on the 27th and 28th of March 1866. Its origin is involved in some obscurity; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to which the Grammar school was probably attached some time in the 17th century, dating back to the commencement of the 13th century. No record remains of what the founder wished to be taught in the school, nor is it known of what sex he wished the scholars to be, or to what social class he intended them to belong; but an entry in the corporation books, dated 1686, calls the school a "Free Grammar School," and records that the master on his election executed an agreement to teach gratis six poor children of the borough of Newbury. The present Grammar school is, however, really created by a scheme of the Court of Chancery in 1841, which directs the education of 20 free boys, sons of inhabitant householders in Newbury, in classics, English, mathematics, and useful learning.

II. The school continues to educate the 20 free boys in classics (when they are able and willing to learn them), in English, reading, dictation, and geography and history, in arithmetic, and in mathematics (when they are able and willing to learn them). There are also in the school seven day boys not upon the foundation, and eight boarders who are regarded as the private pupils of the master. The total number of scholars upon the books of the school is thus 35 boys; of whom 8 are boarders, 7 are day boys not upon the foundation, and 20 are day boys upon the foundation. Upon the first day of my visit, March 27th, the master had dismissed the scholars before my arrival. It was therefore requisite to wait in Newbury until the next morning when the scholars reassembled. On this second day, March 28th, there were present in the school 27 boys, viz., 7 boarders and 20 day scholars, of whom 15 were upon the foundation. Besides the above, I was informed that the master takes private pupils to prepare for the competitive examinations.

The school was stated by those of the trustees who met me at my visit not to be popular in the town; and it does not appear at any rate to be much valued. The above number of day scholars, 27, by no means represents the full number of boys in the town requiring a middle class education. There are, in fact, private schools in the town which are preferred by some of the tradesmen and persons in business; while others who can afford it send their sons away to boarding schools. One gentleman, who sends his son to a boarding school near London, told me that he would gladly send him to the Grammar school if it were in a satisfactory state. The reasons alleged by the master and the trustees for the unsatisfactory attendance at the school are—first, the want of funds for paying the master well, and for establishing scholarships and exhibitions; secondly, the inadequate condition

of the premises, and the want of a playground. To these causes may probably be added the establishment of schools at Marlborough and Bradfield, and the indifference (I might almost say the dislike) of the smaller tradesmen to classical education.

III. The staff of this school consists of a head master, who is the only foundation master, and is a graduate of Oxford, and in Holy Orders. At the time of my visit the master had lately been appointed to a living, and was likely soon to resign. There were also at that time two assistant masters employed and paid by the head master; viz., a French master, who is a graduate (*bachelier ès lettres*), and an assistant, who has no degree, and is untrained. At the date of my visit the latter post was filled by the master's son. The head master is a good scholar, perfectly capable of teaching both classics and mathematics. He is said, however, to be much occupied with his private pupils. The French master is also mainly occupied with the head master's private pupils. In fact, though resident on the spot, he only gives $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week to teaching French in the school, the rest of his time being occupied with the private pupils. The tone and discipline of the day scholars were not quite satisfactory. There was much levity, and a want of steady earnest work; and also some copying during the examination. The boarders behaved well throughout the time of my visit.

IV. The school is theoretically divided into six classes; but, the standard of attainments being lower than usual, at present there is no first or second class, so that the third is the highest. This third class contains no day boys, being entirely composed of boarders. In the remaining classes, the 4th, 5th, and 6th, the day boys and boarders are intermixed. The boys appear to come to the school very ill prepared, only one of the new comers in the sixth class being well grounded in reading, the multiplication and other tables, and English grammar. This boy had come from a ladies' preparatory school. The fourth class (the highest in which day boys are found) consisted of eight boys, whose average age was $13\frac{1}{2}$ years, and who had been on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in the school. Their reading was pretty fair. Their writing was creditable, and their spelling, as shown by dictation, good. They wrote eight lines of English history by dictation, with an average of only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an error to each of the eight boys; and six of them had no errors. Their knowledge of English history and modern geography was very moderate, as was also their arithmetic. Four of them were unable to work plain sums in vulgar fractions, and two could not work sums in proportion or practice. None of them could do multiplication and division of decimals. None of them had learned any geometry or algebra. On the whole it must be said that these boys do not show signs of careful or successful teaching, except in the matter of writing and spelling.

The third class (consisting entirely of boarders) contained five boys, whose average age was 15 years, and who had been in the school on an average $4\frac{1}{5}$ years. I examined them in French, in Latin, and in algebra. They showed very small results of their

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French teaching, being (with the exception of one boy who was a new comer to the school) unable to render the simplest English sentences into French, although they were furnished with the vocabulary. In algebra the result was quite unsatisfactory.

In Latin they did a little better. These boys appeared to be below the average in ability and intelligence.

V. The school premises and buildings are quite inadequate to modern requirements. The schoolroom is small, and ill furnished. The desks are clumsy and old fashioned. There is a want of maps, black boards, and other apparatus. There is no class room and no playground. The master rents a small grass enclosure for the use of his boarders, but it is ill adapted to the purpose. The books which the master supplies to the foundation boys, and charges to the trustees, appear to be very carelessly handled, being much torn and abused. The accommodation for boarders is very inferior. The buildings and premises of the Grammar school form a marked contrast to those of the National school, which stands near, and which is admirably built and furnished, and taught by a good staff of trained and pupil teachers. This school is of course visited and examined annually by the Government Inspector. The Grammar school is never examined, except by the master, who even then makes no report to the trustees. The funds are said to be insufficient to pay for an independent examiner.

VI. There are in this town several other charitable endowments, and in particular a large number of almshouses. Some of the trustees appear to think that at least four of these charities, which are directly educational in their intention, might with advantage be converted to the benefit of the Grammar school. It is feared, however, that there might be some opposition among the townspeople to any changes, and the trustees are therefore not likely to move in the matter. It is at all events certain that the school will not become a really useful institution, or worthy of the town, until some improvements have been made in the buildings and premises.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 41, Append. pp. 54-69, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Hospital of St. Bartholomew for benefit of almspeople founded as supposed by charter of King John, 1216. At some early date free school established in connection therewith. From records of a commission, 14 Feb. 1547-8, it appears that Henry Wormestall by will gave lands of value of 13*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, of which 12*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* to be paid for teaching grammar school; and from deed, dated in 1677, in Office of Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that 12*l.* per annum was reserved out of Crown rents for salary of master.

By scheme of Court of Chancery, 14 July 1841, hospital directed to provide schoolmaster's house, pay rates, taxes, salary not less than 100*l.* not exceeding 200*l.* to master, and not exceeding 100*l.* to under master.

School Property.—Annual income of whole charity, 866*l.* gross, 684*l.* net; 160*l.* applied to school, besides repairs, rates, &c., and 12*l.* from Commissioners

of Woods and Forests. Master, if a clergyman, usually holds chaplaincy of alms-houses in gift of trustees, value 26*l*.

School site and buildings not well adapted for purpose; master's house can accommodate but few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching, free of all charges, 20 boys, elected by trustees, sons of inhabitants, householders of at least one year's residence in Newbury. No boy admitted under 9 nor to be continued after 16 without special permission of trustees. Trustees may send other boys, not exceeding 40, sons of inhabitants of Newbury under 12, paying a sum not exceeding 4 guineas, above 12, six guineas; others under 12, 5 guineas, above, 7 guineas and provide books (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, English grammar, mathematics, reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful learning (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery 1841.

Trustees of municipal charities of Newbury appointed by Court of Chancery, governors and visitors; five form quorum; may increase number of free boys, vary fees paid by others, elect and appoint master. If number of free scholars fall below 10, or for negligence, unfitness, or incompetency, trustees may dismiss master at meeting specially convened, two thirds of trustees being present.

Head master must be a graduate in arts, if such offer; if none such offer, then the best offering.

Under master appointed and may be dismissed by trustees for same causes and in same way as head master (scheme). Appointed and may be dismissed by head master (practice).

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Three. Head master may take boarders. Total income, besides residence, profits of boarders, and fees, 138*l*.; viz., from charity funds, 100*l*. as master, 26*l*. as chaplain of alms-houses, from Crown, 12*l*.

He pays excess of under master's salary over 40*l*.

Under master receives 40*l*. from charity funds.

Day Scholars.—30 children, chiefly of tradespeople in the town. [In 1868, 39; 20 free; 19 non-foundationers, paying for general work, town boys under 12 years, 4*l*. 4*s*. per annum; over 12, 6*l*. 6*s*. Others, under 12, 5*l*. 5*s*.; over 12, 7*l*. 7*s*. German, music, and drawing, 4*l*. 4*s*. per annum extra.]

Boarders.—6. [In 1868, 8. Terms for board and instruction, 40.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Merely elementary knowledge required on admission.

Classification by mixed subjects. Promotion regulated by examination.

All lessons, except one per day, learnt in school.

22 learn Latin, 2 Greek, 8 French, 30 arithmetic, 6 other mathematics, 9 book-keeping. All learn history, geography, English grammar, reading, and writing. 3 drawing from flat.

Head master responsible for religious instruction. Prayers used every morning, attended by all.

Punishments: corporal; inflicted by head master only.

No boys gone to any university within last five years.

Playground, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, adjoining school; open to boarders only.

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ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of St. Bartholomew's Charity for year ending 31 December 1865.

[illegible]

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Rev. James Leslie Randall.

Mark Willis, gent.

J. Hame Mason, grocer.

Henry Flint, coal merchant.

James Henry Lucas, draper.

Henry Keens, currier.

Frederic Smith Adams, stationer.

Edward Hannington, draper.

Fras. Flower Somerset, brewer.

James Blackett, bookseller.

Cornelius Wearer Doe, ulphosterer.

Jonatham Burford Pratt, chemist.

Geo. Westcombe, brewer.

Fras. Davis, chemist.

Thos. Fidler, grocer.

>Newbury, Berks.

Clerk to Trustees :

Henry Godwin, Newbury.

Head Master :

Rev. William Cole,* M.A.

Other foundation Master :

T. Gambier.*

* Both these resigned in Midsummer 1867.

PANGBOURNE ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on May 23, 1866. It was endowed by I. Breedon, who by will dated March 24, 1685, left certain lands in the parish of Pangbourne burdened with a rentcharge of 40*l.*, of which sum 15*l.* was to be employed in apprenticing once in every two or three years certain children or boys of the poorer sort of the inhabitants. The remaining 25*l.* was for the livelihood, support, and satisfaction of a good schoolmaster, to live and inhabit in a tenement which the testator had built for a free school habitation on the aforesaid lands. The schoolmaster was to be appointed by the lord of the manor, and to be obliged diligently to teach and instruct freely and without charge the youth, male children, or boys of the said parish, especially of the poorer sort of them, not exceeding 12 in number at one time, to read English, and to make and understand the Latin tongue if desired thereunto, and to write some secretary or other good writing hand, and to instruct and teach them in all such parts of arithmetic as are or shall be necessary for them to learn and know in order to fit them to be apprentices to some good trade, art, or mystery. And the said schoolmaster was, once in every week at least, to teach and instruct them in the Church Catechism now used as by law established, and also in other the true and orthodox principles of the Christian religion.

The testator also desired the minister of Pangbourne, the minister of Englefield, and the minister of South Moreton, and their successors for the time being, once or twice in every year at least to visit the said school, and diligently to inquire whether the said youths or boys be well and diligently taught and instructed as aforesaid; and in case any default or neglect appear to have been made in any of the premises by such schoolmaster, to take care that such default or neglect be immediately reformed. Or, if the schoolmaster persist, then he is to be displaced by the lord of the manor,

II. The rentcharge of 40*l.* is paid annually by the lord of the manor to the rector, who pays 25*l.* by quarterly payments to the schoolmaster, and when required apprentices a boy with the remainder. If in any year there is no boy to be apprenticed the 15*l.* is deposited in the bank at Reading in the name of the trustees. In the last 10 years four apprenticeships have been effected, viz., two of six years to an upholsterer in Reading, one of seven years to a carpenter in Reading, and one of five years to a fitter in Swindon. The premium for each apprenticeship was 20*l.* These boys are said to be all doing well. The surplus of the apprenticeship money was employed towards the rebuilding of the school in 1863.

The school is now a small mixed elementary school, not in union with the National Society. Dissenters' children are admitted, but the teaching is in accordance with doctrines of Church of England.

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III. The master has been in charge since January 1861. He was trained at Culham Normal School, but is not certificated. He was previously assistant in another elementary school. He is not capable of teaching Latin, and states that he has never had any application for the instruction in that subject. The school is under diocesan inspection. It was inspected in March 1866, but no report had been received.

IV. The subjects taught are simply religious knowledge and the elements of English. There were 69 children (36 boys, 33 girls) on the books, of whom 34 were present. They were very young, almost all infants, in fact, and all of the labouring or a parallel class.

V. The schoolroom was rebuilt in 1863. It is a fair sized room, but deficient in desks. Owing to the repairs which the church was undergoing the school room was being temporarily used as a church, and was much obstructed by an organ and other church furniture, and one end of it was railed off for the celebration of the Eucharist. The master's house has been partially rebuilt. Half of it is occupied by the master and half by a tenant to whom the garden is let at a yearly rent.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, I. 46, Append., pp. 117-120, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Bredon, by will, 24 March 1684-5, gave school-house and site, and a rentcharge of 40*l.* issuing out of his estate at Pangbourn, as to 25*l.* thereof for schoolmaster, and directed residue to be employed once in two or three years towards apprenticing boys. Mrs. Dibble, by will, 6 May 1800, gave 100*l.* South Sea annuities to churchwardens, to be employed by them towards repairs of school.* Documents in parish chest accessible to public.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 40*l.*, 25*l.* of which is paid to national schoolmaster, and 15*l.* into Reading savings bank to credit of apprentice fund. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Master to teach freely and without charge, youth or boys of parish, especially of the poorer sort, not exceeding 12 at one time. Children to be chosen by lord of manor (Bredon's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, English, Latin tongue if desired, writing, arithmetic. and Church Catechism (Bredon's will).

Government and Masters.—Property managed by trustees appointed by Charity Commission (1861). School managed by rector.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

A mixed elementary school, used as the parish school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

E. A. Breedon, Esq., Bere Court, Pangbourne.

Rev. R. Finch, M.A., Pangbourne Rectory.

Rev. T. Higgins, M.A., Rose Wood, Pangbourne.

Rev. H. H. Woods, M.A., Tidmarsh Rectory.

* Stated by rector to be lost (1867).

READING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited by me on 26th March 1866. It was founded for the purpose of educating the sons of the men of Reading "in arte et scientiâ grammaticali, et honestis viis." It was not intended to undertake the education of girls in any way, but that of boys of inhabitants ("homines," the liege subjects) of Reading. The number was not limited, nor the social class from which the boys were to come defined. We may conclude, therefore, that it was meant to provide education for all who might require it in the town. The education to be given was to be mainly in the art and science of grammar, and in good conduct.

II. The school is at present a complete failure; and, so far from educating the sons of the men of Reading, it may be said to be at the present moment almost useless. At the date of my visit the master informed me that he had upon the books of the school three boys, two of whom were day scholars, and the third a boarder. Of the two day scholars, however, neither was present; one being absent, and the other ill. The boarder had only been a few weeks in the school, having been previously educated in France. This school is therefore clearly *not* fulfilling the purpose for which it was founded; it does not educate the sons of the men of Reading. The reason for this failure alleged by the master is "a feud of long standing between the school and the corporation." The existence of any such feud was denied by the mayor and other members of the corporation present at my inspection. There was, however, some evidence of there having been a disagreement between a former master (Dr. Valpy) and the corporation. The reason for the failure of the school, alleged by the trustees, is "their want of confidence in the master." The trustees (who, as well as many of the town council, met me at the school) were unanimous in expressing this want of confidence; and several instances were mentioned to me of tradesmen who would willingly send their sons to the Grammar school, if it were conducted by a master in whom they had confidence. Some of these gentlemen send their sons away from the town to be educated at a considerable expense. I was told of one who lives near Wellington College with the object of getting his son educated there, and comes in daily to town. It is a remarkable fact that there is in Reading no private school for the commercial classes, which is held in much repute, as far as I could ascertain. Lately, however, a gentleman has commenced taking private pupils, and has had such success with the superior tradesmen of Reading that his establishment will probably soon expand into a school. To the causes of failure alleged by the master and trustees respectively may probably be added "the condition of the buildings and premises," and "the establishment of schools at Marlborough, Radley and Bradfield, and of Wellington College."

III. It is, of course, under the circumstances described above, impossible to report on the master's capacity for teaching, or upon the tone and discipline of the school.

IV. For similar reasons it was not possible to make any examination of the school. It was not worth while to examine the one boy present, lately arrived from France. I cannot, therefore report on the attainments of the school.

V. The school premises and buildings are of the most unsatisfactory kind, and in many respects in very bad condition. There is virtually no playground; the ground called the Grammar school playground being totally unfit for that purpose, and being used by the town for public purposes. The offices and rest of outdoor premises are exceedingly bad, and quite unfit for scholastic purposes. The schoolroom is no longer used; the three scholars when at school being taught in the master's study. There are no school maps, black boards, or other requisite apparatus; and a few diagrams, the property of the master, which were hanging on the school wall, are becoming damaged by damp. There is no class room. A library which formerly belonged to the school has now almost entirely disappeared, only a few volumes remaining. The accommodation for boarders is of a very inferior kind, the rooms being low and ill furnished. They were in a very damp and dirty condition when I inspected them, having apparently, with the exception of one bed, been unoccupied for some time. The paper was peeling off in large strips from the wall. The whole of the buildings and premises were admitted by the master and trustees to be quite unfit for their purpose.

VI. The trustees and other gentlemen present discussed at considerable length the question of possible development and improvement of the school. One of them was at the time of my visit engaged in framing a scheme for that purpose, which, when complete would be submitted to the whole of the trustees, and afterwards to the Charity Commissioners. The trustees appeared to be anxious (*a.*) to transfer the school from its present to a better site, with new premises and buildings; (*b.*) to provide a sound English and commercial education for those in the town who require it, as well as a classical education; (*c.*) to obtain a new master; (*d.*) to make his salary or emoluments in part dependent on his success in obtaining scholars to the school; (*e.*) to add to the funds of the Charity, from some source, a sum adequate to carrying on and maintaining these objects.

The scheme, which has not yet by any means reached its final definite shape, will probably propose to affiliate the existing Blue Coat School to the Grammar School; to apply the funds of a charity known as Kendrick's Loan Charity to the benefit of these two schools, through the intervention of the Attorney General and the Charity Commissioners; to erect upon a fresh site a good grammar school, with two houses for master and usher respectively, and capable of accommodating boarders; and to create, in addition to the present scholarship tenable from the school at

St. John's College, Oxford, certain exhibitions tenable from the Blue Coat or Lower School at the Grammar or Upper School.

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The Blue Coat School has at present 40 scholars, under a trained and certificated master; boarded, clothed, lodged, instructed in the essentials of an English education, and frequently apprenticed. This school appears to have a high reputation and to be much valued in the town. Latterly the number of applications for admission to this school has been so greatly in excess of the vacancies that the trustees have determined to institute an admission examination, and, under certain limitations, to select from the candidates by competition. The scheme will probably not propose to interfere with the existing condition of the Blue Coat School in any way otherwise than by engrafting upon it a day school for the lower middle classes, wherein a fee of about 3*l.* per annum shall be payable quarterly in advance, and the instruction shall remain of the same kind as now. It is hoped that by the conversion of the funds of Kendrick's Loan Charity to the use of the school (to which change no opposition in the town is anticipated), by borrowing upon other securities, and by public subscription, a sum not short of 9,000*l.* may be raised towards building the new Grammar school premises. The free gift of a site, about five acres in extent, and ten minutes walk from the market place, has been offered by a gentleman *on the one condition (which is a sine quâ non) that there be a change of head master.*

There is much want of good lower as well as upper middle class education in the town of Reading, which contains several important breweries, some iron works, much railway business, and the largest fancy biscuit manufactory in the world.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 57, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Stated to have been founded in 1486 by Abbot of Reading, by desire of Henry VII., and endowed in 1541 by Henry VIII., with rentcharge of 10*l.* out of manor of Chelsey for master. By charter, 1559, Queen Elizabeth gave lands to corporation of Reading, in consideration of corporation acquitting the Crown of this payment. Further benefaction by will of Archbishop Laud, about 1640, invested in part of farm.

By subscription, 1784, house held on lease for lives purchased for master. Lease determined 1866.

Sir Thomas White gave two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, for scholars from this school. In 1847 subscription commenced for fund to found scholarships tenable at school.

Proceeds of a loan charity (founded by will of John Kendricke in 1624), amounting in 1867 to 3,012*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, ordered by Act of Parliament 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 5, private,) to be employed in providing buildings for grammar school.

Claims on corporation for old school room compromised in 1862 by Charity Commissioners for 1,000*l.*

School Property.—One tenth of net profits of a farm of 820 acres let at 450*l.* per annum. Annuity of 10*l.* from corporation. Also the sums of 1,227*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* consols (from compromises and interest), 926*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* (proceeds of a policy of assurance on the life on which schoolhouse was held), and 3,012*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* (from Kendricke's loan charity) to be expended on new buildings).

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Two scholarships of 100*l.* each at St. John's College, Oxford, tenable for five years, produced by conversion of fellowships. Fund for scholarships tenable at school amounted in 1867 to 975*l.* consols and to 51*l.* additional subscriptions.

Objects of Trust.—Educating sons of men and inhabitants of Reading and others (Charter 1559).

School to be open to children of parents of all religious tenets. In grammar school to boys of eight years old and upwards, able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic. No boy to stay beyond 19. In lower school to boys of 5 years old, not to stay beyond 15.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Boys to be bred “arte et scientiâ grammaticali et honestis literis” (patent of Hen. VIII.)

In grammar school, the principles of the Christian religion, the Greek, Latin, and French languages and literature, reading, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, the principles of chemistry and physical science, &c.

In lower school (if established), the principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, singing, &c.

In both schools, instruction in Holy Scripture to be given to all boys, and in the liturgy, catechism, and articles of the Church of England to boys whose parents do not object in writing (Act 1867).

Government and Masters.—Private Act of Parliament, 1867, 30 & 31 Vict. cap. 5. Corporation of Reading had power of nominating, electing, removing, and expelling master (recited charter 1559), and in 1839 appointed present master.

By Act of 1867, 13 trustees, viz., mayor, aldermen, vicars of parishes of St. Mary, St. Giles, and St. Lawrence, and three councillors appointed every three years by town council, to control charity and property.

Town council to appoint, and, by majority of two thirds, after full notice, &c., to remove master of grammar school.

All other masters of grammar school and master of lower school to be appointed by head master of grammar school, with consent of trustees.

Master of grammar school to be a graduate of one of the universities of England or Ireland.

Vice-Chancellor of University, President of St. John's College, and Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, trustees of Laud's gift.

State of School in 1867.

School closed since resignation of last master at Michaelmas 1866. Act of 1867 authorizes the payment to him of 10*l.* per year as pension.

The provisions of the new scheme with regard to the scholars and the payment of masters are as follows:—

Head master to be at liberty to take boarders not exceeding 30, except with consent of trustees, and on appointment of each additional master, as to the trustees shall seem necessary.

Every boy to pay in advance quarterly a capitation fee:—under 14 years not exceeding 10*l.* per annum, between 14 and 16 years not exceeding 15*l.*, above 16 years not exceeding 20*l.*

If trustees establish a lower school, the boys at such school to pay capitation fees, weekly in advance; if boys under 10 years old, fee not to exceed 2*s.* nor to be less than 1*s.* a week; if boys over 10, fee not to exceed 3*s.* nor to be less than 1*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Head master of grammar school to have a house, such stipend as the trustees may think fit, and two fifths of total sum produced by fees of both schools.

Master of lower school, if any, to have one fifth of total fees. Remaining two fifths to be carried to general account.

Free scholarships may be established, tenable at school for five years, to entitle holder to all advantages, without payment of capitation fees.

WALLINGFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 65, Appendix 105-108, A.D. 1819. End. Gr., Ret. 4.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Walter Bigg, 6th June 1659 (trustees answers). In January 1670-1 an entry is found in corporation minute book, reciting an agreement of W. Knight to give 12*l.* a year to breed up twelve poor boys in learning in the free grammar school of this borough. About 1672, fraternity of St. John Baptist (afterwards Merchant Taylors' Company) gave 32*l.* 10*s.* for erecting school, and 2*l.* 10*s.* for master. From May 1675 till after 1819 Company paid 10*l.* per annum as gift of Walter Bigg for master of the free grammar school in the borough of Wallingford. Since 1819 payment augmented. Nothing known of Knight's gift.

Deeds, if any, in custody of Merchant Taylors' Company.

School Property.—Annual income 26*l.* from Company. No school or master's house.

A small increase expected at Midsummer 1867, on expiration of a lease.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching freely six sons of persons unable to pay for education, living in parishes of Allhallows, St. Mary, St. Leonard, and St. Peter, Wallingford.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—See above.

Government and Masters.—Since passing of Municipal Corporation Act, trustees of municipal charities of Wallingford chose one of three persons nominated by minister of parish of St. Mary's as master.

Master required to reside in Wallingford.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

School closed since resignation of last master in June 1863.

WANTAGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on Friday, May 4th, 1866. It was founded by Act of Parliament in 1597; the object of the founders being, among other things, the maintenance of a schoolmaster *to teach grammar* within the town of Wantage. Such schoolmaster is required by the Act to be supported out of the revenue of the town lands of Wantage; but no specific sum is required to be appropriated to his support; nor is the benefit of the education limited to any particular social class, or to any one sex of scholars. The obligation, in short, to maintain this school, appears to be of much the same nature as that which rests upon a Scotch burgh to maintain a burgh school. The town is required to maintain a teacher of grammar within its limits; and for this purpose (as well as others) the governors of the town lands of Wantage are incorporated, with power to elect others to fill vacancies in their number.

II. The letter of the founder's intention continues to be fulfilled in the case of this school. The governors (a list of whom has been furnished to the Commissioners) pay 80*l.* per annum to a master, who is appointed by them, and who occupies the grammar school-house rent-free, and is allowed to take boarders. They also maintain suitable buildings for the purpose of the grammar school. The governors have also endeavoured, while adhering to the letter of the Act, to adapt the regulations of the school to the spirit of the times. A copy of the rules and regulations now in force (dated May 7, 1861) has been furnished by the governors to the Commissioners. These rules require the master to teach *grammar* (which is interpreted to mean *Latin grammar*) to all boys of the parish who may apply to be taught it, free of expense, except the cost of books. They also provide that modern instruction (*viz.*, "sound religious education, together with the classics, English grammar, mathematics, reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful learning,") shall be given in the school, and that such instruction shall (as well as the instruction in Latin grammar) be free to twelve foundation scholars, and given to twelve others at an annual charge of 5*l.* To other day scholars beyond this number the master may charge what he pleases; and he is also left to make his own terms with boarders.

A statement of all the charges has been furnished to the Commissioners. Greek (5*l.*), and drawing (2*l.*), are extras. The scholars are also charged about one pound per annum for books and materials.

Thus it appears that, besides keeping up the letter of the founder's intention, the governors offer an education *based upon*

Latin, and embracing several modern branches, to twelve day scholars *free*, and to twelve others at a very moderate rate; and that there is also the opportunity for any who wishes it to learn Greek and drawing as extras. In the case of boys presented by the governors for a free or reduced education, the school *must be* of the second grade; and it is practically so in the case of *all* scholars.

III. I found *only three foundation scholars* on the books of the school, three paying day scholars, and twenty-one boarders: the total number of scholars in the school being therefore only twenty-seven, of whom only six were from the immediate vicinity of the school, the remaining twenty-one coming more or less from a distance. The day scholars and boarders are mixed together in the school, being all classified according to proficiency in Latin. There are four classes in this subject, on knowledge of which a boy's position in the school depends, and proficiency in which therefore determines the range of his work in French, mathematics, history, and all the other subjects of the curriculum. The classification, in short, is *uniform*, by Latin. The boys in the two higher classes, fourteen in number, were learning French, and all were learning English subjects and arithmetic. The staff of the school consisted of two masters. The head master, who is appointed and removed (for negligence, immorality, incompetency, incapacity, arising from any cause,) by the governors, was, at the date of my visit, a graduate of Cambridge, and formerly scholar of St. John's College. The second master, who is appointed and paid by the head master, and is not on the foundation, was at the date of my visit a trained and certificated elementary teacher, from the Normal school at Cheltenham. He was in training two years, and previously had charge of an elementary school. These masters are, no doubt, competent to teach and conduct the school; and they appear to do so with energy and ability.

IV. I examined the two lower classes in English, and the upper in Greek, Latin, Euclid, and algebra. As far as I could judge from an examination which was necessarily brief, the lower classes are soundly instructed in English. Their handwriting was fair, and their spelling pretty fair. The three foundation scholars were in this lower part of the school; one of them being in the third, and the two others in the fourth class. The boy in the third class had been in the school four years and ten months, and was aged thirteen years two months. His reading was good, his dictation excellent, his knowledge of arithmetic fair. One of the foundation boys in the fourth class had been in the school three years three months, and was aged twelve years five months. His work was bad throughout. The other foundation scholar, aged twelve years, had only been in the school one month, and could not, therefore, be regarded as a specimen of the instruction given in elementary subjects in this school. He was backward in all respects except spelling. The third and fourth classes, whose work is mainly elementary (in English), are chiefly instructed by the trained and certificated assistant. The two upper classes con-

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sisted of 14 boys, almost all of them boarders. I only examined the highest class (six boys) aged between 15 and 17 years. Their knowledge of the classics was undoubtedly both narrow and imperfect for their age; but I am not inclined to think that the master is responsible for these defects. The following facts must be taken into consideration, viz.:—

(a) The head boy was absent. The instruction in most country grammar schools is so indifferently suited to the wants and capacities of the majority of the scholars, that the absence of a senior boy makes a great difference in the impression produced on an examiner.

(b) The other boys had only been in the school a short time (two of them only a month); and it was also sufficiently plain that they were not of the stuff of which good scholars are made; that is to say, they had not been previously well grounded, nor has their intelligence been cultivated. Some of them were boys who, having failed to improve in larger public schools, had been sent here for a more private and individual tuition. It will be observed that the master is permitted by the rules to take private pupils.

V. The school premises and buildings are on the whole satisfactory. Until the year 1849 this school stood in the churchyard, where it was erected at the time of its foundation by the Act. But in 1849, on the occasion of a millenary festival, commemorating the birth of King Alfred, subscriptions were raised for erecting the present buildings. The chief defects are the small size of the playground and the want of a library. The principal schoolroom is also rather small, though sufficient for the present numbers.

VI. Wantage is a market town, containing (with its three townships) nearly 4,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of one of the primest corn-growing districts in England, and the head of a Poor Law Union; and has two markets per week and four fairs in the year. It has a *middle school for young ladies* under the charge of the sisters of S. Mary's home, a training school for village schoolmistresses, an industrial school for training maid servants, large national schools, a fine church, two chapels of ease, and two dissenting chapels (these last capable of holding 800 persons). The town also contains a brass and iron foundry, where many hands are employed in the manufacture of agricultural machines, and the usual county court, excise, stamp, police, and other offices. The Post Office Guide shows a list of about 220 professional and commercial residents, besides other private residents. *And this population sends six day scholars to its grammar school.* The nearest grammar schools are those of Childrey (2½ miles, now a mere village school of the lowest type, *see Report*), and of Abingdon (10 miles).

I inquired of the governors, several of whom were good enough to meet me, the reasons of this evident unpopularity of the school among the commercial and official residents of the town. They seemed to be interested in the welfare of the school; and their

minute book showed that its condition is a source of anxiety and concern to them. But they appeared to be divided in their views of the causes of this unpopularity, and of the desirable remedies. Half of them, representing the clerical and out-town element, thought that the ill-success of the school in the town is owing to the following causes:—

(a) General liking for private boarding schools, which are considered by the commercial residents to be more “select and genteel.”

(b) Dislike of strict discipline among this class of persons.

(c) Competition with dissenters’ schools; of which there are several private and one public in the town. It was added that the Wesleyan elementary day school has an upper class, to which many tradesmen’s sons are admitted at an increased rate.

(d) Lack of middle class boys just now in the town.

At the same time they thought that the school, though not successful in gaining the confidence of the town, is doing a *generally useful* work. Of the above causes those marked (a), (b), and (d) were denied by the other trustees, representing the commercial and in-town element; one of whom said that he could bring forward 12 candidates for free admission immediately if the curriculum of the school were changed. The causes of failure given by this party among the trustees were—

(a) Classification by classics; creating a feeling that boys cannot get fair play in the subjects of education most wanted and valued by their parents; that, in short, there is “too much Latin.”

(b) Want of public examination by an independent examiner, and public report of the same.

(c) The master’s income dependent on boarders; and consequent necessity for him to conduct the school chiefly for their benefit, with less regard to the interests of day scholars.

And one of this party among the trustees recommended that the master’s salary should be raised to a certain maximum; but that its actual amount should depend on the number of day scholars in the school.

My own impression is, that the want of day scholars is partly due to religious dissensions, partly to the classification by Latin, and partly to distrust of an university graduate, who is in Holy Orders, and whose income depends on his classical boarders. I do not think, under the circumstances, that the master is to be blamed. He appears to carry out the “rules,” and has provided an adequate teacher for the elementary work. He recommends that funds be raised or applied to establish scholarships and prizes at the school, and to providing a library; that there be an admission examination in Latin, graduated according to age of applicant for admission; and that the grammar school boys be distinguished by wearing a college cap. This last recommendation, trifling as it may seem, might perhaps do more to fill the grammar school than anything, except a change of the curriculum. I have known cases where a decayed grammar school has been filled by the adoption of this contrivance. It pleases the children and the

mothers, who have frequently much influence in the choice of a school. But whatever may happen in the future, the present condition of affairs is certainly significant, since it appears that *the middle classes of Wantage are offered a classical education in good buildings, under a competent teacher, free of cost; and decline to accept the offer.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part I., 313, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founder unknown. By Act of Parliament, 1597, houses and lands previously given for charitable purposes vested in 12 persons incorporated as governors of town lands of Wantage, for relief of poor of town, amendment of highways, and maintaining schoolmaster.

School Property.—Average annual income of property of whole charity 585*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* gross. Total acreage 171 a. 3 r. 5 p. Applied to school 80*l.*; also a house, school, and small playground.

Site and buildings well adapted to purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Instructing freely in Latin grammar all boys resident in parish of Wantage claiming to be taught, and sent by governors. Educating in all subjects taught 12 boys freely, and 12 others, residents of the parish, at annual charge of 5*l.* Such boys to be chosen by governors. No boy to be sent under 8 nor continued after 16 years of age (rules of governors, 7 May 1851).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Sound religious education, classics, English grammar, mathematics, reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful learning (rules 1851).

Government and Masters.—Body corporate, governors of Wantage town lands, 12 persons of better sort of inhabitants within town and parish of Wantage, manage property. Vacancies by death or removal supplied by majority of remainder. Majority may remove member for reasonable cause (Act of Parliament, 1597).

(Rules of governors, 7th May 1851.) Governors preside over management of school, appoint master, and may suspend or dismiss him for negligence, unfitness, or incompetency, and may alter rules by special meeting.

Master to be graduate in arts of English University; in case no such offer and be approved of, then the best qualified who may offer (rules, 1851).

Master may appoint and dismiss assistants.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders and private pupils, if not interfering with management of school. Total income from endowment 80*l.*, from fees 54*l.*, besides profits of boarders and residence. He pays an assistant, rates and taxes, and costs of repairs, materials being found by governors.

Day Scholars.—12; sons of tradesmen, chiefly between 10 and 14, from distances of half a mile, one from three miles. Some dine at masters, paying 6*l.* Six are foundationers. Non-foundationers pay for general work 6*l.*, Greek 5*l.*, drawing 2*l.*

Boarders.—Nine, chiefly sons of farmers, all in master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction 20*l.* or 25*l.* School bills: highest, 35*l.*; average, 25*l.*; lowest, 21*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room (to hold 20 boys), with 9 boys, 1,550 feet each. Hours, 7 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School course modified for special cases of disqualification and to suit subsequent career. Religious instruction given by master for an hour daily. Lessons in Greek Testament and Scripture on

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TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	28	4	£	2	yrs. 16	11	hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. $6\frac{1}{2}$	Trollope on the Liturgy; Pinnock's Scripture History, &c.	6	12 Years.	11	hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. $6\frac{1}{2}$	Liturgy, Watts Sc. Hist. &c.
Greek	4	2	5	2	16	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	1	Greek Testament; Xenophon's Anab. Cap. 1. Greek Grammar.	2		2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	1	Greek Grammar; Virgil Æn., Bk. I., 1-150.
Latin	28	4	—	2	16	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	6	Horace Epistles, Book 11; Cicero de Senect., Cap. 1. XV.	6		4	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	4	Cæsar de B. G., Bk. V., Cap. I.-VII.
French	12	2	—	2	15	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	Choix de Lectures, 1-20	6		1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	Chambaud's Fables I.-X. "Grammaire des Grammaires."
Arithmetic	28	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic; B. Smith's do.	6		6	1	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic
Book-keeping	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brewer's Book-keeping.	—		—	—	—	—	Brewer's Book-keeping.
												10 Years.	6	1	—	6	Dublin Arith. Exs.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.										Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	3	—	2	15	6	1	—	6	Colenso's Algebra; Euclid, Bks. I., II., III., IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
History	28	3	—	6	13	3	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brown's Rom. Hist.; Poole's Eng. Hist.	6	—	3	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kings of England	13	—	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	Kings of England.					
Geography	28	2	—	6	13	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cornwell's Geography	6	—	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. P. C. K. Geography	13	—	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	S. P. C. K. Geog.					
English Literature.	28	3	—	6	13	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thomson's Seasons	6	—	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Twell's Poetry	13	—	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	"Poetry for Schools."					
English Composition.	12	2	—	6	10	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	—	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hiley's Composition.	10 Years.	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Reading	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	6	—	4	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	—	History and Class Books	13	—	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	Dublin N. S. Class Books.					
Writing	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	6	—	1	1	—	1	-	-	13	—	4	1	—	4	(Writing in Copy Books).				
Music	14	—	—	2	16	2	1	—	2	Hullah's System	6	—	2	1	—	2	Hullah's System	4	—	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	2	2	Hullah's System.				
Drawing	9	—	2	2	16	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	—	2	—	—	—	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	-				

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

The following paper issued by the School authorities gives information respecting Wellington College Scholarships. For other information see Appendix i, Report of Nine Schools Commission, vol. ii., and the evidence of the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Benson, in Report of *Schools Inquiry Commissions, vol. iv. pp. 469-478 and 487.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two *Open* Scholarships of the value of 50*l.* a year each, tenable for four years, will be examined for on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of September 1868 (and annually), open to all comers *without restriction*, being under fourteen years of age on the 1st of September.

The examination is in classics and mathematics.

Viz.:—For the open scholarships.—(1.) Simple passages for translation into English from Homer and Xenophon (with lexicon), Cicero and Virgil. (2.) Passages for composition (with dictionary, &c.) in Latin prose and Latin verse. (3.) Mathematical paper in arithmetic, algebra to simple equations, and Euclid, book I. The algebra and Euclid not required from boys doing well in classics. (4.) Greek and Latin grammar.

COMPETITIVE FOUNDATIONERSHIPS.

(*Limited to Sons of Deceased Officers.*)

Four boys are selected annually by competition, two under 12 and two under 13 years of age. They take precedence upon the foundation, being admitted to the College immediately upon election.

The age of the candidate is reckoned by the date of election by the governors.

The examinations are held every February and June.

With reference to the means of the family of a deceased officer, it should be understood that when the whole family *exceeds three* in number, application for the foundation should not be made if the means for each member amount to 100*l.* per annum.

EXAMINATION.—For boys between twelve and thirteen:—Passages for translation into English from *Analecta Græca Minora*, Ovid (*Electa*), *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*; and for Composition, Prose and Verse, like the Exercises in Bradley's "Continuous Latin Prose Exercises," and Penrose's or Rapier's Latin Verse. (Lexicon, dictionary, *gradus*, and grammars allowed.)

For boys under twelve:—Translations from Greek *Delectus*, Ovid, and *Cæsar*; Composition like Bradley's Latin Prose Exercises, and the earlier parts of the above Verse Books. (Lexicon, &c. allowed.)

Paper in arithmetic, and for boys above twelve, in algebra to least common multiple, and Euclid, Book I, 1-16.

Vivâ voce Examination in Greek and Latin Grammar.

WELLESLEY SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Open only to Members of the School.)

Tenable at the School, apart from, or in addition to, any of the above, and open to all members of the School, without restriction, are—

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Four Junior Scholarships of 20*l.* a year each, tenable for two years in the College, two to be competed for annually in February, by boys under 16 years of age on the 1st of February.

Three of 50*l.* a year each, tenable for three years from the date of election, either in the College or at the University, and two exhibitions of 30*l.* a year each, for two years, for subjects studied in the Modern Department, tenable either in the College, at Woolwich, or the University.

Any of the above Scholarships are vacated if the holder fails to keep the annual residence required of members of the foundation to which he belongs.

If from any cause a Scholarship is vacated before the expiration of the period for which the election was made, the remaining portion of it will be open to competition at the next election.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE,
March 1868.

WILLIAMSON COLLEGE, ALABAMA

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WILLIAMSON COLLEGE, ALABAMA

COUNTY OF BERKS.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 127.]

COUNTY OF BERKS.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW.									
			Deeds and Orinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Average income for last five years.				
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	to Actually paid School.	dimi- nishing, or sta- tionary.	
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Abingdon -	5,630	Chiefly farming.	With trus- tees.	Yes	Some obso- lete.	Not good.	Trustees	£ 275	£ 270	£ 270	Stat.	
Bradfield -	1,167	Farming -	At schools -	Yes	Observed -	Not com- plete.	Corpora- tion,war- den, and council.	See Digest.			—	
Wantage -	3,064	Farming -	In chest with treasurer.	Yes	Observed, but practically widened.	Good	Governrs. of Want- age town- lands.	586	—	80	Incr.	
Wellington Col- lege (Wokingham).	Information given to the Nine Schools Commissioners.											
<i>Semi-classical— Schools—</i> Hungerford -	2,031	Farming -	Trustees -	?	- - -	Fair	Trustees	22	20	20	Stat.	
Newbury -	6,161	Farming -	Enrolled in Court of Chancery.	Yes	Varied by law.	Not good.	Trustees	848	662	176	Stat.	
<i>Elementary Schools—</i> Childrey -	Parish, 504	Agricultu- ral.	Queen's Col- lege,Oxford.	No	Observed (?)	Fair	Rent- charge, or by master.	13	13	All	Stat.	
Pangbourne -	Parish, 753	Chiefly agri- cultural.	Parish chest	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	40	40	All	Stat.	
<i>Schools in Abey- ance—</i> Reading -	25,045	Manufac- turing, with farm- ing neigh- bourhood.	- - -	—	- - -	Bad	Trustees	50	50	50	Stat.	
Wallingford -	2,869	Farming -	Probably with Mer- chant Tailors Company.	No	- - -	None	Allowance paid by Merchant Tailors Company.	26	26	26	Inc.	

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Of-ficio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Founda-tion, how obtained.	Number of probable Founda-tioners, increasing, dimi-nishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.	
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.												
5	£ 250	None	—	All local and at Oxford, and ex-off.	Cf. Précis.	Partly by both.	No	Poor of town and neigh-bourhood.	Boys	Preferential	Nomina-tion.	Inc.	- - -	None of original foundation. Cf. Précis.	
5	£ 150	—	—	1 ex-off. none heredi-tary.	Com-muni-cants of Ch. of Eng.	Warden	Wr-den.	Fatherless, or sons of clergymen or poor gentlemen.	Boys	Absolute	Nomina-tion by warden.	—	Ch. Catech. and music, classics, and ma-thematics, modern languages.	Board and lodging of foundationers.	
None	—	None	—	Half local, half county.	Resi-dence.	Master, con-trolled by go-vernors.	Yes	Parish	Boys	Option of governors.	Nomina-tion.	Dim.	Classical	Poor, high-way re-pairs.	
None	—	None	—	Local parish & town officers.	—	Both	Yes	Parish	Both (?)	Natives of parish pre-ferred.	Nomina-tion.	Stat. (?)	Semi-class.	Prtly. cloth-ing 4 boys.	
None	—	None	—	Local trustees of muni-cipal cha-rities.	None	Both	Yes	By scheme, for inhabi-tants of Newbury.	Boys	Absolute	Nomina-tion.	Stat.	Classical	Alms	
None	—	None	—	Provost and fel-lows of Queen's College, Oxford.	—	Master	Yes	Inhabitants of parish.	Boys	Absolute	Applica-tion.	Stat.	Non-class.	None	
None	—	None	—	Local	—	—	—	Inhabitants of parish, especially poorer.	Boys	Preferential	- - -	—	Semi-class.	-	
2	£ 200	3	23	7 local, 2 ex off.	—	Master	No	Open	Boys	- - -	- - -	—	Classical	None	
None	—	None	—	Local trustees of muni-cipal cha-rities.	—	—	—	6 poor boys of 4 pa-rishes of Walling-ford.	Boys	Absolute	- - -	Stat.	Grammar	None	

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF BERKS.	MASTERS.						CHARACTER			
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Abingdon	H. M., usher, and assistant.	Trstees.	- - -	Usher by master and governors of Christ's Hospital, assistnts. by H.M.	Assis- tants by H.M.	Honesty and virtue; must be a priest, or married.	H.M.	18 B. 50 D.	Changed in use- fulness from original intention.	2
Bradfield	H.M., 2nd M., 4 classical, 2 mathe- matical, 1 modern languages precentor.	Warden	Warden	Warden	Warden	Clergyman, com- municant of Ch. of Eng.; M.A. or B.C.L.	All but H.M. and one other in coll.	109 B.	- - -	-
Wantage	M. and assistant.	Govern- ors.	Governors	Master	Master	Graduate of Eng. Univ. if possible.	M.	B. D.	Made more useful in 1852.	3
Wellington Col- lege (Wokingham).	Information given to the Nine Schools Commissioners.									
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Hungerford	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	None	-	- - -	M.	31 B. 15 D.	- - -	-
Newbury	M. and assistant.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trus- tees.	Trus- tees.	M.A.; graduate if possible.	M.	8 B. 27 D.	No	1
<i>Elementary Schools—</i> Childrey	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	None	-	None	M.	22 D.	No change.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pangbourne	Master	Lord of Manor.	Lord of manor, with trus- tees.	-	-	To instruct in Ch. Cat.	M.	69 D.	The school is a mixed elemen- tary school. Less use- ful than formerly.	-
<i>Schools in Abey- ance—</i> Reading	Master	Corpo- ration of Read- ing.	Corporation	None	None	Fit and proper	M.	6 D.	- - -	1
Wallingford	None at present.	Trstees. and mi- nister of St. Mary's.	- - -	None	-	- - -	None	-	- - -	-

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated per cent. on 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent income } Professional } A. Mercantile } Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scho- lars.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Educa- tion.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
65 A. 35 B.	25 A. 55 B. 20 C.	1 or 2	1 in 5 years.	None ne- cessary for H.M.	H.M. - -	H.M.	-	£ 84	£ -	£ 33	(a) 6 a.m. sum. 7 a.m. win. (b) 8.40 p.m.	Master in adjoining room.	330	None
100 A.	None -	-	-	None -	Boys reside in college, under care of warden and masters.	War- den.	Yes	135	124	116	(a) 6½ sum. 7 a.m. win. (b) 8½ lower boys. 9½ higher boys.	Senior boy; master near.	-	17
10 A. 90 B.	100 C.	-	-	Governrs.	Master -	M.	Yes	35	25	21	(a) 7 a.m. (b) 8½ p.m.	Assistant master near.	1,550	-
B.	B.	-	-	-	Master -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. all	B. nearly all.	-	4	-	Master -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None -	100 C.	None	None	-	None -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	50 A. 50 B.	3 in 5 years.	2 in 5 years.	-	Master, but no boarders.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Closed since 1863.)														

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences, (b) continuous Pieces. (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry, by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.		
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.			
With assist. in case of difficulty.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	All	-	-	All	20	Text books and orally.	6	6	-	-	-	Text books, also lectures with experiments.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All	-	-	109	109	All ways	-	-	-	-	-	-
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	-	(a) Short sentences. (b) Continuous pieces.			28	12	Text books and dictation.	6	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) All	22	2	8	0	(a)	-	-	30	6	(a)	9	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	All ways	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	P.V.	P.V.	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instructions.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
According to wish of parents.			68	Open	H.M.	Partly composed by H.M., partly forms of S.P.C.K. before and after work.	Whle. schl.	H.M. for his boarders.	2 Lessons for boarders only.	Boarders and Bennett's scholars.
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morning and evening at parish chrch.	All	H.M.	One hour for all, in addition to ½ hour in Ch. Cat. for the unconfirmed.	All
No -	Yes -	Yes - -	28	Open(?)	M.	"Original liturgical selection."	Yes	M. by consent of vicar.	3 hours Greek Testament or Scripture.	Boarders -
-	- - -	- - -	-	Open	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	- - -	- - -	-	Open	H.M.	Every morning from a book.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	- - -	- - -	-	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Before and after school from Mavor's spelling book.	All	Rector	All attend Sunday school.	All - -
-	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yes -	- - -	Yes - -	-	Open	M.	Liturgy morning only.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF BERKS.	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Scholars, or both.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Abingdon	Yes	In public, on hands only.	Corporal	Can report	Master present.	12	500 sq. yds.	Adjoin- ing.	Both
Bradfield	Warden is	Private	Flogging, or by 2nd master as deputy.	Impositions, senior, caning.	Prefects	—	10 acres	Adjoin- ing.	—
Wantage	Governors claim control.	Public and private.	Fines and cor- poral punish- ment.	—	On school pre- mises over all.	22	100 ft. × 50.	Adjoin- ing.	All
Wellington Col- lege (Wokingham).	Information given to the Nine Schools Commissioners.					—	—	—	—
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Hungerford	Trustees have control.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury	H.M.	Public	H.M.	No monitors	Only on board- ers.	—	½ acre	Adjoin- ing.	B. only.
<i>Elementary Schools—</i> Childrey	Yes	Used	Corporal	None	—	—	None	—	—
Pangbourne	—	—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—
<i>Schools in Abey- ance—</i> Reading	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	—	—	None	—	—
Wallingford	(Closed since 1863.)					—	—	—	—

- RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Prepara- tion, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None - -	Optional -	None	All - -	Classics, mathema- tics, com- mercial subjects.	Commercial subjects.	No - -	Both -	None.
None - -	- - -	For ju- niors.	All - -	Classics, English composi- tion, geo- metry.	Classics, mathe- matics, modern languages.	- - -	Both after a certain age and training.	Only such as are inseparable from such work.
None - -	Drilling regularly.	To elder boarders.	Being formed.	Latin and mathema- tics.	Arithmetic, writing, book- keeping, French.	(?) - -	Not expe- dient if in- terfering with regu- lar course.	Small appreciation of a Grammar School education.
- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
- - -	Boarders only.	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
None -	Not taught	-	None -	Reading, writing, arithme- tic, ele- mentary, religious.	Same as M. -	No - -	No - -	None.
- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
None - -	None -	-	All - -	Classics	Subjects to fit for commercial pursuits.	No - -	Not expe- dient.	Interference of parents, previous education at in- ferior schools, bad school buildings.

BERKS.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION
OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY
TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
ABINGDON : Belcher's School. Provost's School. Mayott's School.	5,680	R. Belcher - J. Provost - Robt. Mayott	1713 1703 1676	£ 14 45 60	£ 14 11* 12	£ — 34* 24	— — No	None Children None	- - - educated in Labourers	8 { In Brit. Sch. } 10 In Nat. Sch.	8 } 6
APPLEFORD -	288	Edmund Brad- stock.	1771	125	81	—	Yes	None	Mostly ag. la- bourers.	30	—
APPLETON -	549	Sir Richard Fettiplace.	1604	22	22	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	6	—
BINFIELD -	1,371	(Income paid out of various charities ap- plicable to school.)		45*	35	—	Yes	None	Labourers	89	97
BLEWBURY -	639	Wm. Malthus	1709	745†	151	115	Yes	1d. (infnts.)	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	72	68
BRAY -	4,801	Wm. Cherry	1705	34	34 (Net income applied to gratuitous education of 20 boys in						
BUCKLAND -	912	Henry Southby	1793	50	30	‡	Yes	1d., 2d., 3d., 4d.	Agriculture and petty tradesmen.	45	35
BUCKLEBURY -	178	Rev. W. H. H. Hartley.	1828	36	16	18	(Information supplied by Charity				
CHADDLEWORTH	539	{ W. Saunders S. Wynne -	1719 1710	96 10	50	18	Yes	None	Small trades- men, me- chanics, and labourers.	12	5
CLEWER -	5,418	Countess Har- court.	1813 about.	61							
EASTBURY (par. Lambourne).	(2529)	J. Sergeant	1792	11	11	—	Yes	1d. (some.)	Agricultural labourers.	17	21
HARWELL -	876	Robert Loder	1688	52	52	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	20	—

* Amount stated in Charity Commissioners return of Endowed Charities for Berks to be *applicable* for such purposes.

† Mixed Charity.

‡ Balance of net income absorbed in replacing capital sum of 200%. borrowed for building.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning				Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tified.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.		
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)											
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.												
of town (Return in 1867).															
10	6	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Sixteen	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	Three.	
—	—	—	—	Several M.B.	-	-	None	-	Four	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	One Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Two at present.	Trustees	Cert.	-	No	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	R. and church- wardens.	Rector	Neither	-	Yes	-	Five.
30	30	—	—	Few boys M.B. occ.			One. Also 3 girls 11. each.		Six	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	One mast., 2 mist.
Parish School at Bray and Holyport.															
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	Two.	
Commission.)															
7	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Seven	Trustees	Master trained.	No; dioce- san.			Master.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Three	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	Two.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Incumbent.		Neither	-	Yes	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Five	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number in (1867) under Instruction.		
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.	
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.						
KINGSTON- BAGPUIZE.	283	J. Blandy -	1736 and 1791	£ 20	£ 20	£ *	Yes.	Charity boys free.	Poor - -	20	—	
KINGSTON-LISLE	370	A. Atkins -	1788	40	40	—	Yes -	(Some free.)	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers.	16	12	
MAIDENHEAD: Spoore's School Lady Pocock's School.	3,895	{ A. Spoore - Dame Pocock	{ 1697 1810	70† 81	20† 24	49† 55	Trustees of Maidenhead charities subscribe (Rnted) None Labourers -					— 30
MILTON - -	429	Rev. J. Warner	1798	66§	63	—	Yes -	3d. (aver- age.)	Chiefly labour- ers.	14	34	
READING: Blue Coat School.	25,045	{ R. Aldworth J. Hall - A. Norwood -	{ 1646 1696 1794	909	90 (ll)	661 ¶	(Information supplied by Charity					
Green Girls School.		Subscription -	1779				259	259	Yes -	None	Labouring Classes.	—
Neale's School		J. Neale -	1705	14†	14†	—	School has been in abeyance 3 or 4 years.					
SHINFIELD -	1,195	{ Rich. Piggatt W. E. Fielde	{ 1731 1847	82 9 }	20	25**	Yes -	None for founda- tioners.	Poorest labour- ers in parish.	29	—	
SONNING - -	2,747	Sir Thos. Rich	1766	66†	29	21	No -	None	Labourers -	40	—	
THATCHAM -	2,729	Lady Frances Winchcombe.	1707	230	75	153	No -	None	$\frac{2}{3}$ agricultural labourers, $\frac{1}{3}$ tradesmen, &c.	40	—	
THEALE: Mrs. Sheppard's School. Dr. Sheppard's School.	††	{ Sophia Sheppard. Rev. T. Shep- pard, D.D.	{ 1833 1814	30	30	—	Yes -	1d. (with writing 2d.)	Labourers and mechanics.	40	40	

* 20 boys receive weekly a 6d. loaf from charity.

† Amount as stated in Charity Commissioners return of Endowed Charities for Berks to be *applicable* for such purpose.

§ Mixed charity.

¶ Salary of master.

¶ Tradesmen's bills.

** Besides 25l. invested in Reading Savings Bank for repair fund.

†† Theale is in Tilehurst parish; pop. (1861) 2,330.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning			Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer-tificated.	School under Govern-ment In-spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.									
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	None	†	Heir of founder.	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
20½. per annum out of Spoor's charity to National School for education of boys sent by Trustees (Return 1868).												
—	30	—	30 (par-tial).	None	—	—	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	Four	Rector	Neither	No	Mast. and mist. at present.
Commissioners.)												
—	21	—	21	None	—	—	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
Trustees intend soon to communicate with Charity Commissioners (Return 1868).												
20	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	One	Vicar and lord of manor.	V. and resident land-holders.	Neither	No	One mast.
40	—	—	—	15 M.B.	—	—	Five	Four	Trustees	Trained	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	None	(Magd. Coll., Oxford.)	Rector	Neither	None	One.

† Should be four. Heir of founder, J. Blandy Jenkins, Esq., cannot make out who they arre. Minister and church-wardens, with heir of founder, have right of nominating boys.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
TWYFORD (par. Hurst.)	(2630)	Edward Pole- hampton.	1728	£ 87*	£ 10	£ 10	Yes†	1d. (with arith.)	Mechanics, railway ser- vants, la- bourers, &c.	10	—
UFFINGTON	644	Thos. Saunders	1667	58	50	—	No	2d., 4d., 6d.	Agricultural labourers and artisans.	40	—
UFTON-NERVET	367	Rev. W. Bishop	1846	30	30	—	—	6d. to 2s. 6d. per quarter.	Agricultural	22	33
WARGRAVE	1,806	Rob. Piggott	1798	245	88	157	Yes	None	Chiefly labour- ers.	20	20
NEW WINDSOR: Free School	6,728	Theodore, Randen and others.	1705	207	74†	133	Yes, mast. and mist	None	Ordinary work- ing classes.	27 free.	25
Ladies' School		Benning, Bright, and Hopkins.	1784	55	—	66§	No	1d. to 2d.	Mechanics and labourers.	—	20 in Nat. Sch.
OLD WINDSOR: Lady Onslow's School.	1,835	Dow. Lady Onslow, and A. Hammers- ley.	1786 1799	112	112	—	Yes, for both.	(1s. to 4s. per qrtr.)	Agricultural labourers and gardeners.	37	88
WINKFIELD	508	Rich. E. of Ranelagh.	1710	413¶ about.	383¶	30¶	Yes, for both.	None	Labourers, gentlemen's servants, &c.	25	25
WINTERBOURN	377	Philip Hen- shaw. Cath. Mather	1753 1807	10 26	36	—	Yes	1d. (non- found.)	Agricultural labourers.	54	35
WOKINGHAM: Boys' School	4,144	Several founders.	1652	31	31	(Information supplied by Charity Commissioners.)					
Maiden School		Martha Palmer.	1713	18	8	5	Yes	None	Labourers and mechanics.	—	12

* Mixed charity for a chapel and chaplain; chaplain to teach school. Charity at present in Chancery. Income given is as returned by Charity Commissioners, 1819.

† At present by advice of Ch. Com. chaplain pays 17l. to master in lieu of house and land.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning			Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tificated.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.			
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)											
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.												
10	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Incumbents of Hurst, St. Mary's, Reading, and St. Sepulchre, London.	Neither	-	No	-	One.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Ten	Trustees	Neither	-	? Yes	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Prov. & Fell. of Oriel Coll., Oxford.	Rector	-	Mistress trained and cert.	Yes	-	One, and 2 monitors.
20	20	20	20 (partial).	None	-	-	Boys 3l., girls 1l. on leaving.	-	Seven	Trustees	-	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	Four.
27	25	—	—	None	-	-	Four	-	Seven	Trustees	-	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	3 mast., 2 mist., 2 p. teachers & industrial mist.
—	20	—	—	None	-	-	Two	-	Four	Nat. Sch. Cmmitte.	-	Mist. cert.	Yes	-	Same as in Nat. Sch.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Three	Cmmitte.	-	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	Mast., 2 mist. and 2 pupil teachers.
21	21	—	—	None	-	-	Four	-	Six	Trustees	-	Mast. M.A., mist. trnd.	No	-	Three
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	V. & ch. wardens of Chieveley, Winterbourn, Lech- hamp- stead.	V. and owner of a farm at Shal- bourne, Wilts.	-	Neither	-	No; Nat. Soc. and diocesan.	One
—	12	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Five	Rector	-	Mist. cert.	No	-	One

† Paid into common fund of Nat. School towards teachers' salaries.

§ 13l. 13s. 2d. balance in hand.

¶ Amounts stated in Charity Commissioners return of Endowed Charities for Berks applicable for such purpose. Head master states great improvement in the administration of the charity is needed. Trustees have given no information.

Number of Schools	Number under Govern- ment In- spection or not	Whether Teacher in a Graduate School or College	Who Appoint Teachers	Number of Scholars	Latin (L.) French (F.) Greek or Arabic (A.) Instruction in Book-keeping (B.K.) Chemistry or Natural Science (N.S.)	Number (in 1887) of Scholars learning		Number (in 1887) receiving		Clothing	Board
19	One	Yes	Trustees and St. Nicholas London	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
20	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
21	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
22	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
23	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
24	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
25	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
26	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
27	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
28	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
29	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
30	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
31	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
32	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
33	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
34	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
35	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
36	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
37	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
38	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
39	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
40	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
41	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
42	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
43	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
44	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
45	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
46	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
47	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
48	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
49	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
50	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
51	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
52	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
53	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
54	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
55	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
56	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
57	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
58	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
59	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
60	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
61	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
62	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
63	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
64	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
65	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
66	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
67	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
68	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
69	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
70	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
71	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
72	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
73	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
74	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
75	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
76	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
77	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
78	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
79	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
80	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
81	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
82	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
83	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
84	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
85	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
86	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
87	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
88	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
89	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
90	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
91	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
92	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
93	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
94	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
95	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
96	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
97	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
98	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
99	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
100	One	Yes	Trustees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

1. This table contains the replies of the schools to the questions asked in the table on page 436. The replies are given in the order in which the questions are asked. The replies are given in the order in which the questions are asked. The replies are given in the order in which the questions are asked.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

I. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF KENT.

ERITH.—BELVIDERE MIDDLE SCHOOL.

No Information.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

CROYDON.—FRIENDS' SCHOOLS.

No Information.

REEDHAM. ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

No Information.

EPSOM COLLEGE.

[For Mr. Giffard's Report, see vol. vii., pp. 150-152.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

Date of Establishment.—The school belongs to the Royal Medical Benevolent College, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 23 July 1855. The school was first opened in October 1855.

Constitution.—Life governors are donors of 10 guineas or upwards in one sum; collectors of 20 guineas in one year; all executors and administrators of testators who have bequeathed 100*l.* to college; incumbents in whose churches sermons for college have been preached; clergymen preaching such sermons; and all other persons on whom council may see fit to confer privilege in return for services. Annual subscribers of a guinea governors during continuance of their subscriptions. If firm or society give an adequate donation or subscription, such firm or society may nominate in writing one of themselves to be a governor (Byelaws). Thirty governors a quorum; except for purpose of electing foundation scholars, no governor to have more than one vote. Treasurer, auditors, and president appointed by governors (Act).

Exhibitions.—Since 1864 the following have been established:—

One "Forest exhibition" to Oxford or Cambridge, 50*l.* tenable for three years; given annually.

One "Gilchrist" scholarship, given annually; 50*l.* for three years. University of London.

One free medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Restricted to sons of medical men. Given annually.

Two school exhibitions of 10*l.* given annually, by competition, to boys in school, or intending to enter. Tenable five years. The parents' circumstances must be such as to make this aid necessary.

Four school scholarships, tenable for one year, 10*l.* each. Two senior, two junior. Given by competition to boys already in school.

Objects.—To provide, first, an asylum for duly qualified medical men and their widows in reduced circumstances; secondly, school for sons of duly qualified medical men; and, thirdly, annuities or occasional pecuniary assistance to duly qualified medical men in distressed circumstances, or to their families, when they can be granted without detriment to asylum or school, which are to be ever regarded as principal objects of college. "Duly qualified medical men" defined to be all persons holding a medical degree, diploma, or licence of any university, college, or hall in the United Kingdom, or lawfully entitled to practise as physicians, surgeons, or apothecaries in England or Wales. Boys not on foundation may be educated in school (Act). School intended for education of boys between ages of eight and nineteen, none being above 15 on admission. Forty to be foundation scholars, remainder either exhibitioners or other pupils, sons of members of medical profession or not, but boys of latter class to be admitted only when there are vacancies not required for sons of medical men. Foundationers to be educated, boarded, clothed, and maintained except during vacations; to be elected after approval of council by governors voting by ballot, either personally or by proxy, and having one vote for each guinea subscribed, donation of ten guineas, or twenty guineas collected. For bequest of 100*l.* executor has one vote. For sermon preached, preacher has one vote for each sermon. Governors appointed by council have one vote each (Bye laws).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, mathematics, history, geography, English, French, German, drawing, &c. (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Bishop of Winchester visitor (Act).

Council consists of president, treasurer, and 30 other governors 10 of whom retire annually by rotation; seven a quorum; direct application of

funds, conduct general business, prepare annual report, perform all duties imposed upon them by bye laws, appoint, remove, and have sole control over all officers, agents, and servants (except honorary officers), may make bye laws, with confirmation of annual meeting (Act).

Head master must be in priests' orders, elected and removed by council at a meeting duly convened, and of which special notice has been given. Appoints and removes under masters (Bye laws).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Seven resident, one non-resident, besides six for special subjects, and drill master, who has charge of boys out of school. Head master, D.D. Oxford; salary 600*l.* a year with furnished house. Other resident masters 175*l.*, 125*l.*, 120*l.*, 120*l.*, 90*l.*, 80*l.*, and 70*l.* respectively, with rooms and commons, or allowance in lieu thereof if non-resident. French master 85*l.*, German 60*l.*; payments to other special masters fluctuating. Drill master 78*l.*

Day Scholars.—Six; three between 10 and 14 years of age; from within a mile. Pay for general work, 12*l.* sons of medical men; 15*l.* other boys; entrance fee 2*l.* 2*s.*; exhibition fund (after first year) 1*l.* 1*s.*; dinner in hall (optional) 5*s.* a week (prospectus). Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—192. [200 in 1868, of whom *fifty* are foundationers.] Three meals a day; upper school four. Meat once. Terms for sons of medical men (for other boys not yet fixed), 40*l.* Natural philosophy, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; dancing, 1*l.* 1*s.*; instrumental music (does not come into school bills), 4*l.* 10*s.* School bills, highest 44*l.*; average 42*l.*; lowest 41*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, roughly, 618 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m.; retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At present boys on admission required only to be able to read and write.

School variously classified according to subject; classical (including history, geography, English, and religion) being most important division. School course not modified to suit special cases. Three hours in the week devoted to lessons in religious subjects. Portion of morning service in chapel daily; form of prayer composed by head master at night; collect before school, 2 Cor. xiii. 14. after.

Promotion by term's work, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year in each subject; in two subjects at end of each term. Six examiners appointed by council; five graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, the sixth a foreigner. Prizes given; three for conduct, one of which is awarded by masters and boys in concert.

Punishments: detention, extra drill, impositions, refusal of leave, expulsion, and caning; last publicly and by head master only. Master wishing notice to be taken of a boy's conduct, good or bad, requests head master to 'speak to' him; this is done sometimes publicly, sometimes privately.

Three playgrounds; respectively half an acre, four, and three acres. Last quarter of a mile from school. Drilling and swimming twice a week. On half-holidays, holidays, and Sundays boys allowed to walk in country (not in town), at their discretion, between certain hours.

Owing to peculiar circumstances of school, not many boys gone to any university within last five years. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 39 weeks in the year. Study, lower school 31 hours and a half; upper school 32 and a half per week. Playtime about 25 hours in winter and 28 in summer per week.

Secretary of College:

Robert Freeman, Esq., 37, Soho Square.

Head Master:

Rev. Robinson Thornton, D.D.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.*						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of all preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of all preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.							
Religious Knowledge.	All, 208	14	—	15	17	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (5)	St. Mark, XII. to end; St. Luke, I.-VI., in Greek; Rom., I.-V.; Articles 19-23 in English.	18	16	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	Collects and Gospels of the term; Book of Judges.							
Greek -	141	10	—	15	17	3	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	3	6 (16)	Homer II., IX.; Sophocles, Philoct., 1-730; besides exercises.	18	16	8	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	4	6 (14)	Our own Latin Accidence; nouns and pronouns, and beginning of verbs.							
Latin -	All 14	14	—	15	17	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	Horace Od., II.; Sat. I., 1, 3, 4, 5; Cic. Tusc. I.; besides exercises.	25	15	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	Delille's "Beginner's Own Book," Ex. 1-40.							
French -	141	6	—	33	16	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	20 pages of our French Reading Book (Les Classiques Français), with composition.	10	14	1	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Ex. 1-30 in Ahn.								
German -	59	3	—	33	16	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	12 pages of the <i>Jungfrau v. Orleans</i> , with the exercises in the 2nd half of Ahn's system (2, 4, &c., to 30.)	5	15	1	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Ex. 1-50 in Smith.								
Other Foreign Languages.	(Italian) 14.	3	—	6	16	1	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (1)	The last 12 translation exercises in "Brownrigg Smith's Italian system," and 5 pages of Vergani's <i>Scelte</i> .														

Arithmetic - But Arith- metic only.	All 98	5	33	13	4	1½	—	6 (6)	2nd half of Colenso's Vulgar Fractions, and 1st half of Deci- mals.	33	12	4	1½	—	6 (6)	1st half of Colenso's Vulgar Fractions.	33	11	4	1½	—	6 (6)	(Oral instruc- tion)*
Mathematics, pure or ap- plied, beside preceding.	110	5	—	33	16	4	1½	—	The precise quantity varies with each boy in this highest class.†	27	15	4	1½	—	6 (7)	(Besides keeping up Arithmetic) Alge- bra to Simple Equa- tions, Euclid, B. I.	24	12	4	1½	—	6 (7)	Arithmetic, De- cimal Fractions, and Interest (Colenso). Euclid I., Defns., and 1-8.
Physics	39	1	108. 6d. per term.	39	15	1	1½	—	White's "Universal History," Cent. 2, 1, B.C. General questions are put on English History and Geography.	18	16	2	¾	—	1½ (4½)	White's Universal His- tory, Cent. B.C. 4, 3; with general ques- tions on English History and Geo- graphy.	19	11	2	¾	—	1½ (3)	S.P.C.K. History, first half. S.P.C.K. Ele- ments: Gene- ral, England, Europe.
History	All	14	—	15	17	2	¾	—	Shakspeare, Midsum- mer Night's Dream.	18	16	1	1	1	1	—	19	11	3	¾	2	1½ (4)	Mason's Gram- mar, first half.
Geography	All	14	—	15	17	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Gram- mar.	87	6	—	15	17	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Lite- rature.	33	2	—	26	14	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Com- position.	All	14	—	19	Very various ages.	1	1½	—	Glees and anthems	28	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	First half of Hullah's Second Part.	36	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	Elements: Hul- lah, Part I.
Reading	120	4	—	26	14	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writing	143	5	—	19	Very various ages.	1	1½	—	Glees and anthems	28	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	First half of Hullah's Second Part.	36	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	Elements: Hul- lah, Part I.
Music	169	4	—	48	Very various ages.	1	1½	—	Glees and anthems	28	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	First half of Hullah's Second Part.	36	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	Elements: Hul- lah, Part I.
Drawing	6	1	—	48	Very various ages.	1	1½	—	Glees and anthems	28	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	First half of Hullah's Second Part.	36	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	Elements: Hul- lah, Part I.
Modelling	6	1	—	48	Very various ages.	1	1½	—	Glees and anthems	28	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	First half of Hullah's Second Part.	36	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	Elements: Hul- lah, Part I.

NOTE.—In column 6 the "aggregate of time" given is the amount of time during which the boy or class is *actually under instruction, and with the master*. The whole time of preparation and instruction is, of course, more than double of this; the *probable* time is appended between parenthesis.

* The statistics of the Lowest Class are not exact, as we find it necessary to keep the younger boys' attention alive by frequent variation.

† The text books are Colenso's Arithmetic, Algebra, Part I.; Euclid; Todhunter's Trigonometry and Conics; Goodwin's Statics and Dynamics. The highest boy did Solution of Triangles, Conics to the Hyperbole, and the principles of Statics and Dynamics.

PRO-
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(Boys).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1 †	All medical men. Those whose fathers are no longer living are marked †.	Culworth, Banbury.
" 2		Cheltenham.
" 3		Alconbury.
" 4		Godalming.
" 5		Burton-on-Trent.
" 6		Hull.
" 7		Kempsey, Worcester.
" 8		Kennington, London.
" 9 †		London.
" 10		Folkestone.
Boys lowest in School - 1		Henley-in-Arden.
" 2		Do.
" 3 †		Ealing.
" 4 †		Colnbrook.
" 5 †		Manchester.
" 6		Sydenham.
" 7		Thame.
" 8		Camberwell.
" 9		Darlington.
" 10		Surgeon 49th Regiment.

There are only five day scholars in the school.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET (of the whole institution) for year ending 31 Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand - - -	267	0 8	Repayment of banker's loan	600	0 0
" transferred from building fund - - -	32	16 10	Balance of building account 215 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> - - -	1,441	1 1
Annual subscriptions - - -	3,433	3 6	Architects commission 133 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> repairs, furniture, &c. - - -		
Donations - - -	1,499	8 8	Part repayment of mortgage debt -	1,000	0 0
Bequests and donations invested in consols for endowment fund -	407	14 0	Interest on borrowed money -	249	15 6
Collection after sermon - - -	37	16 2	Salaries of masters, and servants wages (school) - - -	2,030	8 8
Dividends on consols (invested) -	322	9 8	Examiners' fees - - -	37	16 0
Payments for board and education -	6,300	3 4	Books, &c. - - -	147	10 7
	12,300	12 10	Provisions and chandlery - - -	2,880	15 4
Deducting bequests, &c. (invested as above) - - -	407	14 0	Medical attendance - - -	52	10 0
			Washing - - -	416	17 7
			Fuel and light - - -	323	15 7
			Miscellaneous school expenses -	50	8 4
			Insurance, rates, &c., and water -	325	1 11
			Pensioners - - -	612	0 8
			Foundation scholars (clothing) -	315	10 4
			" " (pocket money, &c.) - - -	43	3 8
			Offices (including collector's commission) - - -	427	0 0
			Rent of offices, &c. - - -	81	3 0
			Advertising, printing, and stationery - - -	302	12 6
			Postage and parcels - - -	108	5 1
			Festival expenses - - -	102	15 6
			Railways, cabs, &c. - - -	26	10 10
			Miscellaneous disbursements -	7	16 1
			Balance - - -	310	0 7
	£ 11,892	18 10		£ 11,892	18 10

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

[For Mr. Giffard's Report, see vol. vii., pp. 148-150.]]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1846.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Proprietary consists of persons holding shares, number of which may not exceed 600. No proprietor may hold more than four. Every proprietor has privilege of nominating (subject to sanction of council) one pupil in respect of each share. 1,000*l.* set apart in hands of council as a guarantee fund towards ensuring payment of salaries and other current expenses in first instance, and afterwards to meet contingences, floating capital to that amount at all times to be kept up by replacing any deductions from first available receipts. Proprietors may transfer or bequeath their shares, but transferee or legatee must be approved by council before he can be entitled to any advantages of original proprietor. Any proprietor or proprietor's representative failing to pay any call within one month after it is made ceases to be a proprietor, and forfeits his share. Council have power to nominate pupils at any extra charge. Unappropriated shares may be disposed at 25*l.* or such price as council direct. At meetings of proprietors 15 a quorum; except on questions of finance no proprietor to have more than one vote (Rules A.D. 1859).

Exhibitions.—Council may apply part of funds in founding exhibitions, scholarships for the Universities, or other prize appointments (Rules). Four university exhibitions; three of 30*l.* tenable three years, one of 60*l.* tenable two years. No exhibitions tenable at school at present.

Objects.—To provide for sons of noblemen and gentlemen an efficient course of education. Two departments, senior and junior. No boy admissible to junior department until he has completed his ninth year, or to stay there after fifteen. Must be able before admission to read and write, and must know first four rules of arithmetic. Principal, however, under sanction of council, may form a class preparatory, to which boys may be admitted, without limitation as to age, for instruction in elements of sound English education, in writing and arithmetic, French where desirable, and Latin grammar (Rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Comprise religious and moral instruction, in strict conformity with Church of England; Greek, Latin, French, German, and Hebrew languages; history, geography, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as it may be found practicable and advantageous to introduce (Rules).

Government and Masters.—College has a patron, four vice-patrons (of whom vicar of Brighton must be one), and a council, consisting of a president, four vice-presidents, treasurer (to be chosen annually by proprietors), and twelve other shareholders (four of whom retire annually by rotation, but are re-eligible). Secretary appointed and removed by council; all other officers elected by proprietors at large. All officers must be of Church of England. Council may choose four of non-resident proprietary (one to retire annually) to be "Corresponding members." Council may make byelaws, to remain in force unless altered or repealed by proprietors in general or special meeting. Council have entire management and superintendence of college affairs and concerns, but may not interfere with pupils or course of education (Rules).

Principal appointed by majority of council, present and absent. If no candidate obtain a majority, council of King's College, London, to choose one of two candidates who have obtained largest number of votes. Office vacant when so declared by three fourths of whole number of council. Subject to principal's approbation, vice-principal and theological tutor chosen by council, and removed by majority. Principal and theological tutor must be clergymen, and, with vice-principal, graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin. With

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

exception of foreign language, masters all must be of Church of England. None may have paid or regular clerical duty, or take pupils unconnected with college. All masters and servants appointed and dismissed by principal, who, if requested, must state to council his reason for such dismissal. Principal, vice-principal, and all regular masters may send their sons to college free of tuition fees (Rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, ^{first} ~~third~~ grade.

Masters.—15 regular and five irregular. Powers, duties, and emoluments of each arranged according to circumstances by principal. Principal, M.A. Cambridge.

Day Scholars.—82, about one third between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances not exceeding 11 miles. Pay for general work above 15 28*l.*, under 10 18*l.*; lectures 1*l.* 1*s.*; singing 10*s.*; drawing 4*l.* 4*s.*; German (if boy learns both French and Greek) 6*l.* 6*s.*; practical chemistry 8*l.* 8*s.*; drilling or gymnastics 12*s.*; seat in chapel 10*s.* 6*d.*; library 10*s.*; use of playgrounds (voluntary) 1*l.* 1*s.* Boys nominated by council at an increased charge of 10*l.* per annum; terminal fee for boys between 10 and 15, 9*l.* (Prospectus).

Boarders.—130, in houses of principal, vice-principal, and first form master, and licensed boarding house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board 45*l.* to 60*l.* Seat in chapel 1*l.* 1*s.* Private room 20*l.* School bills, highest, 121*l.*, average 89*l.*, lowest 77*l.* Rise 6½ to 7 a.m., according to time of year; retire 9 to 10¼ p.m. according to age. Mastership or permission of council authority for keeping a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic knowledge requisite for admission.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course modified to suit special cases by removing boy to separate department or otherwise. Regular Scripture lessons, besides short Sunday lesson for younger boarders. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination chiefly.

Examination monthly by masters; half-yearly by university examiners chosen by principal with sanction of council. Prizes given.

Punishments: signing, writing out important work, contraction of bounds, and corporal punishment in cases of lying; last by principal only. Common impositions avoided as mischievous.

Playground six acres. Drilling taught as part of system. Bounds, but great liberty for walks over the downs.

On average of last five years, seven boys gone to some university. [Twenty-six at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week; two thirds of lessons prepared out of school, not in all cases under supervision.

Secretary of College:

Rev. J. Image, M.A.

Head Master:

Rev. John Griffith, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Bishop - -	11, Charlotte Street, Brighton	A quarter of a mile.
" - 2	Surgeon - -	15, German Place, "	A half of a mile.
" - 3	Gent. - -	84, Montpelier Road, "	Two miles.
" - 4	Barrister - -	51, Gt. College Street, "	300 yards.
" - 5	Farmer - -	Ditchling Road, "	Two miles.
" - 6	Gent. - -	19, Adelaide Crescent, "	Two miles & a quarter.
" - 7	Surgeon - -	15, German Place, "	Half a mile.
" - 8	Schoolmaster - -	Ship Street, "	One mile.
" - 9	Gent. - -	133, Marine Parade, "	A quarter of a mile.
" - 10	Clergyman - -	4, Atlingworth Street, "	A quarter of a mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Gent. - -	15, Charlotte Street, Brighton	A quarter of a mile.
" - 2	Doctor - -	College Road, "	200 yards.
" - 3	Gent. - -	Ventnor Villas, Cliftonville -	Three miles.
" - 4	Gent. - -	7, Marlborough Place, Brighton.	One mile.
" - 5	Lawyer - -	51, Brunswick Square, Brighton.	Two miles.
" - 6	Major - -	2, Portland Place, Brighton	A quarter of a mile.
" - 7	Lawyer - -	14, Grafton Street, "	A quarter of a mile.
" - 8	Colonel - -	7, Bath Street, "	Two miles.
" - 9	Gent. - -	7, Charlotte Place, "	A quarter of a mile.
" - 10	General - -	11, Portland Place, "	A quarter of a mile.
BOARDERS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	The Brighton College -	Rev. J. Griffith.
" - 2	Gent. - -	The Hook, Northaw, Barnet, Herts.	Do.
" - 3	Clergyman - -	Eastern Road, Brighton -	Rev. J. Newton.
" - 4	Gent. - -	The Hook, Northaw, Barnet, Herts.	Rev. J. Griffith.
" - 5	Clergyman - -	St. Andrew's Rectory, Hol- born.	Rev. J. Newton.
" - 6	Surgeon - -	9, Devonport Street, Hyde Park.	Rev. J. Griffith.
" - 7	Stockbroker - -	Clapham Park, Surrey -	Do.
" - 8	Solicitor - -	Thames Villa, Sunbury, S.W.	Miss Evans (Rev. E. Summers).
" - 9	Doctor - -	9, Montpelier Terrace, Brighton.	Rev. J. Griffith.
" - 10	Solicitor - -	Westwood House, Beverley, Yorkshire.	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Maltster - -	Sawbridgeworth, Herts -	Rev. J. Newton.
" - 2	Major - -	Nilgherrie, India -	Miss Evans (Rev. E. Summers).
" - 3	In business - -	Surbiton Hill, Surbiton -	Do.
" - 4	Barrister - -	28, Westbourne Square, Paddington.	Do.
" - 5	Surgeon - -	9, Devenport Street, Hyde Park.	Rev. J. Griffith.
" - 6	Merchant - -	The Square, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.	Do.
" - 7	Stockbroker - -	9, Landsdown Terrace, Not- ting Hill.	Rev. J. B. Slight.
" - 8	Solicitor - -	12, North Terrace, Camber- well.	Rev. J. Griffith.
" - 9	Clergyman - -	The Brighton College -	Do.
" - 10	Captain, R.N. -	Tunbridge Wells, Kent -	Miss Evans (Rev. E. Summers).

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	198	9	—	14	17 yrs.	2	40 ms.	1	1½ hrs.	Exodus (Eng.); St. Mark (Gk.), compd. with St. Matthew; Epist. of St. Peter, I., II. (Gk.); Articles of the Church of England, XXVII.—XXXIX; French's Synonyms (½).	17	15½ yrs.	2	40 ms.	1	1½ hrs.	Exodus (Eng.); St. Mark (Greek); Articles of the Church of England, I.—XIII.; Whately's Introd. Evidences of Christianity.	23	10½ yrs.	2	40 ms.	1	1½ hrs.	Selected lives; map of places mentioned in St. Mark; part of the 10 commandments (memo-riter). Analectica Minora (Frost); Arnold's Gk. Accidence.
Greek	155	7	—	14	17 yrs.	8	40 ms.	4	6½ hrs.	Thucydides III., 1-48; Demosthenes de Corona, pp. 267-306; Homer's Iliad, III.; Æschylus Agamemnon Aristophanes, Knights, lines 1-600. Cicero, Tusc. Disputationes, V.; Caesar, de Bello Civili, III.; Horace, de Arte Poetica.	17	15½ yrs.	8	40 ms.	4	6½ hrs.	Homer's Iliad, I.; Æschylus, Prometheus.	17	12 yrs.	4	40 ms.	2	2½ hrs.	Ovid (selections) for memoriter; Kennedy's Latin Primer; Henry's 1st Latin Book Gasc.'s 1st French Book, 1-30; Do. Le Petit Compagnon.
Latin	198	9	—	14	17 yrs.	8	40 ms.	4	6½ hrs.	Cicero, Verine IV. de signis; Ovid's Fasti, III.	17	14½ yrs.	4	40 ms.	2	2½ hrs.	Gasc.'s 2nd Book, Ex. 1-26. Do. Prosateurs. Do. Conversation.	23	10½ yrs.	4	40 ms.	4	2½ hrs.	
French	184	8	—	14	15½ yrs.	8	40 ms.	2	5½ hrs.	Racine, Athalie; Gasc.'s 2nd Book (all). Do. Prosateurs. Do. Composition. Do. Conversation.	28	14½ yrs.	4	40 ms.	2	2½ hrs.								

German	19	2	10	15½	4	40	2	2½	Tiarc's Ex., pp. 1-47; Do. Grammar; Rugler's Friedrich der Grosze.	9	14	4	40	2	2½	Tiarc's Ex., pp. 1-12. Do. Grammar.
Arithmetic	198	8	22	16½	2	40	1	1½	Colenso and Barnard Smith, and MSS.	31	15½	2	40	1	1½	Colenso and Barnard Smith.
Bookkeeping - Mensuration and Surveying.	4															
Not taught as a <i>separate</i> subject.																
Mathematics, pure or ap- plied, beside preceding.	198	9	22	16½	8	40	2	5½	Todhunter's Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Calculus; Parkin- son's Mechanics; Beasley's Trigonome- try, &c.	31	15½	8	40	2	5½	Todhunter's Euclid and Algebra; Colenso's Algebra; Beasley's Trigonometry.
† Physics	All are taught something.															
† Natural His- tory.	Not taught as a <i>separate</i> subject.															
† Chemistry	—	—	28½													
History	198	8	33	16	1	40	—	½	Smith's Greece; Liddell's Rome; Student's Hume; Collier's British History.	14	15½	2	40	—	1½	Smith's smaller Greece and Rome; Collier's British History.
Geography	198	8	33	16	1	40	—	½	Long's Ancient Atlas; College Modern Atlas.	14	15½	1	40	—	½	Long's smaller Ancient Atlas; Philip's Modern Atlas; Anderson's Geography.
English Gram- mar.	198	8	33	16	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	14	15½	3	40	1	2	Morell's 1st Eng- lish Grammar.
† English Lite- rature.	198	8	33	16	—	—	—	—	Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," &c.	14	15½	—	—	—	—	Ballad of Chevy Chase, &c.
English Com- position.	198	8	33	16	—	—	1	—		14	15½	—	—	1	1½	
Reading	198	8	33	16	—	—	—	—		14	15½	—	—	—	—	Chambers' smaller Reader.
Writing	71	3	25	12	2	20	—	½		19	14½	2	20	—	1½	
Music	97															
Drawing	37	3	12	15½	1	40	—	½		14	13½	1	40	—	½	

* In college.

† If learnt at the same time as French and Greek.

‡ Lectures are given on these subjects once a week.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) 1855. A first class in Midsummer examinations at Trinity Coll.,
Cambridge.
A scholarship at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge.
The (first) Tyrwhitt scholarship at Cambridge.
An exhibition at Christ's Church, Oxford.
A open demyship at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
A first class in Law and Modern History schools, Oxford.
1858. An open scholarship at Queen's Coll., Oxford.
A first class in natural sciences at Oxford.
A first class in classics at Oxford.
1860. An eleventh wrangler in the University of Cambridge.
The prize for English essay at Oxford.
1861. An exhibition at St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
Two scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
The Bell University scholarship at Cambridge.
1862. An exhibition at Worcester Coll., Oxford.
1863. A foundation scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
The Browne University scholarship at Cambridge.
A scholarship at Oriel Coll., Oxford.
The Hulme exhibition at Brazenose Coll., Oxon.
1864. The gold medal for Greek epigram at Cambridge.
A scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
A scholarship at Caius Coll., Cambridge.
Two exhibitionst a St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
A scholarship at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
1865. An exhibition at St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
A scholarship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
A second Bell university scholarship at Cambridge.
A second place in first-class classical tripos at Cambridge.
A demyship at Magdalen Coll., Oxford.
(First in examination.)
- Also—*
1856. A first prize and foundation scholarship at Emmanuel Coll.,
Cambridge.
A scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
1859. A wrangler at Cambridge.
1860. The Tancred scholarship at Cambridge.
A scholarship at Caius Coll., Cambridge.
A fellowship at Exeter Coll. Oxford.
- (b) 1855. Two provisional commissions at Woolwich.
1856. Two provisional commissions at Woolwich.
East India Civil Service public competitive examination.
1857. Civil appointment to India (second out of 59).
1861. Seventh place in list of candidates for Woolwich.
1863. Sixth place in examination for engineers at Woolwich.
1865. Eighteenth place in civil service examination for India.
At University of Sidney.
1855. The gold medal for English verse.
A scholarship for chemistry.

BRIGHTON, (No. 7, SHIP STREET).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1836 (Prospectus).

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Shares, 5*l.* each; interest payable to proprietors at 5 per cent., at such times as, in their opinion, funds will allow. No proprietor to have more than one vote, except in cases affecting property. Shares may not be transferred, except with consent of two thirds of proprietors at meeting, on report of committee. Representatives of deceased proprietors may, on agreeing to conform to rules and share liabilities, hold shares. Share of any proprietor who neglects to pay for his son's schooling, or infringes any rule, may be declared forfeited by proprietors in general meeting, on report of committee (Rules as revised, A.D. 1865).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide children of founders and supporters with a sound general education at a moderate expense. Number of boys to be such as proprietors agree on from time to time. All applications for admission must be addressed to committee, who in case of doubt report to general or special meeting of proprietors, two thirds of whom must be in favour of admission of every pupil. Sons of proprietors have priority of admission in order of application. No pupil admissible to upper department under the age of eight years, or until he has acquired some knowledge of reading. All pupils must have medical certificate of good health on entry (Rules A.D. 1865).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of instruction includes mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, German, and English languages, and literature, book-keeping, geography, use of the globes, writing, drawing, and drilling. Committee may add to or alter course of study (Rules A.D. 1865).

Government and Masters.—Control of establishment under direction of proprietors; of whom there shall be at least seven present. Rules may be altered by two thirds of the proprietors at a meeting whereat not less than twelve of the then existing proprietors are present, of whom not less than two thirds shall constitute the majority to decide on such alteration. Such meeting must be convened by committee with a week's notice, setting forth proposed alteration, on requisition of a proprietor. Committee of ten proprietors appointed annually; three a quorum; superintend, direct, and manage institution; cause monies to be got in and proper accounts to be kept, and report defaulters to trustees for them to enforce payment; have power to suspend masters, treasurer, or secretary, and to make byelaws (Rules A.D. 1866).

Masters liable to discharge at meeting of proprietors called for purpose, for inattention or inefficiency. Head master to procure other masters, at such salaries as proprietors approve; may, for inefficiency, irregularity of attendance, or misconduct, suspend under masters (Rules A.D. 1865).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Seven, [nine in 1867,] besides mistress for pupils under eight years old. Salaries, head master 200*l.*, with residence and privilege of taking boarders; second 110*l.* third 80*l.*; fourth (French) 90*l.*; fifth (German) 25*l.*; sixth (drawing) 35*l.*; seventh (drilling) 20*l.*; mistress 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—81; [124 in 1867], more than half between 10 and 14 years old; parents generally engaged in trade; from distances up to 15 miles; pay for general work, proprietors, 8*l.* 8*s.*, others 4*l.* 4*s.* under eight years old, 10*l.* above. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—16, all in headmaster's house. [In 1867, 24 in headmaster's house, six in third master's.] Four meals a day; meat once. Terms (irrespective of age, and exclusive of school fees,) 24 guineas; washing 2*l.* 2*s.*; pew

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

rent 10s. [Terms in 1867, including school fees, washing, pew rent, hair dressing, &c., 40 guineas.] School bills, highest 47*l.*, average 39*l.*, lowest 32*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms 392 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7½ a.m.; retire 8½ p.m. Permission of proprietary body required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission to upper school boys must be able to read and write.

School classified by general proficiency, no one subject or group of subjects being allowed to predominate, School course modified to suit boys subsequent career. Special religious instruction on Saturdays; non-conformists being allowed to substitute Kitto's Scriptural History for Church Catechism. School work begins with reading a passage from one of the historical books of the Bible, particularly the Gospels and Acts, with a short prayer. Dr. Blomfield's manual used.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination once a year by examiners, usually chosen by Dean of College of Preceptors, sometimes by gentlemen invited by committee. Prizes and good conduct medals given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and occasionally corporal punishments; last publicly, and by head master only.

Playground about 32 yards by 15. Drilling twice a week.

No boy gone to any university.

School open nominally 46 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in winter and 38 in summer per week.

Secretary:

Thomas Cane.

Head Master:

Philip Capon.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

As this school was established for the education of tradesmen's sons, none of our boys have gone to the Universities, or competed for an appointment in the Civil, Military, or East India Services. Nearly forty (40) of them have entered for the University Local Examinations, of whom a per-centage considerably greater than that of all England have passed, some in honours. About 250 have gained certificates of various classes from the Royal College of Preceptors, of whom nearly 10 per cent. with distinction. The exact number I am not able to give, as I have not the records, but I have no doubt the particulars, if necessary, may be obtained from the authorities.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Scholhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Draper - -	87, London Road	About 1 mile.
" 2	Fly proprietor - -	22, Clifton Street	" 1 "
" 3	Draper - -	2, Powis Villas -	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 4	Plumber - -	1, Charles Street -	" $\frac{1}{3}$ "
" 5	Seedsman - -	St. James's Street	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 6	Draper - -	38, Lennox Street	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 7	Gentlemen - -	5, Surrey Place -	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 8	Solicitor - -	10, Ship Street -	" 20 yards.
" 9	Manager of Brill's Baths	35, London Road	" 1 mile.
" 10	Surgeon - -	3, Church Street -	" $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Boys lowest in School - 1	Silversmith - -	89, St. James's St.	" $\frac{1}{3}$ "
" 2	Furniture broker - -	73, Edward Street	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 3	Miller - -	Patcham Mill, near Brighton.	" 3 "
" 4	Tax collector - -	19, Lansdowne Street, Hove.	" 1 "
" 5	Draper - -	97, Queen's Road	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 6	Grocer - -	93, Eastern Road	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 7	Builder - -	33, Montpellier St.	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 8	Pork Butcher - -	52, West Street -	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 9	Grocer and draper -	Upper Dicker, Hurst Green, Sussex.	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Guardian's residence.
" 10	Water rate collector -	31, Round Hill Crescent, Brighton.	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Tallow chandler -	66, High Street, Lewes	All with P. Capon, Head Master.
" 2	Greengrocer -	30, College Gardens, Brighton.	
" 3	Tallow chandler -	66, High Street, Lewes	
" 4	Grocer - -	Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.	
" 5	Banker's clerk -	130, Camberwell Grove, London.	
" 6	Farmer - -	Meads, Eastbourne, Sussex.	
" 7	Mess mistress to 83rd Regiment.	Sheffield, Yorkshire -	
" 8	Dealer in old china, &c.	15, Cranbourn Street, Brighton.	
Boys lowest in School - 3	Auctioneer - -	Clarence Cottage, West Green Rd. Tottenham.	
" 4	Upholsterer - -	8, Maitland Rd. Havestock Hill, London.	
" 5	Farmer - -	Winston Hall, Debenham, Suffolk.	
" 6	Maltster - -	Victoria Cottage, Worthing, Sussex.	
" 7	Livery stable keeper -	St. James's Street, Brighton.	
" 8	Farmer - -	Ripe, Hurst Green, Sussex.	
" 9	Grocer - -	34, Sloan St., Chelsea.	
" 10	Grocer - -	Do.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.							
Religious Knowledge.	All 97	3	—	31	yrs. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$	6	hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. 3	Gospel of Matthew, Church Catechism, &c.	32	yrs. 12 $\frac{7}{12}$	6	hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. 3	See 1st Class.							
Latin	97	3	—	31	"	6	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ovid's Fasti, 2nd Book; Cornelius Nepos, Themistocles, Alcibiades, and Hannibal; Eton Latin Grammar, Syntax, and Prosody.	32	"	6	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Caesar, 12 chapters; Henry's 2nd Book, 14 lessons, Eton Latin Grammar; Etymology and principal Rules in Syntax.							
French	97	3	—	31	"	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	<i>La Merope</i> de Voltaire, 4 actes; <i>Pierre le Grand</i> , 5 and 6 chapters; Hamel's Grammar to 78th rule of Syntax.	32	"	4	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	4	First 4 books of <i>Télémaque</i> ; Hamel's Grammar [to end of 3rd conj.							
German	28	2	—	12	"	2	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Schiller's <i>Neffe als Onkel</i> ; Otto's German Grammar, pages 28 to 50, 65 to 88, and 101 to 122.	10	"	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Otto's 1st Grammar Book to page 32.							
Arithmetic	97	3	—	31	"	4	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	5	Wharton's Logical Arithmetic, and Cay-zus's Arithmetical Tests.	32	"	5	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	5	Saul's Arithmetic to Interest and Fractions.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	31	1	—	31	"	4	1	—	—	Oral.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Numbers of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	31	1	—	31	14½	4	¾	—	3½	Euclid, 1st Book; Wharton's Algebra to Quadratic Equations.	32	12½	2	½	—	2	2	34	10¾	2	½	—	2	2	Parker's Outlines to end of Stuarts.	
Natural History.	31	1	—	31	"	1	¾	—	1	Bray's Physiology, 2nd Part.	32	"	2	½	—	2	2	34	"	2	½	—	2	2	Allison's 1st Lessons.	
History	97	3	—	31	"	2	½	—	1½	Ince's Outlines of English History.	32	"	3	¾	1	3	3	34	"	3	¾	—	3	3	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.	
Geography	97	3	—	31	"	2	¾	—	1½	Anderson's Geography, Europe and North America.	32	"	3	¾	—	3	3	34	"	3	¾	—	3	3	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.	
English Grammar.	97	3	—	31	"	2	¾	—	2	Morell's Essentials of English Grammar.	32	"	3	¾	—	3	3	34	"	3	¾	—	3	3	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.	
English Composition.	31	1	—	31	"	1	—	1	—	—	32	"	2	½	—	1	—	34	"	4	¾	—	2	2	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.	
Reading	97	3	—	31	"	2	—	—	1	—	32	"	2	½	—	1	—	34	"	4	¾	—	2	2	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.	
Writing	97	3	—	31	"	2	—	2	1	—	32	"	4	¾	4	2	—	34	"	4	¾	4	3	3	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.	
Music	5	—	2gs. per qr.	18	"	1	—	—	1½	—	31	"	1	—	—	1½	—	—	48	"	1	—	—	1½	1½	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.
Drawing	97	3	—	18	"	1	—	—	1½	—	31	"	1	—	—	1½	—	—	48	"	1	—	—	1½	1½	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

BRIGHTON (LANCASTER HOUSE, No. 47, GRAND PARADE*).
PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1859.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Establishment divided into 70 shares of 5*l.* each, to be extended as proprietors deem expedient. 3*l.* a share to be paid on subscribing; residue when called for by shareholders, or share to be forfeited to establishment. All questions to be decided by ballot; no proxies allowed. No proprietor to have more than one vote, except on questions of finance. Every proprietor responsible for charge of education of one pupil for each share taken at the rate of 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter, and may nominate two of his own sons for election upon his original share on those terms; for a third or more sons proprietor must either pay 2*l.* 10*s.* a quarter or take an extra share or shares if any remain for allotment. If any proprietor neglect up to within four days of quarter day to nominate a pupil committee may fill up vacancy. If any proprietor neglect up to within 21 days of quarter day to pay for education of his sons or nominees, or infringe rules, committee must so report to proprietors, who at a general meeting may declare share forfeited. Shares may not be transferred, except with consent of proprietors, on report of two thirds of committee (Rules). No dividend can, by the articles of association, be received by the shareholders. The price of each share 10*l.* (Prospectus 1806.)

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide for supporters' sons a liberal and complete education at a moderate cost, without necessity of sending them from under supporters' own domestic care. All applications for admission must be made through a proprietor, and submitted by secretary to committee, who are to report to a general or special meeting of proprietors, two thirds of whom must be in favour of admission of every pupil. Sons of proprietors have a priority of choice before nomination of son of a non-proprietor. Pupils not under seven years of age admissible to preparatory class at a guinea a quarter, and removed to upper classes either before or on attaining the age of nine, as vacancies occur, on election by two thirds majority of proprietors. All pupils must have medical certificate of sound state of health on entry (Rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of instruction to include superior English education, Greek, German, Latin, French, common and mental arithmetic, book-keeping, merchants' accounts, mathematics, algebra, natural philosophy, mensuration, drawing, perspective, mapping, navigation, history, geography, chronology, astronomy, use of the globes, composition, elocution, &c. (Rules). The religious instruction is strictly unsectarian (Prospectus, 1867).

Government and Masters.—Control of establishment vested in proprietors; seven a quorum. Committee of eight proprietors appointed every six months; three a quorum; superintend, direct, and manage establishment; cause monies to be got in and proper accounts to be kept, and report defaulters to proprietors; have power to suspend all masters, treasurer, and secretary, and to make byelaws (Rules).

Masters appointed, for inefficiency or inattention to duties of establishment, and liable to discharge by proprietors. No master allowed to perform any duty, &c. which may interfere with his efficient attention to school. Any master intending to resign must give three months' written notice to committee. Head master must be a sound protestant; proficient in ancient, modern, and classical literature; qualified to superintend whole course of education in school, and to preside over internal order of establishment (Rules).

* New buildings in another part of the town being are erected, 1868.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

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(Boys).

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Five on regular staff, besides two French and two drawing masters, and German and drill master. Salaries, head master 250*l.*, two assistants 80*l.*, two assistants 75*l.*, French masters 25*l.* each, first drawing master 20*l.*, second drawing master 15*l.*, German master 20*l.*, drill master 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—158, more than half between 10 and 14 years old; sons of tradesmen, clerks, and professional men; from distances up to six miles; pay for general work, proprietors 8*l.* 8*s.*, others 4*l.* 4*s.* under nine years old, 10*l.* 10*s.* above. [In 1867: Pupils from 6 to 8 years of age, if shareholders 4*l.* 4*s.*, non-shareholders 6*l.*; above 8 years of age, shareholders 8*l.* 8*s.*, non-shareholders 10*l.* An advanced class to be formed when school is removed to new buildings. Shareholders 10*l.* 10*s.*, non-shareholders 14*l.* These terms include books and stationery.]

Boarders.—15. Four meals a day besides slight luncheon; meat once. Full boarding fees (besides fees for instruction as above for day scholars,) 25*l.* to 35*l.* School bills (for boarding only), highest 35*l.*; average 33*l.*; lowest 30*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 315·6 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 8¾ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write fairly.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and other subjects sub-ordinately. Latin and German optional. Special scripture lesson every morning. School work begins and ends with prayers, generally collects from Liturgy.

Promotions partly by marks, partly by examination, and partly by seniority.

Examination annually by examiners appointed by committee. Prizes awarded according to half-year's work.

Punishments: impositions and loss of marks. Corporal punishment prohibited by rules.

Playground 45 feet by 37. Master always present at games. Drilling taught. Boys at stated times walk out with a master, at other times by themselves within certain bounds.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in the week.

Head Master:

E. J. Marshall.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	148	5	—	54	yrs. 12	7	ms. 23	—	hrs. 2½	-	35	yrs. 11	7	ms. 23	—	hrs. 2½	-	16	yrs. 9	5	ms. 20	—	h m 1 40	-	-
Latin -	120	7	—	2	13	3	hr. 1	—	3	Fasti, Book II.	20	12	3	hr. 1	—	3	"Caesar," Bk. I., Chaps. 20-54.	18	10	2	hr. 1	—	hrs. 2	-	Henry's 1st Latin, 1-15 ex.
French -	148	8	—	6	14	4	1½	—	6½	Lamartine's Columb.; Boileau, <i>Le Lutrine</i> .	24	13	4	1½	—	6½	Le Cid, "Corneille"	16	9	2	ms. 45	—	2	-	Ahn's 1st French, 1-50 ex.
German -	45	4	—	3	14	3	1	—	3	-	6	14	2	1	—	2	Tiark's Gram. to the verbs.	9	12	1	hr. 1	—	1	-	Tiark's Gram., Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns.
Arithmetic -	148	8	—	12	13	3	1	—	3	All the higher rules, Oram's.	18	13½	3	1	—	3	Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Oram.	16	9	6	ms. 40	—	4	-	-
Bookkeeping -	40	1	Taught during the last week of each half-year.																						-
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	50	3	—	4	14	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Bks. I. and II.; Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Colenso.	26	12½	4	1	—	4	Euclid, first 20 prop. of 1st Book; Algebra to Simple Equations, Colenso.	24	12	3	hr. 1	—	3	-	Euclid, 1st Bk., 10 props.; Algebra, 1st 4 rules, Colenso.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.				Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	50	1	—		yrs.	1	hrs.	—	hrs.		—	yrs.	1	hrs.	—	hrs.		16	9	2	45	—	1½	
Natural History.	50	1	—	50	12	1	1	—	1	Lectures; no text book.	—	—	1	1	—	1	England to Henry VII.	16	9	2	45	—	1½	England, Rich. II.
History	148	5	—	30	12½	1	1	—	1	England, to Wm. III., Collier.	24	12	1	1	—	1	Europe, Cornwell	16	9	2	30	—	1	England.
Geography	148	5	—	30	12½	2	1	—	2	The world generally, Europe in particular, Cornwell.	24	12	2	1	—	2	"Morell's" School Gram. to p. 40.	16	9	2	30	—	1	Definitions of parts of speech, &c.
English Grammar.	148	6	—	12	13	1	1	—	1	The whole of Morell's School Grammar.	24	12	1	1½	—	1½		35	10	2	30	—	1	
English Composition.	148	5	—	30	12½	1	1	—	1		24	12	2	—	—	—		16	9	9	30	—	4½	
Reading	148	5	—	30	12½	1	ms. ½	—	ms. 50		24	12	2	ms. 50	—	4½		16	9	6	35	—	3½	
Writing	148	5	—	30	12½	4	50	—	3½		24	12	5	hr. 1	—	2		16	9	1	45	—	¾	
Music	80	1	Occasionally, chiefly after school hours.	18	13	1	1½	—	1½		18	12½	2	hr. 1	—	2		16	9	1	45	—	¾	
Drawing	148	6	—	18	13	1	1½	—	1½		18	12½	2	hr. 1	—	2		16	9	1	45	—	¾	

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School			
1	Bookseller	Eastern Road	1½ miles.
2	Cook	King's Road	¾ mile.
3	Leather seller	Edward Street	¾ mile.
4	Saddler	King's Road	½ mile.
5	Builder	Marlboro' Place	100 yards.
6	Station master	Brighton Terminus	½ mile.
7	Farmer	Falmer	2 miles.
8	Clerk	London Road	½ mile.
9	Grocer	Grand Parade	10 yards.
10	Serjeant-Major	Bartholomews	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School			
1	Captain	Shoreham	8 miles.
2	Draper	Chatham Place	1 mile.
3	Railway carrier	Queen's Road	¾ "
4	Publican	Prince's Place	¾ "
5	Draper	Western Road	½ "
6	Bookseller	do.	½ "
7	Butcher	Market Street	¼ "
8	Lodging-housekeeper	King's Road	¾ "
9	Grocer	Edward Street	¾ "
10	Farmer	Falmer	2 miles.

There are only 15 boarders; and these are so thoroughly identified with the day scholars that, so far as their instruction and discipline during school hours is concerned, any special returns made on their account are needless.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

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LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

Pupils who have passed Public Examinations.

1861. Ireland, W.—Cambridge senior; 3rd class honours. Religious knowledge, French, English (distinguished). Obtained the borough magistrate's prize.
Hudson, W.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics.
French, F.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics.
1862. Cornish, W.—Cambridge junior; 3rd class honours. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics, Latin.
1863. Jomini, F.—Oxford junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, Latin.
Nicholls, W.—Preliminary examinations of Royal College of Surgeons.
1864. Peet, W.—Cambridge junior; 2nd class honours. Religious knowledge, English, mathematics, French, German.
Baily, W.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, German.
Butcher, J.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics, Latin.
Hamblin, W.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics, Latin.
Webley, F.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics, German.
- Nicholls.—Preliminary examination of the Royal College of Surgeons.

It is to be specially observed that the University certificate might have been obtained if the pupils had passed in only two of the subjects mentioned opposite to their names.

No boy has yet failed.

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BRIGHTON (ST. NICHOLAS). PUGET MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Established A.D. 1861, by John Henry Puget, Esq., of Totteridge, Herts, to meet requirements of children of small tradesmen.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The usual branches of an English education.

Government and Masters.—Under trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One.

Day Scholars.—82, all under 14 years of age; sons of small tradesmen; from various distances; school fees 1s. a week or 12s. a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No regulation as to knowledge on admission.

School classified by one leading subject (English) chiefly. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Bible lessons given by master. School work begins and ends with extempore prayer.

Promotions by frequent examinations conducted by master.

Frequent examinations by master. Distribution of prizes annually at Christmas.

Corporal punishment not in use; pupils detained for idleness chiefly.

Playground 32 feet by 34.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Boys in school 33 hours in the week; nearly all lessons prepared in school.

Head Master :

Richard B. Bessant.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

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Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Dissenting Minister -	11, Egremont Place	From all parts of the Town.
" 2	Fly proprietor -	42, Portland St. -	
" 3	Butcher -	86, Trafalgar St.	
" 4	Schoolmaster -	6, Pelham Square	
" 5	Carver and gilder -	17, Nile Street -	
" 6	Gas fitter -	20, Sidney St. -	
" 7	Solicitor's clerk -	10, St. James's Gardens.	
" 8	Publican -	Clifton Road -	
" 9	Veterinary surgeon -	Castle Street -	
" 10	Market gardener -	28, Sidney Street	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Fishmonger -	Queen's Road -	Brighton.
" 2	Baker -	Middle Street -	
" 3	Eating-house keeper	Union Street -	
" 4	Shopkeeper -	9, Boyce's Street -	
" 5	Reporter -	35, Kensington Pla.	
" 6	Hat manufacturer -	Union Street -	
" 7	Publican -	Edward Street -	
" 8	Tailor -	73, Jubilee Street	
" 9	Fishmonger -	96, Carlton Street	
" 10	Schoolmistress -	Clifton St. -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

(c) Prizes and certificates awarded to 18 by the Government "School of Art."

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	1	—	43	11	2	45	2	1 30	The Bible.	27	10	1	45	1	0 45	"Third Book of Lessons," by Commissioners of National Education for Ireland.
Arithmetic	All	5	—	43	11	10	"	10	7 30	"Fifth Book of Lessons," by Irish Schools Commissioners.	27	10	12	45	12	9 0	"Third Book of Lessons," by Commissioners of National Education for Ireland.
Book-keeping	25	1	—	25	11	1	"	1	0 45	"First Arithmetic," with additions by myself. Do.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	"Second Book of Lessons," by Commissioners of National Education for Ireland.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	1	—	25	11	2	"	2	1 30	Cornwell's Geography.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.
Natural History.	43	2	—	43	11	1	"	1	0 45	"English History.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	White's Arithmetical Card.
History	43	2	—	43	11	2	"	2	1 30	Reynold's Algebra.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.
Geography	43	2	—	43	11	4	"	4	3 0	Burchett's Geometry.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	White's Arithmetical Card.
English Grammar	43	2	—	43	11	2	"	2	1 30	Hutton's Book-keeping.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.
English Literature.	25	1	—	25	11	1	"	1	0 45	Drage's Scripture Text Book.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.
English Composition.	43	2	—	43	11	1	"	1	0 45	Darnell's Copy Book.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.
Reading	43	3	—	43	11	7	"	7	5 15	Bray's Physiology.	12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.
Writing	43	2	—	43	11	5	"	5	4 45		12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.
Music	43	1	—	43	11	1	"	1	0 45		12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.
Drawing	43	3	—	43	11	1	"	1	0 45		12	8	5	45	5	3 45	Darnell's Copy Books.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum and articles of association, signed 14th February 1867. College opened 20th August 1867.

Constitution.—Joint stock company incorporated under Act of 1862 with limited liability. Nominal capital to consist of 12,000*l.*, raised by 250 shares of 50*l.* each (class A), and 100 shares of 20*l.* each (class B.) B. shares held only during life of original member, and not transferable. A. shares transmissible to executors, &c., and transferable; transferee requiring consent of Council. Shareholders have right of nominating one pupil in respect of each share. Council empowered to pay interest (out of net profits), not exceeding five per cent., to any shareholders of class A. who decline to nominate. Shares forfeitable for nonpayment of calls.

Exhibitions.—Three, of 25*l.* a year, for three years, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, limited after 1869 to pupils of three years standing in the College, two of which shall have been in sixth form. Two (at present) of 10*l.* each, for one year, to new boys; two of 10*l.* each, for two years, to pupils of one year's standing.

Objects.—Establishment and conduct of a College for the sons of gentlemen, to be situate at Eastbourne, and to provide a classical, mathematical, and general education of the highest class; the religious teaching of the College to be in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England (Memorandum of Association).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—College to have two departments, both under immediate control and superintendence of head master.

Classical Department.—Course of instruction to have special reference to Universities, and to comprise all subjects usually taught at the great public schools, including modern languages, English literature, history, and composition.

Military and Civil Department.—Study of subjects previously mentioned not to be discontinued, but greater prominence to be given to study of mathematics, in order to prepare pupils directly for all Military and Civil Service Examinations, without the intervention of a private tutor (Articles of Association).

Scholars.—None admissible under eight years old, nor unless he have acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and first four rules of arithmetic. Head master may dispense with this in any particular case. Absence without sufficient reason after vacation, punishable by fine not exceeding 10*s.* per day. All pupils to pay fees fixed by Council, graduated according to age or otherwise. Boarding houses to be licensed and their terms fixed by Council.

Government and Masters.—Council to be composed of President, Visitor, not more than twenty Vice-Presidents, and 12 ordinary members. Vice-Presidents to be (in future) appointed as vacancies arise, at general meeting, and, if members of Council, must be registered holders of one or more shares. Ordinary members must be registered holders of two or more shares; one third to retire annually, but to be re-eligible. Council to manage business of Company, appoint head master, solicitor, and secretary, and other officers, and fill up casual vacancies in ordinary members of Council.

Head master dismissable with three months notice, or salary in lieu of notice, by two thirds of members of Council present at a meeting specially convened. Must be a member of Church of England and graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; not to take other employment (except Sunday duty), or, except in vacation time, private pupils, without sanction of Council.

Other masters to be appointed by head master, and may be dismissed, with or without three months salary in lieu of notice, by head master, with previous

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sanction of Council. Not to take other employment, or private pupils, without sanction of head master.

Head master to have (subject to rules made by Company or Council) sole management of internal affairs of College, full control of other masters, and of government and discipline of boarding houses and of all pupils. He may suspend pupils, but Council expel on his recommendation.

No masters to hold shares, But all may send sons to college; head master without paying fees, other masters on paying usual fees, unless Council think fit to dispense with such payment.

Yearly examinations to be held on plan proposed by head master and approved by Council.

State of School, 1868.

College open only since August 1867. At present 34 pupils.

Secretary and Solicitor:

J. H. Campion Coles, Eastbourne.

Head Master:

Rev. James R. Wood, M.A.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

RADLEY. ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Opened 9 June 1847 (Calendar A.D. 1868).

Constitution.—For 14 years private property of original founders of School. In A.D. 1861 property transferred to one individual, who in A.D. 1863 conveyed it to seven trustees, upon trust to receive fees, pay all outgoings, and apply surplus (if any) to repayment of his advance of capital until it be repaid, and thenceforth to apply surplus to permanent establishment of college.

Exhibitions.—Three tenable at school for one year only, of 40*l.*, 30*l.*, and 20*l.*, for boys under 18, 17, and 16 respectively (Calendar A.D. 1868 and Prospectus).

Four junior exhibitions or scholarships competed for by boys on entering the school; age under 14. Value, 50*l.* a year for two years.

One Choral scholarship of some value, supported by former members of the school.

Objects.—To give to sons of gentlemen a thorough public school education based upon principles of Church of England (Calendar A.D. 1868), and to prepare them for the universities and competitive examinations for army, navy, and civil service. Boys admitted between ages of 10 and 15 (Calendar A.D. 1868).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—System includes usual branches of a public school education, with addition, without extra charge, of French, German, vocal music, geometrical and freehand drawing, water colours, and swimming (Calendar A.D. 1868 and Prospectus). Special department for boys intended for army, navy, and civil service; special instruction also given in geometrical drawing, land surveying, and experimental science (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Trustees have not yet (as they are required by trust deed) framed statutes; appoint and dismiss head master or warden, who, in turn, subject to trustees' approval, appoints and dismisses other masters, &c. Bishop of diocese visitor.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, ^{first} ~~third~~ grade.

Masters.—9 resident ones, besides warden or head master. Lecturer in history non-resident. Head master, M.A. Oxford, receives about 700*l.* per annum, other masters from 400*l.* to 160*l.* each, besides rooms, board, and occasional profits from private tuition.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—Average 130. Three meals a day. Prefects and boys who require it have supper. Meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction, 105*l.* Gymnasium, including fencing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Medical attendance, including ordinary medicines, 1*l.* 1*s.* Washing, 4*l.* Pianoforte (optional), 8*l.* 8*s.* Experimental science and land surveying (optional), 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Pocket money, 1*s.* upper school, 6*d.* lower school, per week. Cubical contents of each "cubicle" 1032 feet. Rise 6¼ a.m., retire 9 to 10½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for classics and mathematics. Modern division established to suit case of boys who are intended for competitive examinations, army, navy, &c.; boys in middle and upper part of school being allowed to substitute English language and literature, foreign languages, history, &c., for Greek and verse writing. Religious instruction in Greek Testament, Old Testament, or Church catechism for half an hour daily on an average. Short sermon preached in chapel on Sundays and eves of Saints' days. School work begins with three collects and Lord's prayer. Shortened form of Church Service (choral) in chapel twice a day.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination and separate for classics and mathematics.

Examination three times a year in classics and mathematics and once in French. One examination by university examiners; other two by warden and masters. Prizes given. Besides these there is a monthly revision of work in the half-year.

Punishments: flogging, caning, impositions, and confinement to bounds. First two by head master only, and, unless under very exceptional circumstances, privately.

Discipline, as in public schools, in hands of warden and masters, together with prefects, appointed by warden from upper boys.

Playground or park in which school stands, contains 119 acres. Boys, except prefects, restricted to certain bounds. Gymnastics and fencing taught three times a week by Mr. Maclaren of Oxford.

On average of last five years, 12 boys have within one year of leaving gone to some university.

School open about 37 weeks in the year. Boys in school (including time for preparation and vocal music) about 40 hours in the week. Playtime 27 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

TRUSTEES.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

The Hon. Gerald C. Talbot.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Phillimore, D.C.L.

The Lord Richard Cavendish.

The Warden of All Souls College, Oxford.

J. C. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.

WARDEN.

Rev. William Wood, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.					Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	All.																	
Greek	All*	9																
Latin	All			10	16½	2	1											
French																		
German				7	15	2	1											
Other Foreign Languages.																		
Arithmetic	All.																	
Book-keeping	A few.																	
Mensuration and Surveying.	6																	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	All.																	
Chemistry	2 divisions.																	
History	All																	
Geography	Lower school.																	
English Grammar.	Army class.																	
English Literature.	Upper school add army class.																	
English Composition.	do																	
Writing	Lower school																	
Music	All who are competent.																	
Drawing	60	4																

* Except a few in Army Class.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).
—

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS to year 1865.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) G. Melhuish.—1st class Moderations, 1855.
S. H. Reynolds.—Eng. Essay, 1856. Fellowship of Brasenose.
H. Sewell.—Scholarship of University College, 1858. 2nd class Mod.
Lit. Hum., and 2nd class Mod. Math.
E. S. Richards.—Exhibitioner Trinity Coll., 1855. Demy Magd. Coll.,
1856.
H. T. Biscoe.—Scholar Lincoln Coll., 1858.
H. Sewell.—Choral Schol. New Coll., 1861.
W. G. G. Austin.—Exhibitioner Exeter Coll., and Demy Magd. Coll.,
1853.
R. Woodward.—1st class Natural Science, 1861.
W. B. Woodgate.—Scholarship Brasenose, 1858.
G. Akers.—2nd class Mod. Math., 1859.
W. Hook.—2nd class Modn. Hist., 1861.
H. T. Morgan.—2nd class Mod., 1861.
R. T. Raikes.—Postmaster Merton, 1862. 2nd class Mod. Math., 1864.
C. W. Collins.—Demy Magd., 1862. Stanhope prize essay, 1864. 2nd
class Mod. Classics, 1865.
A. Worsley.—Exhibition Magd., 1861. 2nd class Mod., 1864.
F. S. Russell.—2nd class Mod. Math., 1862.
H. Bazeley.—Scholar Brasenose, 1861. 1st class Mod., 1863.
F. A. Ranken.—Scholar Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge, 1858.
30th wrangler, 1863.
E. W. L. Popham.—Scholar Queen's, 1863.
E. Hubbard.—1st class Law and Hist., 1865.
- (b) H. Sewell.—Indian Civil Service, 1861.
H. M. Moorsom.—Good-conduct sword, Woolwich, 1857, and Artillery.
W. S. Brown.—Good-conduct sword, Woolwich, 1857, and Artillery.
A. Bell.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1861. Artillery.
J. S. Biscoe.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1861.
E. Downes.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1861.
L. Downes.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1858.
C. Salkeld.—R. M. Academy, Addiscombe, 1861.
H. Siddons.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1861.
A. M. Pinhey.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1863.

WINDSOR.—COLLEGE OF ST. STANISLAUS.

Beaumont, Old Windsor,
Nov. 22nd, 1865.

To the Schools Inquiry Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

The college of St. Stanislaus was established only four years ago. The buildings are yet unfinished, the classes incomplete, and it cannot be said to have attained a normal condition.

It was, therefore, deemed unadvisable to return answers to your printed questions, more especially as they were drawn up for an endowed school, which Beaumont is not.

To avoid any appearance of discourtesy, I beg now to inform you that our system of education is precisely that pursued at Stonyhurst, and our teachers are obtained from that college. Allow me to add that we shall have great pleasure in showing any one of your body over the college, and explaining to him our school arrangements.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. ECCLES.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS).

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—12, MARLBOROUGH PLACE.

No information.

BRIGHTON, ST. NICHOLAS.—PUGET MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Girls).

This school is for the same class as that described on p. 482, and under the same management. There is a mistress and about 25 scholars. The subjects of instruction are the usual English subjects, including freehand drawing and class singing. The school is frequently examined by the master of the boys' school.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

WYMERING, near Portsmouth.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES (St. Mary's Home).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1860.

Constitution.—Conducted by a sisterhood. Buildings belong to vicar of parish and a treasurer.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To give middle class a religious education.

Government and Teachers.—Vicar, assisted by mother superior, acts as manager.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—French, Harmony, instrumental Music, and class Singing, and English subjects are the leading subjects of instruction. School attended by children of farmers and tradesmen.

Teachers.—Two sisters.

Day Scholars.—Eight, from distances up to a mile; pay 1l. 5s. per quarter.

Boarders.—An orphanage, but no boarding house as such.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils on admission must be able to read and spell. Usually come from home teaching; stay on an average five years.

Provision made for religious instruction by daily instruction in school and attendance at church. School-work begins and ends with prayers. The prayers are the Canonical Hours of the Church. Director is responsible for religious instruction.

Examination twice a year by vicar; annual prizes given.

Punishments: solitary confinement and abstinence.

Playground about a quarter of an acre. Callisthenics not taught as part of system.

School rooms warmed by fire places or stoves. Not all seats provided with backs.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 30 hours in the week; all lessons prepared out of school not under supervision. 31 hours a week allowed for exercise.

Treasurer and Director:—Rev. Geo. Nugée, Vicar of Wymering.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS
for Boys comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
 - (a) a separate foundation, or
 - (b) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
 - (a) are the endowments of the School separate, or
 - (b) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?
22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?
23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?
24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?
25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?
26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?
27. By whom is each held?
28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?
29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state
 - (a) the total number;
 - (b) the amount of each;
 - (c) the period for which it is tenable;
 - (d) the conditions of tenure.
30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOL.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.
32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?
33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or management upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.
34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?
35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over
 - (a) the internal management and regulations of the School;
 - (b) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
 - (c) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
 - (d) the studies;
 - (e) the discipline;
 - (f) the payments by the boys;
 - (g) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

OBJECTS OF TRUST.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?
38. Is the endowment
 - (a) for the education of boys only;
 - or (b) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?
40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?
41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?
42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?
43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?
44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.
45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?
46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?
47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

MASTERS (including USHER) of SCHOOL.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?
 49. How many foundation masters are there?
 50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?
 51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?
 52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?
 53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?
 54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?
 55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?
 56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?
 57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?
 58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?
 59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?
 60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?
 61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?
 62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?
 63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
 - (a) from the endowment;
 - (b) from fees for instruction;
 - (c) from profits of boarders;
 - (d) from any other sources?
 64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?
 65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?
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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED
SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
(a) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
(b) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (a) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
or (b) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
(a) to any university?
(b) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
 - (a) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely ;
 - or (b) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects sub-ordinately ;
 - or (c) separately for every subject or group of subjects ?
25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
 - (a) by seniority ;
 - or (b) by marks gained for work done in the half year ;
 - or (c) by examination at the end of the half year ;
 - or (d) in what other way ?
26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject ?
27. How many hours a week are the boys in school ?
28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
 - (a) in school ;
 - (b) out of school under supervision by a master ;
 - (c) out of school not under supervision ?
29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
 - (a) to use translations ;
 - or (b) to have assistance from a master or tutor ;
 - or (c) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary ?
30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
 - (a) in prose ;
 - (b) in verse ?
31. Are such exercises, if any,—
 - (a) short sentences taken from Exercise-books ;
 - (b) continuous pieces for translation ;
 - (c) original composition ?
32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
 - (a) taken from text books ;
 - (b) dictated orally by the master ;
 - (c) set in writing ?
33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
 - (a) by text books ;
 - (b) by oral lectures ;
 - (c) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer ;
 - (d) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves ?
34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 - (a) geometrical drawing ;
 - (b) perspective ;
 - (c) freehand drawing from the flat ;
 - (d) freehand drawing from models ;
 - (e) colouring ?
35. Is the theory or practice of music taught ?
36. How often is the School examined ?
37. By what examiners ? and how are they appointed ?
38. In what subjects ?
39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School ?
40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
 - (a) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies ;
 - (b) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life ;
 - (c) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work ?

If so, how is it done ?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (a) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(b) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?
65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?
78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?
84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER or MISTRESS of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for GIRLS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER OF SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
 - (a) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
 - (b) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.
4. From what distance do the day scholars come?
5. Do they (a) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
or (b) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?
9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?
10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
 - (a) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
 - or (b) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects sub-ordinately;
 - or (c) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
 - (a) by seniority;
 - or (b) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
 - or (c) by examination at the end of the half year;
 - or (d) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
 - (a) in school;
 - (b) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
 - (c) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
 - (a) to use translations;
 - or (b) to have assistance from the teacher;
 - or (c) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
 - (a) in prose;
 - (b) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
 - (a) short sentences taken from exercise books?
 - (b) continuous pieces for translation;
 - (c) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
 - (a) taken from text books;
 - (b) dictated orally by the teacher;
 - (c) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
 - (a) from abridgments ;
 - (b) from standard authors ;
 - (c) from oral lectures ?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
 - (a) by text books ;
 - (b) by oral lectures ;
 - (c) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer ;
 - (d) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves ?
39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 - (a) geometrical drawing ;
 - (b) perspective ;
 - (c) freehand drawing from the flat ;
 - (d) freehand drawing from models ;
 - (e) colouring ?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 - (a) harmony ;
 - (b) instrumental music ;
 - (c) class singing ;
 - (d) solo singing ?
41. How often is the School examined ?
42. By what examiners and how are they appointed ?
43. In what subjects ?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School ?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere ?
46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination ?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction ?
48. (a) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction ?
 (b) Is any other teacher or person ?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers ?
50. What prayers are used ?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers ?
52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them ?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays ? and how is the day observed ?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday ?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline ? or, if not, who can interfere with him ?
56. What punishments are in use ? and for what offences are they inflicted ?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only ?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others ?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline ?
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed ?
61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other ?
62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance ?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?

64. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?

66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?

67. How large is it?

68. How far is it from the School?

69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?

70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?

71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?

73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?

74. Is there a gymnasium?

75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?

76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?

77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?

78. Are the seats provided with backs?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?

2. What is the constitution of the School?

(a) Are the proprietors incorporated?

(b) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?

4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?

5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?

6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
 - (a) the internal management and regulation of the School?
 - (b) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
 - (c) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
 - (d) the studies?
 - (e) the discipline?
 - (f) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
 - (a) the total number;
 - (b) the amount of each;
 - (c) the period for which it is tenable;
 - (d) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
 - (a) persons to be instructed?
 - or (b) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY
SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY
SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
 - (a) Are the proprietors incorporated?
 - (b) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
 - (a) the internal management and regulation of the School?
 - (b) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
 - (c) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
 - (d) the studies?
 - (e) the discipline?
 - (f) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
 - (a) the total number;
 - (b) the amount of each;
 - (c) the period for which it is tenable;
 - (d) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
 - (a) persons to be instructed?
 - or (b) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTERS or MISTRESSES of
PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

Schools Inquiry Commission

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